

AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

COMPILED BY

SIR W. H. ALLCHIN, M.D. (LOND.), F.R.C.P.

PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING  
SOMETIME MEMBER OF THE SENATE AND LATE EXAMINER IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY  
LIFE GOVERNOR OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, AND TO THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

PART III.

FROM THE REJECTION OF THE SENATE'S SCHEME BY CONVOCATION  
TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GRESHAM CHARTER, 1891 TO 1892.

LONDON:  
PUBLISHED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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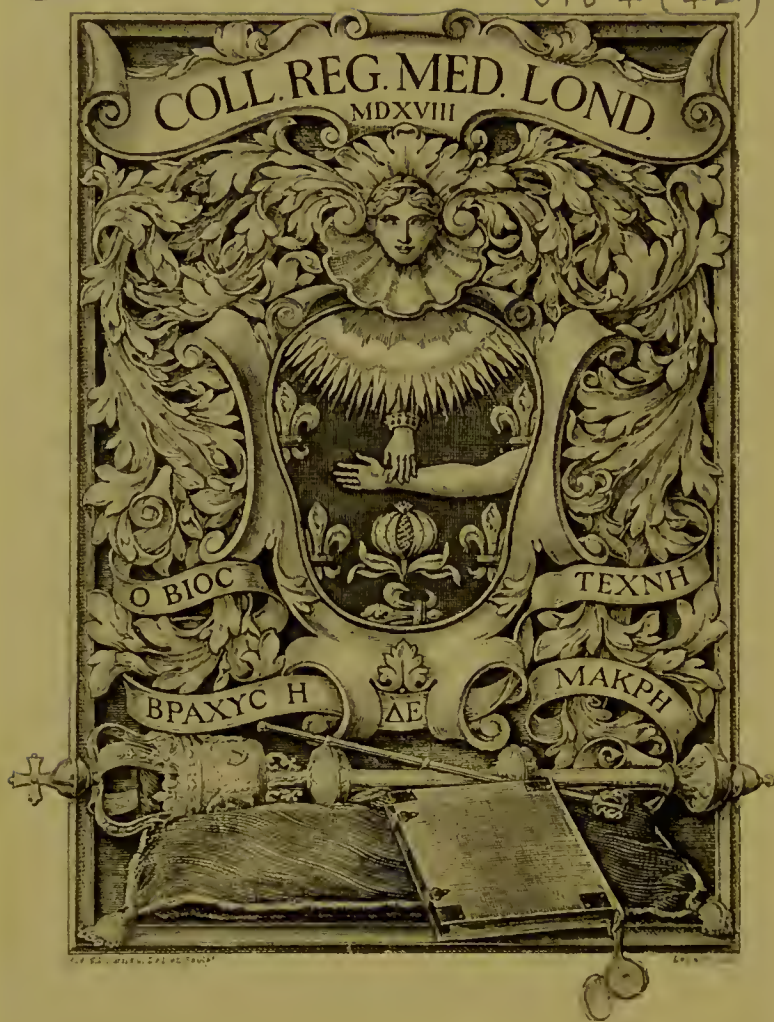
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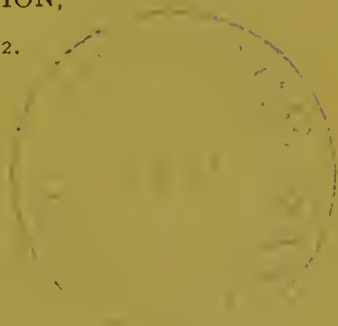
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TO THE MEMORY

OF

SIR ANDREW CLARK, BART., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON ;

SIR WILLIAM SCOVELL SAVORY, BART., M.B., F.R.S.,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND ;

AND

JOHN MARSHALL, M.B., F.R.S.,

SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

WHO STRENUOUSLY, THOUGH UNSUCCESSFULLY, ENDEAVOURED  
TO OBTAIN FOR LONDON MEDICAL STUDENTS THE ADVANTAGES IN  
RESPECT TO GRADUATION ENJOYED BY STUDENTS OF  
PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE DEDICATED.

W. H. A.



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THE RECONSTRUCTION  
OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

III.

1891-1892.

*FROM THE REJECTION OF THE SENATE'S SCHEME BY  
CONVOCAION MAY 12, 1891, TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE  
GRESHAM CHARTER, MARCH 10, 1892.*

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THE rejection by Convocation of the proposals of the Senate for the reconstitution of the University of London in accordance with the principles laid down by Lord Selborne's Commission, and for meeting at the same time the demands of the promoters of the Albert Charter, as well as of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, to say nothing of the medical schools and other places of higher education, relegated the claims of University and King's Colleges to their original position before the Privy Council.

The scheme for the Albert University, as promoted by the authorities of the two Colleges (Part I., p. 202) and endorsed by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University of London (Part II., p. 43) was originally presented to the Privy Council in the autumn of 1887, but owing to the appointment of the Royal Commission, a decision thereon was deferred by the Council until the Senate of the University should have taken action. Inasmuch as the Senate had failed to petition for a new charter, it was now open to the Privy Council to consider the petition of University and King's Colleges (Part I., p. 196), to which the Council in their communications

with the Senate had more than once referred (Part II., pp. 219, 246, 284).

Before proceeding to narrate the proceedings before the Privy Council, it will be convenient briefly to recapitulate the position the two Colleges had taken up in the course of their negotiations with the Senate, and to describe the measures taken by the other Bodies concerned, preliminary to the hearing by the Lords of the Council.

Although the desirability of establishing a Teaching University for London was generally admitted by the Commissioners, it was agreed by them, though not with the same unanimity (Part II., p. 149), that the attempt should be made by the existing University to reconstruct itself to meet this object. Should the University fail in its endeavour, the Commissioners recommended that the question should be remitted to them for further consideration and report. Clearly, therefore, the proceedings of the Senate were against the convictions held by the promoters of the Albert Charter, and, as recorded, very soon after the Report of the Commissioners appeared, the authorities of University and King's Colleges made application to the Lord President of the Council for the grant of their Petition. It was obvious that with the recommendations contained in the report before him, his Lordship could not accede to the request, and it is not quite apparent why such a rebuff should have been courted (Part II., p. 166). It served, however, to let the Lord President know that the promoters of a second University had by no means given up their claims and were ready to reassert them should the Senate fail. The record of their negotiations over more than a year with the Senate was one of a progressive asking for more, and in the main obtaining it, until at one time a conditional approval of the Senate's plans was vouchsafed (Part II., p. 233). It is not suggested that the authorities of the two Colleges were not perfectly sincere in their endeavour to co-operate with the Senate, and that their successive demands were not entirely consistent with the views they held for the

improvement of University teaching in London, but it is impossible not to see that the whole proceeding was against the grain, and that the growing obstacles to the realisation of the Senate's scheme were recognised to say the least with complacency, and that it was always open to them to withdraw from their position should the yielding of the Senate to other parties—the medical corporations, the provincial schools, and others—go beyond the limit they themselves had assigned. This is what actually occurred. The greater the difficulties in which the Senate found themselves, the greater the opportunity for those who advocated the Albert Charter, and even before the crowning action of Convocation had cleared the way completely, the Lord President had been appealed to, to consider the petition of the two Colleges which was only in abeyance, on the grounds that the Senate's scheme did not provide a teaching University for London, as the Commission had asserted was required, and in several particulars went in the face of certain important recommendations contained in their Report (Part II., p. 269). The 13th of May 1901, therefore, found Sir George Young, the Rev. Dr. Wace and their colleagues quite prepared to support their Petition for the establishment of a second University in London on their own lines. Although no doubt this was the practical alternative to the Senate's scheme, it was not precisely what the Royal Commission had advised, which was that they should "further consider" the subject and "report" in the event of the Senate failing to seek a new charter. It can scarcely be doubted but that this would have been the course taken by the Commission had they renewed their sittings, but the Commission was not revived, and the Privy Council forthwith proceeded to give notice that it was prepared to consider the petition for the Albert Charter. This was done by formal communication dated May 26th from the Clerk of the Council to the several Bodies interested. No time was lost, therefore, and the next stage of the controversy was entered on at once.



## THE ACTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On May 13th, 1891, the day after the decisive meeting of Convocation, the Senate received information from the chairman of that body that it had resolved not to concur with the Senate in petitioning for a new supplemental charter in the terms of the draft submitted by the Senate for their acceptance. There were also laid on the table copies of the addresses to the Lord President of the Council from University and King's Colleges (Part II., pp. 269-84), communicated by the Colleges for the information of the Senate. Formally apprised thereby of the intentions of the two Colleges, the Registrar was directed to inform the Lord President that the Senate was unable to proceed with its petition and requesting to have full notice of any steps which the Lords of the Council might propose to take in the matter of University teaching in London, and that no course which might in any way interfere with the chartered rights and interests of the University of London might be adopted without giving to the University every opportunity of being heard in the matter. To this a reply, dated May 26th, was received from the Clerk of the Council, stating that it was the intention of their Lordships to take into consideration the petition of King's College and University College praying for the grant of a charter for a Teaching University in London, and, further, that a day would shortly be fixed, of which due notice would be given, for hearing counsel on the matter, and also requesting that 25 copies of the Case to be submitted to the Lords of the Council should be lodged at the office on or before June 22nd. A later communication, dated June 12th, informed the Senate that Monday, June 29th, was the date fixed for the hearing.

At the meeting of the Senate on May 27th, it was resolved, on the motion of Sir E. Fry, that the special committee on the Report of the University of London Commission should take into consideration the petitions



of University and King's Colleges to the Lord President, together with the draft Albert Charter, and, if thought necessary, prepare a case for the Privy Council. An attempt was made by Sir Albert Rollit to associate the Annual Committee of Convocation in this proceeding, but after discussion the proposal was withdrawn. It was also resolved at the suggestion of Lord Herschell that the same Committee should consider and report "What arrangements, within the power of the Senate, " it is desirable to make with the two Royal Colleges " and the Medical Schools, with authority to confer with " them thereon." Evidently the Senate, or a considerable section of them, which had at last been stirred up to do something for higher education and for bringing the University into line with modern requirements, was not disposed to acquiesce quietly in the rebuff inflicted on them by Convocation, and Lord Herschell, who had on former occasions manifested an active interest in the medical faculty (Part II., p. 220), and further enlightened as he was as to the medical needs by the work he had done on the Special Committee of the Senate, was disinclined to allow all their labours to have no result, and sought to find out whether under the existing powers of the Senate any arrangements could be made to meet what he clearly recognised as of urgent importance. What came of the proposal will be presently seen (*see* pp. 8, 18).

On June 10th the Senate adopted a draft of their "Case" for the Privy Council which had been prepared by Lord Justice Fry (Appendix II.), the main points of which were—that the words "of London" should be omitted from the name of the new University; that whilst offering no opposition to the charter so long as its power of granting degrees in Arts and Science was confined to students of the Colleges who had pursued their entire academic curriculum within the Colleges, they raised great objection to the new University admitting other persons to degrees as creating a needless and mischievous competition with the existing University, contrary to the declared object and intent of

the petitioners; that the teacher-examiner system which formed the foundation of the demand for a new University would not apply to these students; and that the only result would be a competition with the present University in the granting of medical degrees, which would be injurious to the interests of sound medical education.

Having regard to the whole circumstances it cannot be said that the case was either a very strong or a very dignified one. Retaining their objection to the creation of a second University in London, which they had urged before the Royal Commission, and having failed to carry their own scheme of reconstruction, they were now emitting a feeble plaint on the grounds of self-interest against any other body attempting to provide a remedy for the inevitable defects that ensued from their own persistently maintained policy. And when unwilling to accept to the full the consequences of Convocation's veto, they embarked, as will be seen, on a series of futile proposals to come to terms with the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools (pp. 18, 19), and to form Boards of Studies of doubtful constitution (p. 7). Thus they were neither maintaining the position that Convocation insisted on that the University should be an examining one only, nor so altering their procedure as to make a really satisfactory teaching University for London. Uncertain in their own minds as to what they wanted, yielding to almost any demand if only squeezed sufficiently, as their rejected scheme showed, and fearful that another University would injure them in pocket and in influence, the Senate offered a sorry spectacle as the governing body of the University of the metropolis of the Empire.

Although somewhat anticipating the course of events, it will be convenient here to point out that among other results which would have followed from the establishment of the Albert University, was the exclusion of the University of London from any possibility of co-operation with the higher educational institutions of the metropolis for the formation of Faculties, Boards of Studies, and other

arrangements for bringing the Senate into touch with the teachers and so affording these latter a voice in the work of the University. In some form or another this was desired in all quarters except by the most extreme supporters of the *status quo*; but inasmuch as those who would be essential for this purpose would be taking part in the new University, there would only be available a few individuals no longer active teachers, together with professors and lecturers of provincial colleges and medical schools, for the University of London to appeal to. As a consequence no very real advance would have been made, with the probability that the University would have remained as heretofore a purely examinational machine, having an active rival in the form of a teaching University at its doors. To some at least of the Senate this serious drawback, with the further risk there would be of the University declining both in status and usefulness, was clearly apparent. Mr. Anstie, whose grasp of the whole situation was considerable, in January 1892 made the proposal that the examiners appointed by the University, who should be both increased in number and better remunerated, should constitute Boards of Studies to make recommendations to the Senate. To these the Senate could turn for advice on the curricula of studies to be imposed, and the syllabuses and conditions of examination. Such an arrangement, however, could be but an indifferent makeshift, for at its best it would fall very far short of the Faculties and Boards of Studies consisting of all the responsible teachers which were contemplated in one form or another in all the Schemes for the reconstitution of the University hitherto put forward. Nothing seems to have come of the suggestion, which was replaced by a resolution brought forward by the Vice-Chancellor at a meeting of the Senate on December 16th, 1891, to the effect "that it be referred  
 " to a Special Committee to consider whether Boards  
 " of Studies or Committees of Teachers can be formed  
 " with whom the Senate or its Committees may con-  
 " fer on subjects relating to the examinations of the



“University, and generally on matters relating to education, with power to the Committee to confer with such bodies or persons as may seem to them desirable.” On the same occasion it was also resolved “that it be referred to the same Committee to consider the expediency of renewing the negotiations with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons which were suspended in June last.” No doubt the proposal that the Boards of Studies should consist of teachers gave a wider field of selection than Mr. Anstie’s plan, which included only those teachers who happened to be examiners, but the question was, where were these teachers to be found, considering that those connected with the London Colleges and higher educational institutions would be already performing the same duties in the Albert University and it was not to be supposed that they would or could carry out analogous functions in the distinct and to some extent rival University.

It was understood\* that the Special Committee of the Senate, early in 1892, considered the proposal referred to them and even went so far as to draft certain regulations for giving effect to it by forming for each of the four Faculties a Standing Committee of members of the Senate and a Board of Studies composed of examiners and certain nominated teachers to consider and report on questions relating to examination and education. But the suggestions never went further than this, not even reaching the Senate, any more than did the proposed negotiations with the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools; for the withdrawal of the Gresham Charter early in March threw the whole subject of a teaching University for London into the melting-pot again in preparation for a new casting.

A minor indication of the efforts of the most enlightened members of the Senate\* to benefit by the experience they had gained during their labours in framing a scheme, was a motion by Mr. Anstie at the Senate

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\* See “British Medical Journal,” 1892, February 6th, p. 297.

meeting on November 25th, 1901, as follows: "That  
" it be referred to the Committee on Examinations in  
" Arts, Science, and Laws to consider and report whether  
" it is desirable and if desirable to what extent to modify  
" the regulations requiring that 'Candidates for any  
" 'degree in the University must have passed the  
" 'matriculation examination' and allowing no exemp-  
" tion from this rule on account of degrees obtained  
" on examinations passed at any other University: with  
" power to the Committee to confer with schoolmasters  
" and others on the subject." Here was a blow at the  
sanctity of Examinations! and to suggest that any  
examination or degree from any other University could  
be regarded as an equivalent of or substitute for the  
matriculation was indeed a daring proposal. It would  
have been interesting to see how some of the stalwarts  
in Convocation would have treated such an idea, but,  
alas! though adopted by the Senate it was never heard  
of again. It served, however, to show that the Senate  
were not altogether satisfied with their position and  
were trying to emerge from the exclusive attitude of a  
few years previously; late though repentance was.

#### THE ACTION OF CONVOCATION.

Convocation having put their veto on the Senate's  
scheme was in the enjoyment of that self-gratification  
that attends the due performance of one's duty, and  
ready to deal with the proposals contained in the  
Albert Charter now in possession of the field. It was  
seven months and more, however, before the opportunity  
for this fresh work fell to it. In the meanwhile might  
be noted, as an evidence of the generous intentions  
of the leaders in Convocation who had been specially  
active in resisting the Senate's proposal, a brief letter  
from Dr. T. B. Napier, LL.D., in "The Times" for  
May 14th, wherein he informed those whom it might  
concern that the rejection was "not inconsistent with  
" the acceptance by Convocation of the compromise

"suggested by the Royal Commission." From what quarter this "compromise" was to be looked for was not apparent.

As Convocation did not meet again after the eventful twelfth of May, 1891, until January 19th, 1892, it fell to the Annual Committee,\* which was charged with safeguarding the interests of that body in the intervals of its assembling, to take steps in respect to the Albert Charter. On June 22nd, 1891, at a meeting of the newly elected Annual Committee it having been announced that the Privy Council had appointed the 29th inst. for hearing counsel for and against the petition of University and King's Colleges, it was resolved "that this Committee desires to represent its views and the views of Convocation as expressed in Resolutions so far as they may bear upon the matter under review, before the Privy Council in regard to the petition of King's College and University College," and the following were appointed as members of a sub-committee for that purpose: Dr. Baines, Mr. (afterwards Sir E. H.) Busk, Dr. (afterwards Sir W. J.) Collins, Mr. Hinton, Dr. Napier, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Unwin, and Dr. Hale White.† Acting on legal advice this sub-committee prepared an application to the Privy Council in the shape of a Petition and Case which were duly presented, and briefs were delivered to counsel to support the application at the hearing on June 29th.

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\* "A committee to advise Convocation upon any matter affecting the interests of the University, that may not have been referred by Convocation to a Special Committee, shall be appointed every year at the ordinary meeting of Convocation held in May.

"Such Annual Committee shall consist of all the Members of Convocation who are also Members of the Senate, together with 32 elected Members, of whom 16 shall belong to the Faculties of Arts and Laws, and 16 to the Faculties of Medicine and Science."—*From the Standing Orders of Convocation.*

† At an early stage, Mr. Hinton and Dr. Hale White retired from the sub-committee, which presented to the Annual Committee a report of their doings, and submitted therein a resolution which they recommended should be laid before Convocation (*see p. 141*).



The main points in the Case (Appendix IIIb.) were (i) that the draft charter which was submitted by the Senate and rejected by Convocation differed so materially from the recommendations of the Royal Commission that its rejection could not be regarded as the rejection of such a charter as was advised by the Commissioners, and that consequently the advice of the Commissioners not to grant the petition of University and King's Colleges still held good; (ii) that the question should be remitted to the Commissioners for further report; (iii) that the name "London" should not be allowed as part of the designation of the new university; (iv) that the proposal in the Albert Charter to admit to degrees students who have only pursued a part of their course of study in one or other of the colleges of the proposed University would conflict with the work of the existing University and should not be conceded.

It was clear from the character of the opposition to the Albert Charter thus formulated that an influential section of those members of Convocation who had been instrumental in defeating the Senate's proposals were now bent upon stopping the Albert scheme if they possibly could. How they fared will be presently related; but it may be remarked in respect to their first contention, that whilst the Senate's scheme was admittedly not in strict conformity with the recommendations of the Commission, it was the only one the Senate found themselves able to frame after diligent and prolonged endeavour, and that such failure left the petition of University and King's Colleges as the only alternative, and might be taken as implying that the Commissioners' suggestions were impossible of attainment.

#### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The rejection of the Senate's Scheme by Convocation was communicated to the Royal Colleges in the following letter, which in due course came before these bodies at their ensuing meetings:—

University of London, W.,

SIR,

June 4th, 1891.

I AM directed to inform you that the Senate much regret that they are unable to proceed with the Revised Scheme for the Re-constitution of the University which had been accepted by your College, Convocation having declined to concur with the Senate in petitioning the Crown for a new Charter to carry it out.

I am, however, to request that you will take an early opportunity of informing your Council that the Senate have by no means abandoned the idea of making such an arrangement as will maintain the essential principles which have been agreed to; and they believe that, under the provisions of the existing Charter of the University and of the Medical Acts, that closer relation between the University and the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools which has been so earnestly desired on all sides may be brought about.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR MILMAN,  
*Registrar.*

The Registrar,  
The Royal College of Physicians.

Notwithstanding that the Royal Colleges had been twice seriously defeated in their endeavours to provide a reasonably accessible degree for the London medical student, first by the dismissal by the Royal Commission of their petition to obtain degree-giving powers, and then by the rejection of the Senate's Scheme, which so completely conformed to the views of the Colleges,\* these ancient institutions were quite prepared

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\* In what way at least a considerable section of the Fellows of the College of Physicians had regarded the Senate's Scheme may be gathered from the following observations made by the President (Sir Andrew Clark) in the course of his Annual Address to the College on April 11th, 1892. "As finally framed and  
"settled it [the Scheme] placed the University in close organic  
"relations with all the Teaching Bodies of London; it gave to  
"every member of them representation, rights, and powers; it  
"promoted to the position of University Colleges, every fully  
"organised and completely equipped scholastic institution in  
"London; it was capable of indefinite expansion and develop-  
"ment; and it laid on a sure foundation the lines for erecting  
"a true progressive teaching University. And, furthermore, as  
"respects the Medical Faculty in the proposed re-construction, it  
"conceded almost everything heretofore demanded. It gave  
"organisation and unity under the form of a Medical Faculty to

again to assist in framing such measures as would meet what was so urgently required. Even before the receipt of the communication from the Senate the University Committee of the College of Physicians had met and considered the situation. Only indirectly did this College receive any intimation of the intention of the Privy Council. Under date of May 25th, the Clerk of the Council addressed to the College of Surgeons a communication informing that body of the intention of the Lords of the Council to take into consideration the petition of University and King's Colleges for the grant of a charter for a Teaching University of London owing to the rejection by Convocation of the Scheme prepared by the Senate in conformity with the Report of the Royal Commission. It further stated that their Lordships would hear counsel on the matter and would shortly fix a date for hearing, of which due notice would be given; and in the event of the College desiring to be heard it was requested "that 25 copies of a joint case on behalf of " the Petitioners opposing the grant of the Charter " prayed for " might be forwarded to the office of the Council "on or before the 22nd of June next." At the request of the University Committee the President applied to the Privy Council for information as to the intention of that body, and received in reply a copy of the letter sent to the sister college. It was not supposed that any slight was intended by this seeming discourtesy to the College of Physicians, though in the light of what immediately followed it was at least strange.

From the letter from Sir Charles L. Peel (Clerk of the Privy Council) it appeared that only a short month

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" the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools; and limited only  
 " by the veto of the Senate, it invested that Faculty with substantial control over the curriculum, the examination for certain  
 " degrees, and such other conditions of higher study as was necessary to autonomous government. . . . Endowing the Medical  
 " Faculty of London with organisation, unity, and university  
 " place and privileges, it would have offered it an opportunity for  
 " the expansion of medical education, and the advancement of  
 " research, which it has never hitherto possessed, and may not  
 " now for generations obtain."



was allowed to the Royal Colleges to prepare their "case," and it was at once apparent that this was an unreasonably brief period. A joint communication was therefore made to the Council from both Colleges on June 13th to the effect that "Considering the gravity of  
 " the questions at issue and the variety and importance of  
 " the interests concerned in respect to medical education,  
 " examination, and the granting of degrees in medicine  
 " in the proposals for the constitution of a new  
 " University for London [the Albert] the Royal Colleges  
 " would respectfully urge on the Lords of the Council  
 " that more time should be allowed for the preparation  
 " of a case than is proposed in their communication  
 " of the 26th May last. In support of this request the  
 " Royal Colleges would remind their Lordships that up  
 " to this time they have been exclusively engaged in  
 " negotiations with the University of London for the  
 " reconstitution of that University in accordance with  
 " the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and  
 " that since the rejection by Convocation of the proposed  
 " charter they have had no sufficient time for the con-  
 " sideration of the proposals by University and King's  
 " Colleges in their petition for the grant of a charter for  
 " a Teaching University in London." On June 19th a question to the same effect was asked in the House of Commons by Sir Walter Foster, M.D. (now Lord Ilkestone), but Sir W. Hart Dyke, who replied for the Government, pointed out that the petition and charter had been before the public for the past four years, and it was not desirable that there should be any further delay. Notwithstanding that the Presidents of the two Colleges had an interview with the Lord President of the Council only a few days more were granted—from June 22nd to June 29th. It was clear that no special consideration was to be shown to the Royal Colleges, and that the promoters of the Albert Charter were determined to push matters on to a settlement without any loss of time. One reason for what might have been looked upon as their undue haste was the possibility there was that if a favourable decision of the Privy Council could be obtained, it would be open

to the promoters of the charter to comply with the requirements of the College Charter Act (1871) within the current session.

To the consideration of the Albert Charter the University Committee of the College of Physicians forthwith addressed themselves, and very soon arrived at the conclusion that the position assigned therein to the Royal Colleges was unsatisfactory and should not be accepted by them. Upon the governing body or Council of the University (to consist at first of 31 members) six seats were assigned to the Royal Colleges—three to each. Beyond this the Colleges had no connection with the University and no examinational association of any kind. This was in marked contrast to the final scheme of the Senate. Under that scheme the Royal Colleges were to be represented on the Senate by the President and one other Fellow from each College, who should be members of the Standing Committee of the Senate for the Faculty of Medicine, to which certain duties in relation to the Constituent Medical Colleges and to the examinations in medicine would be delegated by the Senate. There was also the very important arrangement laid down in clause 47, whereby the Senate and Royal Colleges would act together in the conduct of the intermediate and final examination for a pass M.B. degree. After having acquiesced in this proposal it was not to be expected that the Colleges would accept the Albert scheme as it stood, which it must be remembered was drafted at the time when the Royal Colleges were petitioning to be constituted a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons endowed with degree-giving powers, and when any connection with the promoters of the Albert Charter was looked upon as so far from certain that the clauses in the charter referring to the Colleges were only inserted as contingent upon being accepted by those corporations. The University Committee held several meetings between May 21st and June 15th, and, at their request, Drs. Norman Moore and Allchin prepared, for circulation among the Fellows previous to the next meeting of the College, the following—

A STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN RELATION TO THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON. DRAWN UP AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

The negotiations commenced on the part of this College by an agreement with the College of Surgeons to ask for powers to establish a Senate formed from the Royal Colleges, which should have the power of granting medical degrees. This proposal, with those of other bodies, was referred to a Royal Commission, which reported on 29th April 1889—

- i. That the Petition of the Royal Colleges ought not to be granted ;
- ii. That the existing University of London should be asked to consider whether, by alteration in its Charter, the more important demands of the various petitioning bodies could be met ; and
- iii. That if the University of London failed to do this, the foundation of a separate local University might be considered.

The Senate of the University of London fully discussed the subject, and after consultation with this College and the Royal College of Surgeons, with the University and King's Colleges, and with the Metropolitan Medical Schools, and others, framed a scheme which was accepted by this College and by the Royal College of Surgeons, and by the Medical Schools. Convocation of the University rejected the scheme on May 12th, 1891. Since this date (on June 4th) the letter already circulated to the Fellows has been received from the Senate.

The Charter of the Albert University of London, as the College is informed by the copies of letters also circulated, is at present before the Privy Council. Objections to it are to be lodged by June 22nd, and it is reported that the Lord President has fixed June 29th for its formal consideration. The College may be reminded that this Charter, which is based upon a scheme framed by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, was adopted by the governing bodies of University and King's Colleges, and by them laid before the Privy Council previous to the issue of the Royal Commission.

Two points only in this Charter directly affect this College (and the College of Surgeons) :—

- i. It is proposed that this College (and the College of Surgeons) shall have (each) three representatives on the Council of the University—the Supreme Governing Body consisting of the Chancellor and 30 Members.



- ii. A clause (sec. V., par. 2) provides that no one shall be admitted to a Degree in Medicine who has not already obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts.

The Committee appointed by the College to consider the question feel that before taking any further steps, whether in relation to (i) The University of London; (ii) The Charter before the Privy Council; (iii) The College of Surgeons; (iv) The several Schools of Medicine in London; it is essential that the College should come to a decision on the following points:—

1. Whether it is desirable to enter into further negotiations with the University of London.

It is difficult to decide as to this in the absence of more precise information.

2. Whether the College should accept the position in relation to the Albert University of London, proposed in its Charter.

Considerable doubt was felt by the Committee whether the position accorded to the College was such as would enable it to exercise its proper influence in the medical affairs of the proposed University, and also whether sec. V., par. 2, could be maintained.

3. The conditions which, if declining 1 and 2, the College would consider essential in any association with a new University.

The due influence of the College in relation to medical education and examination might be maintained without detriment to the other bodies concerned, in the opinion of some members of the Committee, by a requirement that the examinations for its Licence should form an essential part of the examinations for the degree. It was believed that in this case the College ought not to have less than three representatives on the Council of the University.

Another proposal for associating the College with the University, and maintaining its due influence, suggested an alteration of the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine as described in the Charter, and was stated as follows:—

The College of Physicians includes all important teachers on the medical side, and represents efficiently, without undue influence of any, all the schools. The College of Surgeons has a similar though not identical constitution. These two bodies might form the faculty of medicine, conducting all the professional examinations for medical degrees: the degrees to be conferred after licence to candidates who have otherwise satisfied the University requirements. All proposed regulations would be determined by the separate consent of each College, as at present obtains in the conjoint scheme. Board

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of studies would under this arrangement consist of members selected from the governing bodies of the two Colleges, the examiners in the subjects, and of such persons engaged in teaching in London in the subjects as each Royal College should select. Thus all the teachers would have an influence in the direction of the curricula and examinations. The Medical Schools should be represented on the Council of the University as Colleges. The Council to have power of veto on the decisions of the Faculty, but no power to vary the resolutions passed by the Faculty.

(Signed) ANDREW CLARK, M.D., President,  
*Chairman.*

June 15th, 1891.

Meanwhile in reply to the communication from the Senate of June 4th, the Registrar of the College of Physicians had written on June 8th expressing "sincere regret that the Senate had been unable to proceed with the Revised Scheme for the Re-constitution of the University," and asking for further information as to the conditions under which the co-operation suggested "could be arranged and the extent to which it could be carried"; at the same time pressing for an early reply as the time before the hearing of the Privy Council was short. To this an answer was received in the following terms:—

University of London,  
Burlington Gardens, W.,

SIR,

June 16th, 1891.

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 8th instant as to the conditions under which co-operation with the Royal Colleges could be arranged and the extent to which it could be carried, I am directed by the Committee of the Senate, to which your letter has been referred, to inform you that in the opinion of the Committee the Senate is able, under the provisions of the existing Charter and the Medical Acts, to carry into effect arrangements of the kind contemplated by the 47th clause of the Revised Scheme of the 28th January, which was accepted by your letter of February 18th; and, further, that the Senate is willing to confer with a deputation of the Royal Colleges with a view to the settlement of the details of such arrangements.

The Committee are further of opinion, and are prepared to advise the Senate, that it is within the competence of the Senate

to invite professors and teachers of various colleges and schools, London and Provincial, to form committees for advising with the Committees of the Senate with regard to the syllabuses and the subjects of examination, although it would probably be beyond the powers of the Senate to make such advisers members of Committees of the Senate or to delegate to them any powers vested in the Senate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR MILMAN,

*Registrar.*

A few days later, June 20th, immediately after the adjourned meeting of the College of Physicians to be immediately referred to, Dr. Liveing informed the Registrar of the University that it would give the College pleasure to renew its conferences with the Senate's committee on the subject of a conjoint examination between the University and the Royal Colleges, but that the College could not then submit any date for such a meeting inasmuch as it was unable to devote its attention to the subject in view of the pressing and immediate relations it had been brought into with the Privy Council in connection with the Petition for the Albert Charter. For the time, therefore, the matter dropped, and though it was proposed by the Senate later in the year to reopen the question on similar lines (p. 8), nothing came of it, since the appointment of the Gresham University Commission altered the whole position of affairs. One cannot help contrasting this feeble attempt of the Senate to save something out of the wreck of their scheme with a like endeavour that followed the reference of their first scheme to a Royal Commission three years before, when a proposal of compromise and half measures was suggested by the Senate to be offered to the Royal Colleges (*see* Part I., p. 250, footnote). Unwilling to accept with dignity the defeat that their course of conduct had invited, they appeared willing to snatch at anything which had the semblance of doing something.



On June 16th and at an adjourned meeting on June 20th, 1891, the Fellows of the College of Physicians in Comitia discussed the situation, having before them the "Statement" from their University Committee and the letters from the Senate and the Privy Council. At the request of his colleagues on the Committee the present writer explained to the College the circumstances which had led up to the crisis in the University question and the possible courses open to the Royal Colleges, and he referred to the sense of hurry that surrounded the matter owing to the refusal of the Privy Council to extend the time before the hearing. He reminded the College that, in 1887, when the proposals of University and King's Colleges came before them, it was decided that it was "inexpedient" to join those institutions "for the purpose of procuring further powers to grant degrees in Arts and Sciences" (Part I., p. 159). Also that the representatives of the College before the Royal Commission had, on the whole, expressed a preference for a modification of the existing University rather than for the Albert scheme, provided that the plan for constituting a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons should not be acceded to (Part II., p. 139). The College was, therefore, not prepared to accept the proposals now before it as they stood in the Charter of 1887, especially considering how very far short they fell from the advantages which the Senate's scheme had offered. The question had to be looked at from a threefold point of view: first, as it affected the College itself; secondly, as it dealt with the London Medical Schools, the prosperity of which was always a matter of regard for the College; and, thirdly, in the general interests of medical education, which were closely associated with the other aspects of the subject. In respect to the position the College with the sister College were to take, the representation on the Council was not such as was adequate to the responsibility involved, for although it was provided in sec. V. that "no ordinary medical degree shall be conferred on" any person who shall not previously have obtained a

“ qualification for registration under the Medical Acts,” it was exceedingly doubtful whether such a provision could be maintained, and, if not, the very existence of the Colleges as licensing bodies would be threatened. It is to be observed in passing that this provision brought the Apothecaries Society, which had no status in the London University scheme, into the same position in respect to the Albert University as the Royal Colleges themselves held so far as their licensing examinations were concerned; whilst representation of the Society on the Council was also provided for. The Medical Schools would occupy a merely nominal position as “schools of the University,” without direct representation on the Council, which was scarcely different in reality from their present relation to the existing University, whilst they were liable to be taxed for the maintenance of the University should the income from examination fees be insufficient (clause xxiii). Although by the formation of Assemblies of the Faculties and Boards of Studies medical and other forms of higher education would undoubtedly benefit, these advantages were not dependent on the way in which the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools were treated in the Charter, but would have been equally well provided for under the altogether different and better arrangements of the Senate’s scheme. Moreover, in the Petition to the Privy Council from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, from which the Albert Charter had developed, a more important position than was now proposed was accorded the Royal Colleges (Part I., p. 195). In view of the communication from the University then before the College, it was at least possible that some more satisfactory association might be established than was offered in the Albert Charter, which as it stood was, in the opinion of the Committee, quite unacceptable. In conclusion the speaker moved—

That while not objecting to the grant of a charter by the Crown to University and King’s Colleges in London, the Royal College of Physicians considers that the provisions of the charter

for the Albert University in London, now before the Privy Council, so far as they apply to this College are not satisfactory. But the College is willing to confer with representatives of University and King's Colleges with a view to obtaining the necessary modifications.

The motion was seconded by Sir Henry Pitman, and after a general discussion was adopted without a dissentient voice. The adoption of this resolution cleared the way for one of a constructive character, based on the recommendation contained in the last paragraph of the Committee's "Statement." This was moved by Dr. Norman Moore, seconded by Dr. Andrew, and carried *nem. con.* as follows:—

That, provided the Royal College of Surgeons will also agree to do so, this College is willing to assist in the formation of a New University in London on the understanding that the two Royal Colleges shall of themselves form the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine of the University; each College to deliberate by itself, and all resolutions to require the assent of both Colleges before being submitted to the Council of the University—that Council to have the power of veto only on the decisions of the Faculty; and the Royal Colleges, as the Faculty of Medicine, to be represented on the Council of the University.

It was further resolved—

That the University Committee be desired to draft such alterations in the Charter of the Proposed Albert University as shall effect this formation of the Faculty, and such others as are necessary to provide---

For the formation of Boards of Studies, whose duty shall be to advise the Faculty on all matters relating to the curriculum and examinations, to nominate examiners, to constitute an administrative Board for carrying out the regulations, and providing that the Boards of Studies shall be made up—

1. Of Representatives of the Royal Colleges in equal numbers appointed by their governing bodies;
2. Of Examiners in the professional subjects for University purposes;
3. Of Teachers in professional subjects selected by the Medical Schools.

And finally providing for the representation of the several Metropolitan Medical Schools as Colleges of the University on the Council of the University.



In this way did the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons agreeing, indicate the grounds upon which they were prepared to take part in the formation of the new University. A representation on the governing body commensurate with their importance and responsibilities, an examinational association and a position on the Council for the London Medical Schools were the three points which they had always claimed, and the first two of which were fully granted in the Senate's scheme. It now remained to see whether the promoters of the Albert Charter would be equally complaisant, a question which was felt to be doubtful.

The Council of the College of Surgeons though agreeing to join with the sister College in asking the Privy Council for an extension of time in which to prepare a joint case, were at first somewhat doubtful whether or not it was desirable that the College should take any part in the proposed Albert University, but, at their meeting on June 11th, decided that their University Committee should meet the delegates of the College of Physicians to consider the proposed charter, with power to confer with representatives of University and King's Colleges if thought desirable. On June 22nd, a meeting of the delegates (consisting in each case of their University Committee) of the two Royal Colleges was held, and after hearing the decision come to by the Physicians at their meeting two days previously, the representatives of the College of Surgeons expressed themselves either in favour of the proposal that the Colleges should jointly constitute the Faculty of Medicine, or that they would not oppose it. At this meeting the following Scheme and Memorandum, which had been drawn up by Drs. Liveing and Allchin, with the assistance of Mr. Hallett, were considered—

SCHEME FOR THE CO-OPERATION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES WITH  
THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY.

The Royal Colleges to be represented on the Council of the Albert University, as proposed in the charter.



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The Medical Schools to be represented on the Council of the University.\*

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Faculty of Medicine to be constituted of the Royal Colleges, the separate consent of each College being required for all proposed regulations.

The Council of the University to have power of veto on the decisions of the Faculty, but no power of varying the resolutions of the Faculty.

### BOARD OF STUDIES.

The Board of Studies shall consist—

- (1) Of representatives of the Royal Colleges in equal numbers appointed by their Governing Bodies;
- (2) Of Examiners in the Professional subjects for University purposes;† and
- (3) Of persons engaged in teaching in London in Professional subjects, selected by the Medical Schools—†

the numbers in each case to be left for future determination.

The duties of the Board of Studies shall be to advise the Faculty on all matters relating to the curriculum and examinations, and on such other questions as may be referred to them by the Faculty or Council of the University, and to nominate examiners for election by the Faculty.†

An administrative Board shall be constituted from the representatives of the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools on the Board of Studies for the purpose of carrying out the regulations approved by the Faculty.

### MEMORANDUM SHOWING ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

The general principle of the scheme is the incorporation with the Albert University of what may fairly be considered as a complete Faculty of Medicine already in existence, constituted by the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, with certain modifications introduced to meet the views of those who consider that the influence of teachers should be largely felt, not only in the Faculty where they are already strongly represented in the Royal Colleges, but also on the advising body, *i.e.*, the Board of Studies.

Instead of creating a new organisation for Medicine in London for educational and qualifying purposes, traversing more or less, certainly weakening, and ultimately, more or less, replacing that which has so long existed and which has obtained such high prestige,

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\* In accordance with the resolution of the delegates of the schools.

† Provided for in the Charter of the Albert University.

there would undoubtedly be a great economy of power and resources in utilising an already existing organisation, and it is felt that the present machinery of the two Royal Colleges can be adapted with a minimum amount of alteration to supply the Examination element for the Degree in Medicine.

Under the Conjoint Scheme the Committee of Management advises the Royal Colleges on matters relating to the curriculum and to the Examinations, whilst it also superintends the general arrangements of the Scheme under Regulations adopted by the Royal Colleges; and if to the Committee of Management there be added the Examiners and the Members elected by the Medical Schools, a complete and Representative Body can be constituted to fill the same position in respect to the Medical Faculty formed by the Royal Colleges as is assigned to the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine and the Board of Studies in the Charter of the Albert University.

The Royal Colleges in this way would practically retain in their hands the control of Medical Education and Examination, subject to the power of veto remaining with the Council of the University, whilst the Board of Studies, consisting largely of Examiners and Teachers, would almost entirely direct the course of professional study and examination for the Degree, thus giving to the Teachers that influence which is so essential.

The Existing Conjoint Scheme can be maintained side by side with the Examinations for the Degree, those Members of the proposed Board of Studies elected by the Royal Colleges forming the Committee of Management of the Scheme, and acting alone according to the present system.

By this arrangement the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools would be brought into still closer relations, and a more complete representation of Teachers in the counsels of the Colleges would be obtained, whilst it is believed that the Royal Colleges would hold such a position that it will be a comparative matter of indifference to them whether the Degree of the University becomes registrable by itself or not.

To the possible objection that the Scheme would merge the Royal Colleges in the University and imperil their autonomy, it may be answered that their separate existence and constitution, and the independent exercise of their qualifying functions, would continue as before, whilst they would have the additional advantage of carrying out their undertaking to facilitate as far as possible the obtaining of a Degree in Medicine by London Students without causing the slightest alterations in their present constitution and position as regards the granting of their own qualifications. By these means the Examination Element for the Degree would be

provided by the Royal Colleges, which for the purpose would be associated with the University on wholly independent conditions.

To another objection which may be urged, that with a Council in the University superior to the Faculty, and endowed with a power of veto, the supreme influence of the Royal Colleges in Medical Questions might be overruled by a co-operation of the Teaching Elements in the Board of Studies with the Council, it may be said that, practically, this could rarely happen, since the recommendations of the Board of Studies would require the separate approval of the Royal Colleges before being submitted to the Council.

On June 25th the Council of the College of Surgeons received from its University Committee a report consisting in the main of the foregoing scheme, omitting paragraph 2, referring to the Medical Schools, and, in addition, the provisions that (*a*) each College should deliberate by itself, and (*b*) all resolutions to require the assent of both Colleges before being submitted to the Council of the University.\* The Committee further reported that they were strongly of opinion that in the event of these conditions not being conceded the Royal Colleges should take no part whatever in the University, although at the same time they recommended that no opposition should be made to the grant of the charter. After some discussion the report was adopted by 13 members of the Council against 8, three not voting and two being absent. Those who did not vote were Sir William Savory and Messrs. Hulke and Hutchinson.

It now only remained for the two Colleges to give instructions for the preparation of their case, which was accordingly done, and the same was duly lodged with the Privy Council. (*See Appendix IV.*)

The action of the Council of the College of Surgeons, jointly with the College of Physicians, in the course they had entered on, was far from meeting with the approval of the Fellows of the College of Surgeons generally. The ASSOCIATION OF FELLOWS† of the former body at their

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\* See "Lancet," August 1st, 1891, p. 257.

† For an account of this body see Part II., pp. 334-341.



annual meeting on June 25th, 1891,\* although as yet unaware as to what line the Council would take, adopted a resolution moved by Dr. W. J. Collins and seconded by Mr. J. H. Morgan, objecting "to the acquisition of any new powers by the College in the matter of conferring medical degrees unless and until the Fellows of the College shall have an opportunity of expressing their opinion thereon." When the action taken by the Royal Colleges conjointly became known, more definite opposition was raised, an opportunity for the expression of which being afforded at a specially convened meeting of the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on July 30th.† The President, Mr. T. Bryant, took the occasion to give a full account of the action of the Council subsequent to the rejection of the Senate's scheme by Convocation, and of the conjoint report of the two Colleges which was the basis of the instructions to counsel before the Privy Council (see p. 98).

#### THE ACTION OF THE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

To each of the Metropolitan Medical Schools the Senate addressed a letter in the same terms as that forwarded to the Royal Colleges (p. 12), and in due course it came under the notice of the representatives of the schools, who continued to meet from time to time at the Middlesex Hospital, as heretofore, under the chairmanship of Dr. Norman Moore, of St. Bartholomew's. Since the communication, however, gave no real information as to the intentions of the Senate, it offered no opportunity for any practical step being taken, whilst, on the other hand, the consideration of the Albert Charter was pressing. In reference to this it was agreed (i) that from and at the date of the foundation of any new University in London all the existing Metropolitan Medical Schools should be admitted to the University

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\* "British Medical Journal," July 4th, p. 35.

† *ib.*, August 1st, p. 276.

on equal terms; (ii) that the committee of delegates of the schools be authorised to communicate with the Royal Colleges from time to time on the subject; (iii) that no scheme of association of the Medical Schools with University and King's Colleges for the establishment of a University in London would be satisfactory in which these Colleges would be in a position to exert a predominant influence in the determination of the curricula and conduct of the examinations for medical degrees; (iv) that a general power of taxation such as was contemplated in the proposed charter should be resisted; (v) that the Medical Schools should be directly represented on the Council of the new University; (vi) that the principle that a student should be examined chiefly by his own teachers was objectionable; and (vii) that the title of the University as stated in the charter was not satisfactory. These several propositions were circulated among the authorities of the schools, together with the recommendation that the schools, excluding those of University and King's Colleges, should be represented by Counsel at the forthcoming inquiry. With certain modifications, the suggestions were accepted, and were made the basis of the Schools' "case" as presented to the Privy Council (Appendix V.). Although no formal communications took place between the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, each of the parties was cognisant of the other's proceedings, and, though not identical, the modifications they required in the Albert Charter were in many respects very similar. An important conference, however, was held on June 17th between the Standing Committee of the Councils of University and King's Colleges and delegates from the other Medical Schools, when it was stated "that directly or indirectly there  
 " would be ten places on the Council (about one-third  
 " of that body) for the representatives of Medicine, and  
 " it was understood that the Teaching Colleges had no  
 " special wish to take part in the decision as to how  
 " they should be allocated, as to whether the Royal  
 " Colleges should or should not be represented, or as to



“ how the Medical Schools should be grouped for representation.”\* It was pretty evident that the promoters of the Albert Charter felt that they had enough on their hands without entering into the medical difficulties, and were quite content to leave it to the schools and Royal Colleges to arrange for their representation among themselves. On this point the “Lancet,” which considered that nothing more liberal could be offered on behalf of the schools than was provided in the Charter, expressed itself to the following effect (June 27th, 1891, p. 1437):—

“ The real difficulty is in the position of the Royal Colleges to whom have been allocated six seats on the Council, should they elect to become a constituent part of the proposed University. This will leave four for the direct representatives of the Medical Schools. As the promoters of the Albert University insist on an adequate representation of teachers on the Council, and that these should consist of active London teachers only, it would seem to be difficult to admit the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons—who represent various interests other than those of the teachers of the London Medical Schools—to a representation in the Faculty of Medicine, inasmuch as the Faculties of Arts and Sciences will be composed of London teachers only. If the Royal Colleges could arrange, in conjunction with the Medical Schools, to send as Representatives of the Faculty of Medicine only those members who were actively engaged as teachers in the London Schools of Medicine, it would seem that a desirable compromise might be arrived at.”

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, whilst recognising the need in London of a body competent to grant medical degrees on conditions less restrictive and prohibitive than those required by the University of London, nevertheless submitted “that as the faculty of medicine is one of the most important features of the proposed new University, and will exercise a powerful influence on the medical schools of education in London, the said Society, as one of the London bodies competent to grant a qualification to practise, ought to have a voice in the management of the

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\* “Lancet,” 1891, June 20th, p. 1391.

“teaching and examinations of that faculty, and should  
 “be adequately represented in the Council and Board  
 “of Medical Studies of the University.” The Society accordingly forwarded a Petition and Case (Appendix VI.*a* and *b*) to the Privy Council, and took steps to be represented by counsel (*see* p. 77).

It was not very long after the eventful meeting of Convocation that there were indications of the line that would be taken by the PROVINCIAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS ; and as they had been in great measure responsible for the withdrawal of University and King's Colleges from the Senate's scheme (Part II., pp. 242, 270-2), their further action was regarded with no little interest. The first note took the form of a statement signed by Mr. Lawson Tait, Chairman of the General Committee representing the Councils of Mason College and Queen's College, Birmingham, which was forwarded to the Lord President. This was to the effect that the Committees of these two Colleges were agreed as to the necessity for granting the desired charter to University and King's Colleges ; at the same time, however, they pointed out that if the clause allowing students to spend a portion of their period of study at other Universities and Colleges provided that at least the final two years be pursued in London, were to come into force, it would offer direct temptation to students to leave the provincial institutions where they had up to then carried on their studies. This would be a great misfortune both to the schools and to the students themselves, since the schools would thus lose their students at the most interesting and critical period of their study. This difficulty already existed in respect to other universities in the kingdom, where the opportunities for clinical instruction were inferior to those offered at Birmingham. If, however, the new University were to insist that the students should attend a college or medical school in London during the whole of their period of study, the regulation would be much less prejudicial to the interests of the

provincial colleges and medical schools. Should the clause remain as it stood the Committee would be obliged, in the interests of self-preservation, to apply at no distant period to the Privy Council for the grant of a charter for a University of the Midlands.\* The ground of opposition taken was, it will be observed, very much that which constituted the chief objection raised by the Senate of the University, though approached from a somewhat different point of view. The document was formally before the Committee of the Privy Council, but was not supported by counsel (Appendix XIV.).

The COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, forwarded a petition to the Privy Council (Appendix XIII.), but was not represented by counsel. The contention of this body was that the existing Universities of England were amply sufficient for the requirements; that the University of London provided for the granting of degrees in the metropolis, and that it imposed fewer restrictions for candidates proceeding to degrees than any other University in England; that the establishment of a second University in London would undoubtedly lead to a lowering of the standard of examination, from the active competition that would certainly be engendered.

The UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH, presented a petition (Appendix XII.), but although the Senate of the College requested that Mr. (afterwards Sir) Lewis Morris and Mr. Morgan Lloyd should represent, or obtain other counsel to represent, the College before the Privy Council, no appearance was made. The special object of the petition was to have inserted in the section dealing with University degrees and certificates such words as would enable students to count their examinations and periods of study passed at chartered University Colleges not necessarily connected with a University as equivalent to examinations and periods of study passed in the Albert University. Were the provision to stand as it did in

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\* Cf. Part II., p. 362.



the charter, the University College of Wales would be excluded from the advantages offered by the proposed new University, since they were unconnected with a University, and the Aberystwyth students would be thus debarred from competing for the "Albert" degrees in medicine. As with most of the other opponents of the charter, exception was taken to any steps that would facilitate the arrangements for graduation in London, as thereby offering attraction to students to flock to the metropolis to the loss of the provincial schools. The disabilities under which the London students suffered were not for a moment considered.

Active criticism of the Albert Charter from the medical side was not, however, confined to London and the provinces, considerable feeling being aroused in both Scotland and Ireland. The University and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, with the Faculties of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland, all forwarded representations on the subject to the Privy Council, and instructed counsel to appear on their behalf (Appendices VII., VIII., and IX.).

The UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH "desired to express " their sympathy and cordial concurrence with the main " purport of the Petition of University and King's " Colleges and the arguments in support of it," but at the same time they wished to point out where it was open to objection and required amendment. Their first point was that, according to the proposed charter, no medical degree was to be conferred on anyone who should not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts. This condition it was maintained would place the degrees in Medicine on a different footing from the degrees in the other Faculties, where no external body would intervene between the educational and the degree-conferring body. The result would be that the University would in reference to medical qualifications become



an appanage of the two Royal Colleges in London. The independence of the University would thus be necessarily impaired, and its usefulness and efficiency very materially prejudiced. After this expression of disinterested solicitude for the welfare of the proposed new University, the objectors proceeded to refer to certain provisions in the charter by which their own interests were supposed to be endangered. The proposal in Section V. to confer honorary degrees upon past fellows and students of University and King's Colleges, as well as on other persons thought worthy of distinction, would, it was affirmed, so depreciate the value of University degrees generally that they would cease to retain their place in public estimation, and the Universities of the United Kingdom would indubitably suffer. Another provision in Section V., permitting the Council to accept from candidates a portion of the examinations and periods of residence and study passed at other Universities as qualifying *pro tanto* for the degrees of the Albert University, which was so strongly objected to by the authorities of the Birmingham Colleges, was observed with satisfaction by the University Court of Edinburgh. But it was suggested that Section XI. empowered the Council to make, alter, and revoke statutes, and that therefore those provisions which the University Court so approved might be subject to change or even to being rescinded. This was regarded by the University Court as a serious defect in the Draft Charter. Attention was drawn to the ordinances approved by Her Majesty in Council which governed the Universities of Scotland, and are only open to modifications by an external authority—the Privy Council. It is to be noticed that the criticism of the University of Edinburgh referred solely to the medical provisions of the Albert Charter.

THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH AND THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW submitted a joint Case (Appendix VIII.), the grounds of these objections to the Albert Charter

being very much the same as those put forward by the Edinburgh University. "They entirely sympathised with the effort to draw together into a great teaching and examining University for London the various isolated medical schools of London, but they consider that this can only be done by constituting a University whose degrees shall carry a licence to practise, whose examinations shall be of University standard, and whose examiners shall be of University status." They therefore submitted that paragraph 2, Section V., of the Draft Charter be deleted, "and that there should be included in the charter a specification of the prescribed course of study and of the examination to be required for degrees in the University."

The joint Case of the ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF IRELAND (Appendix IX.) protested against the establishment of the Albert University chiefly, it seemed, from the fact that the Royal Colleges in London were to be associated with it and to be represented on the Council. It was submitted that if the proposed charter were granted diplomates of the London Colleges could proceed at once to the degree of M.D. in the Albert University with or without further examination or the payment of additional fees, whereas diplomates of the Irish Colleges would not enjoy similar opportunities for obtaining the degree of M.D. either from Universities in Ireland or from the proposed Albert University. The grant of the charter would, it was affirmed, deter students resident in Ireland who desired to obtain the degree of M.D. from seeking the diplomas of the Irish Colleges, and would act as a strong inducement to abstain from entering or to leave the Dublin medical schools in order to pursue their studies in London and taking the diplomas of the London Royal Colleges with a view to obtaining the degree of M.D. in the Albert University. It is really difficult to believe that the framers of these clauses could have read the Albert charter, so gratuitously mistaken are the assumptions. The London

diplomates were to have no prescriptive rights to the degrees of the new University, which were to be equally open to all legally qualified persons who had followed a prescribed course of study in the Metropolis. No further inducement was offered to the Irish student to migrate to London than already existed. What the scheme did attempt to do was to provide for the London educated student a degree on reasonable terms, such as the Scotch and Irish student had open to them, but which the London student had not. But the official protest was mild compared with the exposure of English iniquity that was made in a long letter to the "Irish Times" a few days before the opening of the hearing before the Privy Council. The communication, headed "Threatened Annihilation of the Irish Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons," was from the pen of Dr. George H. Kidd, F.R.C.S.I., direct representative of the Medical Profession of Ireland on the General Medical Council, who thus commenced:—

"I beg to draw attention to a movement going on in London  
 " which cannot fail to have a very injurious effect on Irish Schools  
 " of Medicine and Surgery by inducing all students desirous of  
 " entering the medical profession to flock to London and pursue  
 " their studies there with a view to obtaining a degree in medicine  
 " on easy terms." After describing the position as it existed in  
 London, and some of the steps that had led up to it, the writer  
 continued: "That it would be for the public welfare and the  
 " advancement of the profession that medical students should be  
 " encouraged to take degrees implying a high education and  
 " giving them social rank is too obvious to require argument.  
 " But when we find that the promoters of this Scheme are the  
 " professors of the medical schools in London, and that its operation  
 " is to be confined to students educated within a circle having a  
 " radius of 15 miles and its centre at Somerset House, it becomes  
 " evident that there is a deep design to monopolise medical  
 " teaching; to hold out a strong inducement to all medical students  
 " to pursue their studies in London, and to starve to death all  
 " Irish and other medical schools outside the charmed circle of  
 " 15 miles radius and having its centre at Somerset House.

"Hitherto a very large and distinguished portion of the medical  
 " men of England have been educated in Ireland, and licensed by  
 " the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland. Ireland has



“ also supplied a great part of our Colonial practitioners as well  
 “ as of the surgeons of the navy and army. All this is to be  
 “ stopped for the benefit of the medical schools of London as  
 “ surely as was the woollen trade of Ireland for the benefit of the  
 “ woollen manufacturers of England. Nor is this all, the provincial  
 “ schools of England and the Scotch schools are to be destroyed,  
 “ too—if they will tamely submit to the process.

“ Though no medical schools beyond the fifteen miles circle having  
 “ its centre at Somerset House are to be recognised as capable of  
 “ educating candidates for the degrees of this new University, its  
 “ graduates are to be capable of practising in all parts of the  
 “ British empire and its colonies.”

And so on, and so on, concluding with an appeal to take action in opposition at once, for time pressed.

A short leader in the same issue of the paper quoted from Dr. Kidd's letter, which it referred to as calling  
 “ attention to a sinister design which in its selfishness  
 “ has hardly a parallel. This new London University  
 “ is craftily conceived. . . . It is a large grab made  
 “ at a great advantage.” The article concluded by inviting correspondence on the subject.

The present writer doubts if the letter and editorial comments thereon were as widely known on this side of St. George's Channel as they deserved to be. At this distance of time it would be a pity by one word to mar their grotesque inaccuracy.

Having regard to the part played by the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION in respect to the conferring of degrees on London educated medical students, it was only to be expected that it would express an opinion on the Albert charter. The committee appointed at the meeting of the Association at Birmingham in July 1890 (see Part II., p. 343) to watch any action in connection with the institution of a Medical University in London, met, and under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S., adopted the following resolutions,\* which were

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\* “British Medical Journal,” 1891, June 20th, p. 1347, and July 18th, p. 156.



subsequently endorsed at the meeting of the Association at Bournemouth in July 1891.\*

1. That the establishment of a University with powers to grant degrees and licences in medicine and surgery to meet the requirements of the London medical schools is urgently required.
2. That the new University should include as constituent bodies the medical schools, as scheduled and recognised by the University of London, and that these schools should rank equally as Colleges.
3. That candidates for degrees in medicine and surgery in the new University should reside in the metropolis during a part of their period of study. [This was only carried by the casting vote of the chairman.]
4. That the name of the present University of London should be changed to the "Imperial, or the British University"; and that the new University should be called the University of London.

Twenty-five copies were duly forwarded to the Privy Council, but no counsel appeared on their behalf before that body.

In essentials these resolutions were in agreement with the views expressed by the Royal Colleges and by the metropolitan medical schools; although the demand that the degrees should be licences to practise was, of course, detrimental to the position accorded to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the charter, since it was there proposed that the degrees to be conferred by the new University should only be granted to those holding a registerable qualification to practise. The question of name for the new University was scarcely likely to be met by the suggestions submitted, however reasonable they might be.

From another quarter a note of opposition to the proposed Albert University was sounded. THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, at its meeting on June 2nd, 1891, adopted the following resolution, which came before it

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\* "British Medical Journal," 1891, August 1st, p. 263.

as a matter of urgency from the English Branch Council, which had met on the previous day:—

“That while the Council views with the greatest sympathy any well considered efforts to create facilities for London medical students to obtain degrees in medicine, they regard with grave concern, both in the interests of the public and in the interests of medical education, any proposal to found a degree-conferring faculty independent of the existing University and medical licensing authorities, which already number four in London alone.”

It is to be noted that a very considerable minority voted for an amendment passing to the next order of the day, and, on that being negatived, voted against the original motion, most of the opponents representing Scottish Universities or Corporations. It was also determined that the President of the Council (Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D.) should be authorised to communicate the resolution to the Lord President of the Council, with the request that the General Medical Council might be notified as to any proposals for the creation of a new University in London. The resolution, however, was little more than a pious opinion, and a not very well informed one at that, inasmuch as the charter of the proposed Albert University stipulated “that no ordinary  
“ medical degree shall be conferred on any person who  
“ shall not previously have obtained a qualification for  
“ registration under the Medical Acts.” Hence it was not proposed “to found a degree-conferring faculty inde-  
“ pendent of the existing medical licensing authorities.” Nothing followed from this step on the part of the Medical Council, nor does it even seem that the Privy Council troubled to comply with the request to keep the body subordinate to them informed of the steps they took with regard to another University for London, beyond acknowledging the receipt of the communication, and stating that it was their intention shortly to hear counsel

for and against the petition of University and King's Colleges. At the next session of the Medical Council, in the following November, Sir Richard Quain, in the course of the customary presidential address, referred to the steps taken by the Privy Council and to the charter as approved by them, from which it was to be seen that any medical degree conferred would be in the form of an additional title, and not a qualification to practise, all which was really obvious from the first.

The BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN presented to the Privy Council a petition (Appendix X.) setting forth certain facts in respect to the constitution, status, and work of the College, which, it was claimed, entitled the College to be placed on the same footing as University and King's Colleges in the formation of the new University. A similar petition was presented by QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (Appendix XV.).

The INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY wrote asking to be represented on the governing body of the new University, a position which they pointed out they had accepted in the scheme of the Senate, and prayed for this on the ground of their interest in legal education, and the duties with which they had been entrusted by Parliament (Appendix XI.).

#### A CORRESPONDENCE IN "NATURE."

The rejection by Convocation of the Senate's proposals let loose expressions of opinion of the most diverse kind and from various quarters, not perhaps the less voluminous from there having been during the previous two years, whilst the University was in labour, some restraint in publication pending the production of definite and authoritative proposals which might be supported or condemned. The most important, not only from the position of the disputants, but also from the interest and informing character of the statements made and suggestions offered, was a correspondence that appeared in the columns of "Nature," from which it will be desirable to quote at some length.

On May 21st, 1891—a few days that is after the conclusive action of Convocation—Professor (now Sir William) Turner



Thiselton-Dyer, who it will be remembered was no longer a member of the Senate of the University, set out a critical review of the fundamental questions that appeared to him to underlie the problem, in a manner both temperate and comprehensive. Commencing with an allusion to the dissatisfaction that existed among many distinguished teachers with the examination system as applied to University education, he rightly contended that "as the University of London at present does nothing but examine, it is obvious that the question lies at the root of any judgment that may be pronounced on its present work and constitution." Referring to Professor Ray Lankester's published expressions that "the most injurious result of the system" was "the degradation of the teacher," since the "intrusive board of examiners" draws "away from him the attention and respect of his pupils," or urges "him to put aside his own thought and experience, and to teach the conventional and commonplace," he admitted a certain element of truth in the complaint, and that "no doubt the University of London in the past has exalted examination into a sort of idol." On the other hand, he contended that the examinations, at least for the inferior degrees, were of the same character as "leaving examinations at schools" which should "be regarded as a means of criticising and testing the performance not merely of the school boys but of the school masters," as Professor Lankester himself said. "Now, in University education," he continued, "as carried on in this country, I can only see a prolongation of school education, with methods and a moral discipline modified to suit the more advanced age of the pupils. I am quite ready to admit that impending examinations are more or less irksome both to teachers and taught; but I am not convinced that that discipline is in itself an evil. It is not undesirable that some restraint should be put on the possible vagaries of the one and the very probable desultoriness of the other. It is necessary in entering upon the study of a subject to go over its fundamental groundwork in a methodical manner. . . I know, speaking from my own experience, that the compulsion of schedules which is so odious to Professor Lankester, has made me devote my energies to the mastery of the rudiments at any rate of many subjects which I should certainly have carefully avoided if I had not been compelled to do otherwise. And I do not believe that if students are carefully and soundly taught they suffer any real injustice at the hands of competent examiners" such as the University of London enlists in its service. Here then was a witness testifying to the proper value of examinations conducted by others than the students' teachers, and deprecating the wholesale condemnation of such a system that Professor Lankester and others pronounced, supporting, that is to



say, the London University plan, though at the same time not shutting his eyes to its imperfections. Moreover, he drew attention to what he termed "the mischievous importance which the outside world attaches to academic achievement. A course of University study is a means, not an end, it is a sort of apprenticeship to a subject. The student learns its technique, its language, and something of its literature, but later the question arises what will he do with the tools he has learnt to use? Here, I think, the University work enters upon a new phase, and one it seems to me too little regarded, viz., post-graduate study. To control this in any measure by means of examination seems to me in the highest degree absurd. And I must contend that by making original investigation, at any rate for its doctorate of science, the qualification for that degree, the University of London has taken a step in advance of many of the older Universities towards destroying the idea that the passing of examinations is the final end of University study."

Passing on to consider the demand for a "Teaching University for London," Professor Thiselton-Dyer admitted his inability to understand exactly what was meant thereby. As compared with Oxford and Cambridge he maintained London was not essentially different, and that "examination" in the two older Universities was in the hands of the University, and was just as much distinct from the teaching in their case as in that of London. If Oxford and Cambridge were teaching Universities in any intelligible sense of the phrase, then he contended that the University of London was equally so. According to Fichte, whose views strongly influenced the constitution of German universities, "a university is not a place where instruction is given, but an institution for the training of experts in the art of making knowledge, and that this end is attained by the association of the pupil with his professor in the inquiries which the latter initiates and pursues." But, as Professor Thiselton-Dyer pointed out, the students in such an ideal arrangement would be men who had already graduated, *i.e.*, had "acquired that knowledge of the elements of a subject which is essential to the proper performance of any work in it; and if we firmly grasp the idea of the non-finality of the graduation course, we get an intelligible distribution of labour among the staffs of the older Universities: the college lecturers will prepare men for their degrees; the professors will guide their maturer studies afterwards." The proposal to combine University and King's Colleges into a Teaching University did not meet with the Professor's approval, and mainly on account of its restricted character. He failed to see why Bedford College, the Royal College of Science, the City and Guilds Institute among others, should not be included

—a wider federation of institutions of academic rank was required. “But in this case all the teachers will have something to say as to the conditions of common examination, yet according to Professor Lankester, the essence of a true teaching University idea is the absence of examiners and the professor himself as examiner and teacher in one.”

The plan favoured by Mr. Thiselton-Dyer was an expansion of the existing University which he regarded as being thoroughly justified in the pride and confidence which it felt in its own cause. “With all its demerits it can hardly be denied that it has accomplished a great work in raising the standard throughout the country of academic education,” and he went on to say that, in the opinion of himself and others, Convocation had always been ambitious of extending the University, and that if the Senate had paid more heed to the representations made by that body from time to time, the present crisis in the history of the University would never have arisen. The particular directions which expansion should take were the organisation of the Faculties, whereby the teaching bodies should be brought into relation with the University. “Examination,” he most wisely said, “is an art, and it is a progressive art. To minimise its possible harmfulness it should keep touch with the teaching, and it must be admitted that the system which now obtains at the University of London does not make this always easy.” Boards of Studies constituted by delegations from the faculties should be intrusted with the duty of watching the examination work and advising the Senate thereupon. The Senate itself should be reformed by shedding some of its ornamental members—appointed often on political grounds, and many never attending—who should be replaced by experts in academic education. And, lastly, the University should by the appointment of Professors carry on higher teaching and promote research, thus retaining in London the ablest men, who are constantly attracted elsewhere. This, however, he thought could not be accomplished so long as the University was controlled by the State, since “at the present time not the slightest alteration can be made in a schedule without the approval of the Home Office, or the slightest alteration in the amount of prizes without that of the Treasury. There is no inducement now to the public to provide endowments, because, as the University nearly pays its way, any public benefaction would only tend to create a surplus, which would have to be paid over to the Exchequer. But I can hardly doubt that if the University were cut adrift from the State it would receive endowments which would enable it from time to time to found useful and important chairs.”

In the same number of "Nature," Mr. F. V. Dickins, M.B., the Assistant Registrar of the University of London, expressed somewhat similar opinions in respect to the demand for a teaching University and the desirability of modifying the existing University to meet what was required. Referring, to the Albert Scheme, he said: "The Victoria University is not in fact a teaching University  
 " at all; the teaching is the work of its Colleges, and the proposed  
 " teaching University in and for London would, as far as actual  
 " teaching is concerned, resemble the Victoria rather than a Scotch  
 " or German University. The really distinguishing feature of the  
 " new University as contrasted with the University of London  
 " would be the examination of collegiate candidates (and those  
 " only) by their teachers, in alleged conformity with the principle  
 " that examination should follow teaching. But it may be admitted  
 " that teaching ought to be adapted to examination, or examination  
 " to teaching, without admitting any advantage in the system of  
 " teachers settling the examination of their own students, collegiate  
 " or not. The combined teacher-examiner system is not wholly  
 " trusted by its supporters. At the older Universities the examiners  
 " are by no means usually the teachers of the candidates; at the  
 " Victoria University one of the examiners is always an 'external'  
 " one. To assert that such partial or semi-partial modes of testing  
 " knowledge are superior to disinterested and independent methods  
 " is merely to make an assumption, announce an opinion. What  
 " comparison of the working of both systems proves any superiority  
 " on the part of the first mentioned of them? Do the pass degrees  
 " of the Scotch or Irish Universities, or even of Oxford or Cambridge,  
 " stand higher than those of London? Further, is it not misleading  
 " to characterise the University of London as a mere Examining  
 " Board? Of the three functions of such a teaching University  
 " as that of Edinburgh it performs two. It directs teaching by  
 " syllabuses and regulations (prepared with extreme care and not  
 " without ample reference to the best authorities on all matters  
 " of special knowledge), and it tests teaching by absolutely impartial  
 " and disinterested examinations, but it does not—without space,  
 " funds, and appliances, it could not—pretend to teach. Nothing,  
 " however, in its nature or essence forbids its development, alone  
 " or in union or conjunction with other institutions, into what would  
 " be an ideal University, of the non-residential order—one that  
 " should offer proper University instruction to all comers, and at  
 " the same time confer degrees upon open examination indepen-  
 " dently (save for obvious reasons in relation to medical degrees)  
 " of place or mode of instruction. . . . The work of a University  
 " should not be confined to the education of graduates. The  
 " crowning function is the exposition and illustration of the higher



“ learning along the whole line of advance. Such is the task so  
 “ admirably accomplished by the Sorbonne and the College de  
 “ France, and to the world of science and learning in London  
 “ the University of London is peculiarly well adapted, by its  
 “ independence and impartiality, to render similar services.”

Although the opinions expressed by these two gentlemen were in the main favourable to the position maintained by the University of London, at least so far as their examination system was concerned, and the propriety of making such alterations as were requisite in the existing institution rather than establishing a second University in London, it is clear that they both recognised the need of certain modifications, and indeed both had given their support to the recent proceedings in the University in the direction of reform, and as will be seen they both subsequently became members of more than one organisation promoted to bring about changes in the University. They were not therefore uncompromising adherents of things as they were, any more than they joined in the unsparing condemnation of “Burlington Gardens” and all its works which was indulged in by some.

To them, however, replied, in the next number of “Nature,” Professors Ray Lankester and Ramsay of University College (though the former was about leaving to take up the duties of Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Oxford).

After referring to the evidence he had given before Lord Selborne’s Commission as setting out his opinion of what should be done (*see* Part II., p. 32), Professor Lankester proceeded to comment on Professor Thiselton-Dyer’s remarks in the following terms: “The question  
 “ raised by Mr. Dyer seems to be why should not the examining  
 “ board in Burlington Gardens undergo certain reforms and continue  
 “ to be the so-called University of London? It has done good  
 “ service, he says, to education and with the removal of more than  
 “ half its members and their replacement by gentlemen who either  
 “ really know or really care about University education it might  
 “ do more. If it were, he says, to rise superior to all its most  
 “ solemn obligations and falsify the pledges of its founders by  
 “ undertaking to teach as well as to examine, it would be really  
 “ as much of a teaching University as is either Oxford or Cambridge,  
 “ and its non-collegiate supporters from all parts of Britain might  
 “ enjoy the spectacle of the mother college (University College)  
 “ from which this examining board took birth, abandoning in  
 “ favour of Burlington Gardens those traditions of scientific research  
 “ which have made the College in some measure a realisation of  
 “ Fichte’s ideal. University College was founded (except so far  
 “ as it was a private enterprise) on the lines of a German University,  
 “ and only required the prestige and independence conferred by the



" power of granting University degrees to enable it to fulfil in  
 " London that ideal. . . . The proposal to detach such work (*i.e.*,  
 " higher teaching and research) from the London Colleges and to  
 " associate it with the examining board in Burlington Gardens, on  
 " the ground that it is inconsistent with the teaching of University  
 " undergraduates, appears to me to involve an erroneous concep-  
 " tion of what University education and University organisation  
 " should be. Excepting the proposal to undertake higher professorial  
 " teaching I have no objection whatever to the reforms of the  
 " examining body in Burlington Gardens advocated by Mr. Dyer.  
 " What I and others desire is that, without any interference with  
 " the Burlington Gardens Board, the privilege of granting degrees  
 " should be conferred by the Crown upon a combined Senate  
 " consisting of the Professors of University and King's Colleges  
 " (the authority of the Councils of the two Colleges being duly  
 " guarded). . . . As far as I am able to judge as to the principles  
 " which should guide the Crown in bestowing the privilege of  
 " incorporation as a University the only questions to be asked are :  
 " Does the body which asks for this privilege consist of learned men  
 " whose work will be facilitated by the granting to them of this  
 " ancient and honourable position? Do they give guarantees of  
 " material support, and of a public demand for their teaching which  
 " will enable them to discharge the functions of a University with  
 " dignity and efficiency now and hereafter? Will the concession  
 " to them of this privilege tend directly or indirectly or both to  
 " the public welfare? I cannot imagine that anyone will under-  
 " take to give a negative response to these questions in reference  
 " to the combined Colleges—University and King's. . . . Sir William  
 " Thompson, Sir George Stokes, and Mr. Weldon after an ex-  
 " haustive inquiry were in favour of granting the privilege asked  
 " for. Three lawyers, namely, Lord Selborne, Sir James Hannen  
 " and Sir James Ball were not persuaded. The Commission com-  
 " posed of these six gentlemen agreed to ask the Burlington  
 " Gardens authorities to try to devise such alterations in their  
 " 'University' as would satisfy the aspirations of University  
 " and King's Colleges. Burlington Gardens has absolutely and  
 " hopelessly failed in this attempt as anyone conversant with the  
 " conditions of the problem could foresee must be the case. They  
 " have prepared a scheme which has not been accepted by the  
 " Colleges and has also been rejected by their own provincial  
 " graduates. Why should more time be wasted about the attempt  
 " to put three pints into a quart bottle? Let the Burlington Gardens  
 " University continue to exercise its functions of examining for schools  
 " and colleges which are not strong enough to examine for them-  
 " selves, and let them continue so to do only until the Colleges are

“ fit to receive independent University powers ; let the Senate reform  
 “ itself if it can, and if the absurd dead-weight of graduates tied  
 “ round its neck and called Convocation will permit it to do so.  
 “ But do let us have in the meanwhile a genuine professorial  
 “ university set on foot in London, not because it is London, but  
 “ because University and King’s Colleges are there and respectfully  
 “ petition Her Majesty to do for them what the monarch has done  
 “ (not unwisely it must be allowed) in past days for the Senatus  
 “ Academicus of Edinburgh, of Aberdeen, of Leyden, of Berlin, Bonn,  
 “ Leipzig, and other cities. . . .

“ As Mr. Dyer points out, we do not want a federal University,  
 “ such as are Cambridge and Oxford and the Victoria. We have  
 “ seen enough of the friction and never-ending committees and  
 “ schedules of such clumsily organised Universities. What the two  
 “ Colleges ask for is a privilege—a special favour. To include  
 “ other institutions as co-recipients of the privilege would destroy  
 “ its character and its value. By limiting the charter to University  
 “ and King’s Colleges, a professorial University can be established,  
 “ in which the professors shall be as in the Scotch and the German  
 “ Universities—at once the teachers, the examiners, and the governing  
 “ body. . . . The professorial University formed by a union of  
 “ King’s and University Colleges would be of modest dimensions,  
 “ and rightly so. It would in virtue of its charter be able to grow.  
 “ Instead of hastily bringing together a variety of teaching bodies,  
 “ we should leave it to the new University to assimilate them in  
 “ the course of time. Though they are modest bodies compared with  
 “ the Imperial centralising institution, from the thralldom of which  
 “ they seek to escape, yet the buildings and land of the two Colleges  
 “ are worth half a million sterling, their annual receipts exceed  
 “ £30,000, and the annual attendance of students is as great as that  
 “ of the University of Oxford. This is an ample basis ; with this  
 “ start the new University would without any doubt be able to  
 “ ensure a steady growth, increase of its property, and of its teaching  
 “ capacities by a healthy and gradual development.” To the inquiry  
 of Professor Thiselton-Dyer why Bedford College, the Royal  
 College of Science, and the City and Guilds Institute were not  
 included as constituent institutions of the proposed University,  
 Professor Lankester replied that they were either not of the  
 magnitude or importance of University and King’s Colleges, or  
 were subordinate to a special Government department and granting  
 special certificates, and were founded for special purposes other  
 than that of training University students. But the principal objec-  
 tion was that their inclusion would be the formation of that  
 “ pernicious and futile organisation—a federal University.” “ There  
 “ is plenty of room for non-University Colleges in London as well

" as for more than one University; the objectionable notion which  
 " Mr. Thiselton-Dyer and some others entertain is that these  
 " institutions can be made more useful by arbitrarily bringing  
 " them under the control of some central government—such as  
 " is now exercised by Burlington Gardens. Centralisation in  
 " University matters is wasteful of time and energy, paralysing  
 " and delusive. Two Colleges like University and King's can  
 " unite and settle their affairs together, and if granted such powers  
 " as other Universities possess they may in time take into these  
 " organisations, partially or completely, other institutions, or arrange  
 " methods of co-operation with other institutions." The medical  
 question " is a very difficult one on account of the attitude of  
 " the medical profession. If the medical profession is to be  
 " allowed to grant medical degrees the present significance and a  
 " good deal of the value of the University privilege will be destroyed.  
 " It is quite useless to attempt to *satisfy* the demands of the medical  
 " profession in this matter. The thing to be arrived at is to remedy  
 " an injustice; it is necessary to provide a degree as accessible  
 " as that of other Universities, through whatever University or  
 " Universities may exist hereafter in London." Probably the  
 simplest and most satisfactory plan would be to give the power  
 of granting medical degrees to University and King's Colleges,  
 leaving the new University " to make such arrangements as it  
 " might find expedient with the medical schools of London. The  
 " professional feeling of the medical faculties of these Colleges  
 " would ensure their making an equitable use of the privilege, such  
 " as their medical brethren would heartily approve."

Professor W. Ramsay treated the subject from a somewhat  
 different standpoint, based on his acquaintance with the Scotch and  
 German Universities as a student and teacher, and as a teacher in two  
 English University Colleges. Starting from the assertion that " a  
 " University is primarily a place for the extension of the bounds of  
 " knowledge," which is to be achieved by the professors and teaching  
 staff, by fellows specially appointed (if the system of fellowships is  
 thought desirable, though much may be said against it) and by the  
 whole body of students, he proceeded to regard training in methods  
 of research as the essential aim, and " that a degree if given should  
 " be the official testimony to a certain time spent with diligence  
 " and profit in gaining knowledge of how to attack problems—of  
 " how to acquire knowledge useful for the purpose in view . . . . .  
 " Up to a certain point, the acquisition of the knowledge of facts  
 " should be, as at present, tested by examination; but I am con-  
 " vinced that the system is at present pushed to an extreme, and that  
 " much better results would be gained by giving a degree for  
 " training, and that can be done only by the trainer—the teacher,



" He will, as a rule, be glad to share his responsibility with, and to  
 " benefit by the advice of, an outsider; but with him should  
 " ultimately rest the decision as to the merit or demerit of a  
 " candidate, as he is the only person able to judge. The objection  
 " may possibly be raised that under such a system the standard of  
 " degrees would be very uneven, but what of that? As at present,  
 " anyone applying for a post of any kind would furnish a reference  
 " to his teachers; and a private letter from one well acquainted  
 " with the candidate turns the scale, for or against, in spite of every  
 " degree in the United Kingdom. In plain English, degrees, as at  
 " present given, are not valued by that portion of the public qualified  
 " to judge; and we must face this fact and endeavour to render a  
 " degree a real mark of merit. I believe that the examinations of  
 " the University of London have done much in disseminating  
 " knowledge, but except in the case of the higher degrees and of the  
 " degrees in the Faculty of Medicine, where evidence of training  
 " is a *sine qua non*, I greatly doubt whether they have contributed  
 " towards the creation of knowledge, or training in originality.  
 " And from the very nature of the constitution of the University it  
 " is impossible that it should be otherwise. . . . It is precisely  
 " by such a federation of colleges such as University and King's, and  
 " of other sufficiently qualified institutions which have the will and  
 " the power to join, that specialisation may ultimately be effected."

It will be observed that the position taken by Professor Ramsay differed in no small degree from that adopted by his colleague in the chair of Zoology, for although he indirectly appeared to favour the idea of a university as it was carried into practice in Germany, he yet contemplated a federal University for London, which was anathema to Professor Lankester. Moreover, his estimate of the value of a degree, however true it might be in respect to practical and manufacturing chemists, was certainly not in accordance with facts as regards medicine, and very doubtfully so as regards arts in the various directions in which degrees in this faculty had a practical bearing. On the same ground he was in apparent opposition to another of his colleagues from University College—Professor Karl Pearson, who followed in the next number of "Nature" (June 4th) with a letter expressing entire agreement with Professor Lankester, and pointing out that the Albert charter had met with the cordial support of a large section at least of University College, for the reason that it did not constitute a professorial University, but a new examining body—a second Victoria University in London. Nevertheless "this pettifogging excuse for a University—a scheme  
 " drafted by bureaucratic rather than academic minds—was the  
 " only scheme in the field," and its claims were about to be argued before the Privy Council, and according to rumour "the



" Burlington House Senate intended, after its recent discomfiture,  
 " to remain absolutely neutral." Hence the danger of a repetition of the difficulties of Manchester was an immediate one. Professor Pearson thus summarised the objections to the Albert scheme. "It does not create a teaching University, but a new  
 " examining body. The University as such will have no control  
 " over the appointment of the professoriate either at University or  
 " King's College, it will have no funds to dispose of, there will  
 " be nothing to prevent rival second-rate teachers and teaching  
 " equipment instead of first-rate central teaching and central  
 " laboratories. So long as there is a competition between the  
 " Colleges, so long as they possess a double staff, competing at  
 " every turn with each other for students' fees, this is unlikely to  
 " be remedied. The fusion of these two Colleges would certainly  
 " be the first stage to a true professorial University in London;  
 " but there is nothing in the Albert charter to bring this about;  
 " it unites the two Colleges not for teaching but for examining  
 " purposes. But what is still worse, while these two Colleges will  
 " remain autonomous, the Albert charter proposes to admit any  
 " further autonomous bodies the teaching of which can be shown  
 " to have reached a certain academic standard. These bodies will  
 " not be absorbed, but their independent staffs will be represented  
 " on the Faculties and Senate. Here we have in fact the University of London over again—at first composed almost entirely  
 " of the two Colleges, afterwards embracing all sorts and conditions  
 " of institutions in London, and ultimately open to every isolated  
 " text-book reader in the universe. A University on the scale we  
 " hope for would *absorb* the plant of University and King's  
 " Colleges, of the Royal College of Science and of the Central  
 " Institute. With the death or transference of existing teachers,  
 " special branches of higher teaching and research might be  
 " localised at these various centres, and we thus might reach  
 " in the future an efficient University organisation in London." Professor Pearson recognised the difficulties connected with the granting of the medical degrees, and agreed with Professor Lankester that the clinical teaching at University and King's Colleges should be completely divorced from the science teaching, and the establishment of separate clinical schools at the existing College hospitals on precisely the same footing as regards the University as the other medical schools. The preliminary science teaching at the various medical schools he would entrust to University readers who would belong to the science faculty of the new University.

Finally, Professor Pearson considered that vigorous efforts should be made to obtain the modification of the Albert University scheme in the sense indicated by the following proposals:—

"No scheme for the constitution of a teaching University in London will be satisfactory which does not—

1. Place the appointment of the teaching staff, as well as the control of laboratories, libraries, and buildings, in the hands of a single executive body, hereinafter spoken of as the new University Senate, or of bodies such as Faculties or boards of study, to which it may delegate its powers.
2. Confer on the new University Senate the power of granting degrees in all Faculties, including that of Medicine.
3. Give to the teaching staff an immediate representation of one third, and an ultimate representation of at least one half on the new University Senate.

These conditions would probably be best fulfilled by—

4. The immediate fusion of the Councils of University and King's Colleges, and the Council or Governing Body of any other institution doing work of admittedly academic character in London, which may be willing that its laboratories and equipments should be placed under the control of the new University Senate.

[This would remove any ground from the objection that the two Colleges are claiming powers which they are not willing to share with the Royal College of Science or the Central Institute. It provides for these latter coming into the scheme on the same terms, if that is possible.]

5. The granting of a charter to a body consisting of these combined councils, together with representatives of the teachers in the combined institutions.
6. The constitution of the new University Senate in the following manner:—

A. Immediate constitution—

- (1) The fused councils of King's and University Colleges, or their representatives.
- (2) The councils of other academic bodies in London willing to be absorbed, or their representatives.
- (3) Representatives of the teachers to the extent of one third of the total number.

B. Ultimate constitution—

- (1) University Professors, either as *ipso facto* members, or as representatives of the body of Professors.
- (2) Representatives of the Faculties (*i.e.*, of the readers and professors of each Faculty).

- (3) Co-optated members, not to be selected from the teaching staff—

And possibly—

- (4) Representatives of bodies willing to endow professorships in the new University, or to hand over to the control of the University existing professorships or lectureships, *e.g.*, (a) the Corporation of the City and the Mercers' Company as trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's estate; (b) the Inns of Court—provided these bodies are willing to attach the Gresham lectures and the readerships instituted by the Council of Legal Education to the new University.
  - (5) Representatives of the Medical Schools and Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons other than those selected by the Medical Faculty. This would only be a matter for consideration when the power to grant medical degrees became actual.
7. The transition from the immediate to the ultimate constitution of the new University Senate in the following manner:—
- (a) By not filling up vacancies among the members contributed to the new Senate by the existing College Councils as such occur.
  - (b) By the increase of professorial members and representatives of the Faculties.
8. The suspension of the power to grant medical degrees until such time as the Senate of the new University shall have satisfied the Lord President of the Council that an agreement has been reached with the Royal Colleges and the chief London Medical Schools as to the terms on which medical degrees shall be granted.
9. Providing, on the repeal of the Acts of Incorporation of University and King's Colleges, which would accompany the granting of the new charter, special regulations for the control of certain portions of the endowments, or of certain branches of the College teaching, which it may not seem possible or advisable at present to hand over without special conditions to the management of the new Senate. For example, the Department of Divinity at King's College.
10. Paying due regard to the pecuniary interests of existing teachers (many of whom depend entirely upon students'



fees) in the appointment of future University professors or readers.

11. Offering those professors of the existing Colleges, who might be willing to surrender the title of College Professor, that of University reader, but not creating the occupants of chairs in any of the existing Colleges *ipso facto* professors in the new University."

In this sketch nothing appeared on the subjects of the constitution of faculties and boards of studies, nor how the University should grant degrees, such problems being "academical," and to be left to the University to settle when it should be incorporated. Admitting that such a scheme would be opposed by many, the author of it, nevertheless, believed it foreshadowed the direction "in which the *only* " *scheme at present under discussion* must be modified if it is to lead " to the ultimate establishment of a great teaching University in " London, and not to a mere organisation of teachers for examination " purposes."

The claims of the three University College professors for the establishment of a teaching University in London of a "professorial type," differing as they did in some degree among themselves were not allowed to pass unchallenged, criticism being evoked from various quarters. An interesting communication, setting out what might be called the general culture side of the question, appeared in the same number of "Nature" as Professor Pearson's letter, from the pen of the Rev. A. Irving, D.Sc., science master at Wellington College, Berks, quite worthy of reproduction at length.

"It seems to me that the force of the arguments of Professors " Lankester and Ramsay, in last week's "Nature," so far as they " harmonise with each other, would have to be admitted, if the " main object of a University were to foster that premature " specialism, which, under the scholarship system, has already " wrought great mischief to real education in this country, or to " increase as far as possible the number of clever but half-educated " specialists, with which a close acquaintance with any of the " great scientific societies makes one only too familiar. . . . " The fatal weakness of the arguments referred to is that they " ignore, as no University ought to do, the claims of general " education. If the advancement of scientific research is really " desired by University and King's Colleges, all they have to do " is to institute on their own account a diploma of the nature of " the associateships of the Royal School of Mines or of the College " of Science, and make the training for it so good and thorough " that the possession of such a diploma shall be such a *desideratum* " in those 'commercial' quarters to which Professor Ramsay " appeals as a sort of final authority, that they shall drive such



" creatures as B.Sc.'s out of the field. Special brain power, highly  
 " developed, is no doubt a splendid thing in its way, and recogni-  
 " tion of it in the field of science is fully provided for in the B.Sc.  
 " honours and in the ultimate D.Sc. degree; but in considering  
 " the terms on which a *degree* should be given, general education  
 " and culture cannot be left out of account. In Germany some-  
 " thing of the sort is guaranteed by the examinations which have  
 " to be passed on leaving the gymnasium (or high school) before  
 " students proceed to the University to specialise; in England it  
 " has been found necessary to institute the matriculation examina-  
 " tion. The need, however, is no longer so imperative as it was;  
 " and for my own part I see no real objection to the 'leaving  
 " certificate' of the Oxford and Cambridge Examining Board being  
 " accepted in lieu thereof; for I speak of what I know, when I  
 " say that this carries with it a guarantee of as much education  
 " and culture as the matriculation examination does, and often a  
 " great deal more. I would only stipulate that it should include  
 " one modern language and one branch of science.

" Professor Ramsay has over-ridden his horse by the emphatic  
 " preference he gives to a German degree. Some of us can  
 " remember the time when the facilities for obtaining the Ph.D.  
 " degree were such (they are such to this day in America) that the  
 " degree became a by-word and a reproach, and still carries with  
 " it suspicions altogether disadvantageous to those who have taken  
 " the genuine degree in Germany. This is surely a warning against  
 " the multiplication of small universities in this country. Again,  
 " if the time-honoured Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are  
 " not proof against the temptation to swell the contents of the  
 " University chest, by accepting fees for the silken degree of M.A.,  
 " which in the eyes of the *vulgus* is supposed to represent higher  
 " intellectual attainments than the B.A., can we expect greater  
 " virtue in a small and brand new University struggling to 'make  
 " both ends meet'?"

The same number of "Nature" contained yet other communica-  
 tions, of these reference may be made to one from Dr. R. D. Roberts,  
 who observed that the University of London question required  
 looking at, not only from the academic standpoint, but also from  
 that of the educational needs of London. Criticising Professor  
 Ramsay's remark that "a University is primarily a place for the  
 " extension of the bounds of knowledge," Dr. Roberts contended  
 that an equally important function is "the wide diffusion of  
 " that knowledge; and that, for the advantage of research and  
 " for the well-being of the community, real University training  
 " should be as widespread as possible. Ability and bent for some  
 " special study may frequently not be developed until somewhat

“ late in life, after a business career has begun. There is scarcely  
 “ a branch of science that does not owe much to investigators  
 “ whose researches were carried on during hours spared from  
 “ some bread-winning occupation. . . . Surely the important  
 “ question therefore is, what kind of University would discharge  
 “ most effectively for London the duty of providing for the needs  
 “ of every class of student? The University should clearly recognise  
 “ all organised teaching of University rank, whether given within  
 “ the walls of a specified college or not.” And hence followed  
 the desirability of including within the scheme of a new University  
 what was known as University extension work, the detailed claims  
 of which the evidence of the Marquis of Ripon and others fully  
 set forth.

The correspondence was continued by a further letter (“Nature,”  
 July 2nd) from Prof. Thiselton-Dyer, which embodied a brief  
 summary and criticism of the provisions of the Albert charter  
 as presented to the Commissioners. The essential feature of the  
 proposed scheme, which differentiated it from that of the existing  
 University, was the enforcement of attendance on instruction in  
 the case of candidates for degrees. But as this was already the  
 case in respect to Medicine, and almost so in respect to Science,  
 there only remained the Faculty of Arts about which it was not  
 so clear that a compulsory curriculum was desirable. With this  
 exception, Professor Thiselton-Dyer affirmed he could “see no  
 “ net public gain in the new scheme to justify the creation of  
 “ the cumbrous machinery of a new federal University.” Inasmuch  
 as the existing University was a State institution, “some statesman-  
 “ like criticism of the Albert proposals might have been looked for,  
 “ rising above the petty level of supposed self-interest, instead of  
 “ a half sulky acquiescence in the scheme.” Referring to the case  
 submitted to the Privy Council on behalf of the Senate of the  
 University (Appendix II.), Mr. Thiselton-Dyer observed, “So great  
 “ is the magic of a phrase that the daily papers in reporting the  
 “ proceedings in the Privy Council describe the scheme as that of  
 “ a Teaching University. A University of the Scotch or German  
 “ type may have some claim to that title; but no federal University  
 “ can ever possess a valid one, for the simple reason that there  
 “ will always be a morphological distinction between the Colleges  
 “ which teach and the University which examines and grants  
 “ degrees.” Surely a somewhat severe criticism of the Albert  
 scheme. “Personally,” continued the writer, “I have no objection  
 “ to the multiplication of Universities, if each has a proper  
 “ geographical area assigned to it. But the multiplication of  
 “ Universities in the same place seems to me a great evil. . . .  
 “ When public opinion demanded the reform of the older Univer-

"sities, new ones were not created alongside the unreformed old ones; but a Commission with executive powers effected the changes which were necessary. And for a similar procedure there is still time at Burlington Gardens."

In the issue for July 9th, after the hearing before the Privy Council, Professor Ray Lankester returned to the subject, and expressed his fullest concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer upon the draft charter of the Albert University. "I have never desired," he wrote, "to see such a University as is sketched in that charter set up in London by the side of the existing University. The charter and the general scheme of its proposals never obtained the sanction of the professoriate of University College whilst I was a member of that body, and many of us were as active as circumstances allowed us to be in opposing its federal principles and bureaucratic tendency. That University and King's Colleges should be united in some way to form a University is one proposition: that the University should take the particular form excogitated by Sir George Young is another. It is well that it should be generally known that the elaborate (and to my mind mischievous) constitution sketched in the draft charter of the Albert University is the product of the devotion and ingenuity of Sir George Young, an active member of the Council of University College.

"So long as the matter was in the hands of the Commission, the charter put forward by the Councils of the two Colleges was merely one of many suggestions as to the proper form which a new or reconstituted University of London should take. It was notorious that the Council's support of Sir George Young's scheme did not represent the attitude either of the Professors of the two Colleges or of those throughout the country who have special knowledge of Universities and of the best methods of academical organisation." Passing on to point out that the Commission recommended that if the University of London failed to meet the needs that the matter should be referred to them, Professor Lankester continued, "My support of the claim of University and King's Colleges to be incorporated as some kind of University has always depended on the assumption that no Commission or other serious authority could possibly accede blindly and without full consultation of the best authorities in the land, to the scheme embodied in the Albert University draft charter. The Commissioners took, it seems to me, the only rational view of that charter—namely, that it might serve as a suggestion to the University in Burlington Gardens for a reform which would meet at any rate some of the objections raised to the existing constitution of the latter body. Lord Cranbrook, however, seems anxious to hurry on the shelving



“ if not the solution of the University of London question. Instead  
 “ of referring the matter back to the Commissioners he takes the  
 “ matter out of their hands.” He alluded to the ways in which the  
 Commission might have dealt with the question either by suggesting  
 “ the coercion of Convocation by an Act of Parliament,” or after  
 inquiring from authorities at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh,  
 and elsewhere, have recommended the formation of a “ professorial ”  
 University similar to those of Scotland and of Germany—the plan  
 which the Professor himself favoured, and which he believed the  
 majority of experts would have preferred to a “ federal ” University.

“ But whatever else the late Royal Commission might have done,  
 “ I cannot believe that they would have proposed to set up so  
 “ extraordinary and useless a piece of machinery as the Albert  
 “ University (of the draft charter) by the side of Burlington Gardens.  
 “ The draft charter having failed to reform the existing University  
 “ of London, ought, one would have thought, to have been torn up.  
 “ I quite agree with Mr. Dyer that it is little short of monstrous  
 “ for the Government to set up in London *two* such organisations  
 “ as Burlington Gardens and the federal Albert: there is the  
 “ strongest reason for insisting that there shall be only one of  
 “ them, whether Convocation likes it or not.”

This letter was followed by one from another Professor at  
 University College, Mr. G. Carey Foster, who showed the good  
 service Mr. Thiselton-Dyer had done by pointing out the nature  
 of the proposed Albert University “ which would not constitute a  
 “ teaching University in any real sense, but one very similar to  
 “ what the present University of London was as constituted by  
 “ the original charter of 1837 ” (Part I., p. 7). “ There are, of  
 “ course, differences of organisation and machinery such as the  
 “ institution of Assemblies of Faculties and Boards of Studies,  
 “ but there is little or nothing that can be looked upon as a  
 “ difference of principle. With the exception of the provision  
 “ slipped in at the end of Section V. that ‘ the University may  
 “ ‘ appoint lecturers independently of a College or medical school  
 “ ‘ to give instruction in any subject whether it be or be not  
 “ ‘ included in a Faculty,’ there is no allusion from beginning to  
 “ end of the draft charter to any teaching to be done by or through  
 “ the University as such. If it comes into existence it will be a  
 “ mere examining University over again. Such a scheme can go  
 “ no appreciable way towards remedying the existing defects of  
 “ University organisation in London. Seeing that it is put forward  
 “ as representing the views of University College, London, it does  
 “ not seem irrelevant to the present stage of the discussion to say  
 “ that the scheme of the Albert University has never been submitted  
 “ to a general meeting of the Governors of the College.”



An interesting communication from Professor Croom Robertson, also of University College, appeared in the next issue (July 16th) of "Nature," expressing in the main his agreement with his two colleagues, and "as having had something to do with the drafting of the Albert charter in 1887," he affirmed that for his part the draft "was never regarded as an effective solution of the problem of a University for London." He regarded it "only as a handy weapon for forcing the appointment of a Royal Commission, and for shaking the London University Senate out of its happiness in the steady increase of untaught candidates for degrees. A Commission was extorted, and it had the impartiality at least of ignorance. Its inquiry was short and hurried, yet it learned enough of what had been done for academic organisation by the London Colleges, during 60 years, to condemn the sufficiency and self-sufficiency of the London University. That the Commission, notwithstanding, should first give to London University an opportunity of transforming itself for London's good, was natural and proper in all the circumstances. We know what followed. The Senate was slow, very slow, to move at all towards meeting the London Colleges. But at last it woke up, and then after a time began to display a novel spirit of conciliation. Fifteen months ago, a real accommodation seemed to have been attained between the Councils of the Colleges on the one hand, and the University Senate on the other. Even when the Senate thereafter yielding to an irrelevant clamour from Provincial Colleges, decided to give them also a direct representation (in the teeth of the Commission's instruction and without warning to the London Colleges), I was one of those who here were still willing to try what could be made of the top-heavy and lumbering scheme. But trial there was never to be; for Convocation which probably would reject any measure of reform, gathered itself up and made swift end of this one."

Professor Robertson went on emphatically to endorse what Professor Lankester had written as to the absence of sanction by the Professorial body at University College to the "Albert" draft charter, and to agree with him that the whole question should have been or should still be referred back to the Commission. At the same time he demurred to Professor Lankester's assumption that the Northern Universities were professorially governed. The fact was that since 1860 the graduates had had a distinct voice and influence, and whilst the lay influence had considerably increased the professorial powers had largely diminished. "But," he concluded, "it does not follow that in England, and more especially in London, there should not be a much franker recognition of professorial (that is, expert) knowledge of educational ends and means than appears in the 'Albert' draft charter."

The correspondence was concluded for the time by another letter from the Rev. Dr. Irving, of Wellington College, reiterating his opinion that the Senate's scheme contained the potentiality for constructing a strong professorial University, and expressing the view that the adverse vote of Convocation was the greatest disaster that had befallen the University in the half century of its existence. He hoped the question might be remitted to the Commission to the end that Convocation's short-sighted decision might be overruled, and that the Government would take the matter up and pass an Act for "co-ordinating and harmonising, instead of segregating, the present "machinery for higher education in the metropolis, including the "great medical schools." Professor Pearson's idea of "fusion" of the two Colleges as distinct from "federation," Dr. Irving looked upon as splendid in theory, but "will it work?"

### THE HEARING BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The hearing of the Petition of King's College and University College, London, praying for the grant of a charter for a Teaching University for London, took place at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on the 29th and 30th of June and 1st of July 1891, before a Committee of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. The members of the Committee were the Lord President (the Earl of Cranbrook) presiding, the Earl of Selborne, and the Lords Monk Bretton, Basing, and Sandford, who were seated at opposite sides of a table, at the head of which stood a vacant chair, betokening the assumed presence of the Sovereign, whilst from a railed off space beyond the various Counsel addressed their Lordships on behalf of their several clients.

Mr. Rigby, Q.C. (afterwards Sir John Rigby, Q.C., Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and subsequently a Lord Justice of Appeal), and Mr. Cunynghame appeared as Counsel in support of the Petition (Appendix Ib.), instructed by Messrs. Cookson, Wainwright, and Pennington. The arguments of the learned Counsel occupied the greater part of the first day of hearing, and may be thus summarised:—Commencing with a brief account of the steps that had led up to the presentation of the petition from the time when a project for a Teaching University was first discussed, Mr. Rigby pointed out that the draft charter presented with the petition bore a date antecedent to the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1888. Carefully considering the draft, he thought there was "in principle very

“ little in it that would differ from the recommendations of the  
 “ Royal Commission ; but in so far as it would appear to your  
 “ Lordships’ Board that we have varied from—or, to be more  
 “ accurate, not foreseen—the lines recommended by the Royal  
 “ Commission, I am instructed on behalf of my clients to say that  
 “ we have no desire at all to do anything more than follow the  
 “ lines that have been indicated by the Royal Commission on all  
 “ matters of principle.” Even as regarded matters of detail, in  
 respect to the recommendations of the Commission, which might  
 not be considered as matters of principle, counsel did not antici-  
 pate that his clients would do other than submit to their  
 Lordships’ decision, with no intention of making matters of  
 importance those questions in which they departed from the recom-  
 mendations of the Commission. Proceeding to remind the Com-  
 mittee that the Commission, though rejecting the prayer of the  
 Royal Colleges for powers to grant degrees, were very decided  
 that the existing University was not a London University in any  
 practical sense, and that the case for a Teaching University was  
 made out, and, so far as he could see from the printed cases of  
 those appearing in the present case, this seemed to be held by all  
 the Bodies who sought to be heard. In view of the various attempts  
 that had been made in the University itself both in the Senate and  
 in Convocation, and the final rejection by the latter body of the  
 Senate’s scheme, it was out of the question to expect that any proposals  
 framed on the lines laid down by the Royal Commission would find  
 acceptance by the University authorities, and since the Senate in  
 their “ case ” did not seek to make any further attempt to modify  
 their own constitution, there only remained the scheme proposed  
 for a Teaching University which had the approval of the Royal  
 Commission. The essential features of the charter he was supporting  
 were strictly conformable to certain provisions contained in a  
 scheme placed before the Commission by Lord Justice Fry, on the  
 lines of which the Commission was of opinion the solution of the  
 problem was to be found. These provisions had special reference  
 to the functions and powers of Faculties and Boards of Studies.

Other suggestions made by the Commission more particularly  
 in reference to alteration in the constitution of the existing Univer-  
 sity did not appear to be of the same vital character as those  
 mentioned, but to these, nevertheless, his clients were willing to  
 defer should their Lordships so desire. Turning to the views as set  
 forth in the “ cases ” put in by the other bodies appearing, Counsel  
 repeated that all approved of the formation of a Teaching University  
 in London, and that many of the suggestions put forward by the  
 various and important interests neutralised one another. Mr. Rigby  
 then proceeded to deal *seriatim* with the objections to the Albert



Charter as raised by the several bodies which were protesting. Such as, for instance, on the part of the Senate of the University the clause in the charter which gave power to confer degrees after partial residence and study at other Universities, provided that the final period of residence and examination be followed at some one of the Colleges or Institutions connected with the University. It was clearly to be understood on behalf of the Petitioners that this meant a substantial residence and not merely attendance at some evening classes, as suggested by the Senate might be the case. The clauses in the Senate's case referring to the medical schools they interpreted as expressing complete objection to the association of the schools with the new University, and if this were to be held, it would be a serious matter, for if the medical faculty were to be entirely taken away from the new University, the scheme would be maimed, and if the University were to be confined to arts and science, it would lose the most important part to which the promoters of the new University had looked forward, and would not meet for the medical faculty what had been so urgently demanded. Moreover, without a Faculty of Medicine there would be little hope of getting a Faculty of Law such as was wished for.

Passing next to the statement of the medical schools, Mr. Rigby conceded the claim that they should be admitted as constituent colleges in medicine and some in science as well, and it was quite the intention that Honorary Degrees in Medicine should only be conferred on persons already possessing registrable qualifications to practise; and his clients fully desired powers to deprive graduates of degrees for sufficient cause as the schools in their statement suggested. As regarded the claims of the Royal Colleges to constitute in themselves the medical faculty, Mr. Rigby was not so accommodating. After referring to the nature of the governing bodies of the two Colleges, he pointed out that such a proposal was contrary to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, who had laid it down that the Faculty should be in the main constituted of teachers. Beyond that was the claim that the decisions of the Faculty so constituted should require the separate assent of both Royal Colleges before submission to the Council of the University, and that the Council should have only the power to veto but not alter proposals emanating from the Faculty; and, further, that the Royal Colleges should be represented as the Faculty of Medicine in the Council of the University. In addition, counsel showed that the Royal Colleges sought to have an important share in appointing the Boards of Studies, and also to elect the examiners on the nomination of the Boards of Studies. Such a position as was asked for, it was contended, practically gave the Royal Colleges the whole power of granting medical degrees, which was a claim the

Royal Commission absolutely rejected, and was quite opposed to the views of the University of London. Such a claim as this it was maintained would, if successful, deprive the new University, if one were established, of its appropriate power and influence in the direction of medical education and the granting of medical degrees, and as such was really the most important question raised in any of the cases that had been put forward. Although no doubt counsel was within his rights in thus representing the claim of the Royal Colleges, it was really neither warranted nor just; but it served its purpose in casting discredit on those bodies, towards which throughout Mr. Rigby manifested no excess of courtesy, and it had the further effect of making a damaging point that was readily taken up by the counsel for those bodies, especially the Scotch and Irish medical corporations, which were generally opposed to the London Royal Colleges.

The petition and case for the Apothecaries' Society requesting to be placed on the same footing as the Royal Colleges, whatever that might be, and the application of Bedford College for like treatment to that of the petitioning Colleges, were briefly referred to; and passing to the statement of the British Medical Association, Mr. Rigby assumed that the question of the name of the proposed University was not then before their Lordships. The recommendation of the Association that the new University should have power to license practitioners was also made on behalf of the University of Edinburgh, apparently, in their case, on the ground that without that power a University would be created of less power and dignity than the existing ones, against the prestige of which it would react. The difficulty Mr. Rigby anticipated in connection with such a course was, that an Act of Parliament would be required, as the Medical Act of 1886 confined the power of licensing to the existing Universities and Corporations. The proposal in the Albert Charter to take into account an equivalent residence in another University was approved of by the University of Edinburgh, though they expressed a desire that this condition should be limited, as it was with them, by certain ordinances (*see* Appendix VII.), which counsel suggested his clients might be willing to agree to, provided they were the recipients of a State grant as was the case with the Northern University. Objection was also taken by the same body to the power sought for to grant honorary degrees. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh generally supported the case of the Petitioners, but objected to the clause confining the granting of degrees to licentiates under the Medical Acts, and further asked that the course of study and examination should be stereotyped and imposed by the charter itself. To this last proposal counsel took strong exception, claiming

that such matters should be left to the wisdom and discretion of the governing body. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland petitioned to be placed in the same position as the Royal Colleges elsewhere. The University of Durham, though it presented a petition (Appendix XIII.), did not submit a case, their general view being that there were a sufficient number of universities in the Kingdom already, and that another should not be created. Mason College and Queen's College, Birmingham, asked, counsel continued, that residence should not be required of students (*see* p. 30), which was to pursue the same practice as the existing University, and Aberystwyth College took a somewhat analogous view (Appendix XII.).

The only application from any legal body was from the Imperial Law Society, which asked for representation on the governing body, a position, it will be remembered, they alone of the legal institutions were willing to accept in the Senate's scheme. At present, Mr. Rigby pointed out the Petitioners only sought to establish the faculties of arts, science and medicine, but they hoped in the future to found others such as law, and asked for powers to that end.

After this brief review of the principal points urged in the various cases put forward, counsel proceeded to consider the clauses of the Albert Charter in support of which he was appearing.

Assuming it to be proved that there should be a Teaching University in and for London, the amendments in the constitution of the University of London having disappeared, the first question was, what should be the "London district." The charter proposed a circle with a radius of 15 miles from Somerset House, and to this Lord Selborne inquired whether that corresponded to any metropolitan range, suggesting that a known area would be preferable to some new one. His Lordship also took exception to the words "commending to its students" in the same paragraph (compare charters, Appendix Ia. and p. 110). Some discussion took place in regard to the name of the new University, Lord Selborne observing that "confusion is the main foundation of the objection" raised by the University of London to the inclusion of the word "London" in the title, and that this would be avoided by the expression "Albert Metropolitan"; which led Mr. Rigby to reply that the latter word might alone be sufficient, though his clients had considered the term, and felt that it would scarcely appeal to the people of London, or to those from whom they hoped to obtain financial support. He reminded their Lordships that the Commission had found that the University of London had practically no connexion with London, and that it was really an Imperial University. "Provided our degrees," continued



counsel, "were sufficiently separated from theirs, which certainly  
 " ought to be done, there would be no confusion, because it is only  
 " on the question of degrees that there could be any confusion  
 " at all . . . but it would be a grievous blow to us, from  
 " the point of view that we take, to be deprived, even in our title,  
 " of our connexion with London, which is a real vital connexion,  
 " theirs only being historical and unessential." Proceeding to deal  
 with the subsequent clauses of the Albert Charter as originally  
 drafted, Mr. Rigby specially directed attention to every point  
 therein which conformed to the recommendations embodied in the  
 Report of the Royal Commission. Such were the establishment of  
 University and King's Colleges as constituent Colleges, and the  
 Medical Schools as associated Institutions though differing in the  
 range of their teaching and falling into two groups, the one con-  
 sisting of older and more firmly established bodies with a more  
 assured income, as others were more recent in creation and of some-  
 what lower standing. Lord Selborne agreed with counsel that a  
 Medical School was not to be treated as a college which was  
 incorporated, and though no doubt was expressed as to the propriety  
 of admitting the larger schools at once as medical schools of the  
 University, there was some hesitation as to whether the smaller  
 ones had established a condition of permanence. Counsel made it  
 quite clear that no medical degrees were intended to be conferred  
 except to those persons who were qualified under the Medical Acts,  
 with the single exception of honorary degrees. To the inquiry by  
 Lord Selborne whether any such honorary degrees were given by  
 any University, Lord Sandford observed that it was expressly for-  
 bidden by the Scotch statutes. Mr. Rigby, however, pressed for  
 the provision of this power by the new University, because the  
 petitioning Colleges had had a long series of distinguished pupils,  
 upon whom it was wished to confer honorary degrees, and it was  
 not a power likely to be abused. Believing that in order to make  
 the medical degrees of the proposed new University a licence to  
 practise, a special Act of Parliament would be required, it was  
 the intention of the Petitioners only to confer such degrees  
 upon persons already legally qualified. The intention of the pro-  
 moters that the period of study to be pursued in London should be  
 the final period of the curriculum and of substantial duration, was  
 repeated. The power sought to grant certificates of proficiency to  
 students of any College in the University after examination, counsel  
 apprehended would call forth no opposition, though he admitted  
 that the clause dealing with "University extension" was too wide  
 and ought probably to be limited to the London district. The  
 appointment by the University of lecturers was another claim to  
 which it was anticipated no objection would be raised.

Passing to the constitution of the University independently of its powers, counsel considered the scheme he was advocating represented very fairly, in its main points at least, what was indicated by the Royal Commission, for the Assemblies of Faculties were to be electoral bodies, and the Boards of Studies consultative bodies. As regarded the constitution of the Executive Council they had followed in the main the plan originally laid down by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, and subsequently embodied in Lord Justice Fry's scheme adopted by the Senate. Until they knew exactly what Bodies would come in, their Council must necessarily be in skeleton form. It was proposed to give ten out of the thirty members of the Council to Medicine, having regard to the importance of that Faculty; of these six were apportioned to the Royal Colleges should they agree to come into the scheme, the remaining four to the Faculty of Medicine, but if the Royal Colleges did not accept this position, then their six votes would be transferred to the Medical Schools, arranged for by some system of amalgamation or rotation among them. Provision was made, after the precedent set by the charter of the Victoria University, for varying the representation on the Council as might be required.

The proposed functions of the Assemblies of the Faculties and of the Boards of Studies were gone into at considerable length, and it was pointed out that some departure was made in this connection from the recommendations of the Royal Commission, by whom the Faculties were made electoral bodies only without the consultative powers now proposed to be conferred on them, as well as on the Boards of Studies, whose powers would be derivative from the Council. Mr. Rigby admitted the Commissioners' plan was simpler, but did not think there would be much difference in result. He admitted that the whole legislative power resided in the Council, without any further check than that of an expression of opinion, consultation, and so on. At the same time the Council were bound to take into consideration the report of the Faculties in certain matters essentially falling within the province of teachers. (Section XI. of Charter.) The sole object was to have a working scheme, and counsel thought the division of authority and function indicated by the Commission should be adhered to. As Lord Selborne pointed out, there were three bodies, the Assemblies of Faculties, the Boards of Studies, and Convocation, all without any real power, but all with the power of advising. The drafting of the clauses in Section XII., referring to the constitution of the Faculties, was admitted to be open to improvement, by including all teachers doing professorial work in the Constituent Colleges and Schools of the University, and by transferring the

examiners to the Boards of Studies, thus more closely following the recommendations of the Commission. In other respects also the constitution of the Assemblies of the Faculties was criticised, particularly in respect to the meaning to be attached to the expression, "persons engaged or who have been engaged in University teaching in London" in the last clause of Section XII. (*see* Appendix Ia., p. vii.), and it was undertaken that the whole section should be redrafted to make it accord with the principle that the Assemblies of Faculties should be electoral only, and that the Boards of Studies should be consultative as the Royal Commission recommended (Part II., Appendix I., cl. xvii. and xviii.). The question of the representation of Convocation on the Boards of Studies was also discussed. Counsel reminded their Lordships that such representation, whether by one or two members, found a place both in the Senate's scheme of November 20th, 1889 (Part II., p. 189), and in its final scheme as submitted to Convocation (p. 257), following in this respect the suggestion of the Royal Commission (Part II., Appendix I., cl. xvii. and xviii.).\* At the same time he pointed out that no such proposal occurred in the draft charter of the Albert University which he was supporting, and it was clear from his arguments that any such representation of Convocation would not be acceptable to the promoters of the charter. Mr. Rigby even went so far as to say, "I do not understand that the Royal Commissioners had any sort of leaning towards that constitution of the Board independently of the difficulties that had been raised by Convocation. The Senate brought in a scheme and Convocation proposed amendments, viz., that they should have direct representation on the Boards of Studies, and the Royal Commissioners found no objection to that." Lord Selborne, however, pointed out that such an arrangement had all along been proposed, the question was whether there should be one or two representatives. To which Mr. Rigby replied that it was not the proposal of his clients to give the Convocation of the new University the power of interfering, and he did not think the Commissioners "would have insisted on that of themselves, but that they found, as they thought, a means of reconciling the claims of Convocation, not in itself unobjectionable." Further, he thought it would not be dangerous to leave the Faculty to appoint such number as they thought fit of the Boards of

\* It is to be observed that the representation of Convocation on the Boards of Studies was allowed for in the First of Convocation's schemes (Part I., p. 88), whilst in the second scheme the representatives were to be on the Council of Education from among members of which the Boards of Studies were to be constituted (Part I., p. 119). No provision, however, was made in the Senate's First Scheme for such representation (Part I., p. 164), but it was subsequently admitted to the extent of one member on each Board (p. 170).



Studies, without fixing a definite number, as Lord Selborne suggested, though it might be well that "there should be a not less proportion than some given aliquot part of the whole body." Passing on to the powers of Convocation which were only to be electoral and debating, counsel anticipated no difference of opinion, as the subject entered but slightly into the consideration of the Royal Commission, and was very generally agreed upon by those who had been interested in the matter; moreover, the draft followed the precedent of the Victoria University. Special attention was directed by Mr. Rigby to the clauses in Section XIX. dealing with the appointment of examiners, who should be in part selected from the Professors and teachers of the Colleges and Medical Schools of the University, and in part external examiners who would act with the teachers. Among the remaining clauses to which reference might be made was that in Section XXIII., providing for a levy of contributions from the Colleges and Medical Schools of the University in the event of the fees paid by students being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the management of the University. The following section relating to the foundation by the University of scholarships and prizes provided that the regulations respecting the same and tenure thereof should not "in any way interfere with the conditions respecting the entrance or admission of students to any College or Medical School in the University," and this drew the comment from counsel that "the Medical Schools and also the Royal Colleges themselves wish to be free from University control as to the admission of students; but the admission of students to their bodies does not make them *ipso facto* students of the University, because the Council can limit the conditions under which students of a College may be students of the University." He then proceeded to explain the provisions concerning the admission and exclusion of Colleges and Medical Schools as set forth in Sections XXV.-XXVII. of the draft charter in its original form, which concluded his remarks on the details of the charter.

In conclusion, counsel again referred to the position to be assigned to the Medical Schools to which it was the intention to give a liberal representation upon the government of the University, though it was impossible to give each one individual representation. Much depended on the exact claim that the schools were about to make and the course taken by the Royal Colleges as to whether they would or would not accept the position assigned to them in the Albert Charter, and that being so he suggested further discussion of their status should be deferred until their cases had been submitted. "We are perfectly ready," said Mr. Rigby, "if your Lordships are satisfied that they have established their position,

“ already to admit them [as Colleges in the University]. Our  
 “ scheme would be entirely imperfect without them; we look to  
 “ them as one of the mainstays of our proposed University. If  
 “ we can get them all well and good, but we shall have to weigh  
 “ very carefully indeed, and to ask your Lordships to consider  
 “ carefully, the exact amount of representation to be given to  
 “ them.” Whatever arrangement might be come to it would be  
 necessary “to see that the medical faculty does not swallow up  
 “ all the rest and does not become so all-powerful on the  
 “ governing body that the other faculties will be in a perpetual  
 “ minority,” and it was believed that having regard to the  
 importance of the medical faculty the share of representation  
 accorded to them on the governing body—nearly one-third—was  
 adequate.

Believing that in the main the charter conformed to the lines  
 suggested by the Royal Commission, counsel claimed that, whilst  
 far from being perfect or incapable of amendment, it would be  
 “ a reasonable charter to be recommended to Her Majesty for  
 “ acceptance on behalf of the new University”; and for this he  
 asked.

It was tolerably evident to those who heard Mr. Rigby's argu-  
 ments (as the writer did), and it is clear from a perusal of the  
 shorthand report, that he had only partially mastered the details of  
 the charter and their relation to other schemes, and was frequently  
 set right by Lord Selborne, who was fully informed on the  
 whole situation, inasmuch as the charter had been before him  
 supported by the evidence of the promoters of the plan at the  
 hearing before the Royal Commission. At the same time counsel  
 was desperately anxious to make it appear that the charter was  
 consistent with the report of the Royal Commission which it  
 antedated by several years, and was willing to promise almost  
 anything that should promote this agreement. Where the two  
 evidently differed, slight reference was made to them, although  
 Lord Selborne did not allow such points to escape notice.

Mr. (now Sir Henry) Cunynghame followed on the same side,  
 especially dwelling on the importance of the title of the new  
 University containing the name “London,” as a means of obtaining  
 the necessary pecuniary aid. The area proposed to be covered by  
 the University really corresponded almost exactly with that of the  
 Registrar-General, and contained a population of 5,600,000, increasing  
 at the rate of about 5 per cent. annually. In the important matter  
 of the teaching of teachers the proposed University would supply  
 a great need.

The case for the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON was next submitted by  
 Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C. (now Master of the Rolls), and with him

Mr. Ingle (now The Hon. Mr. Justice) Joyce. After referring to the position taken by the University before the Commission, that what was desirable could be best secured by a modification of the charter and of the powers of the University, but that this had been stopped by the action of Convocation, counsel admitted that it was not possible for the University at the moment to do what they had hoped to do. But "should the Government think it right to apply for powers from Parliament to deal with the whole question of University education in London, it was quite possible the Senate would then desire to reserve to themselves to take up the position before Parliament which they took up before the Commission. But at present the Senate did not desire to oppose the grant of the charter as a whole." On three points, however, the Senate did desire to express their views. These have already been referred to (p. 5) and counsel did little more than express more fully the objections raised in the printed case (Appendix II.). The first of these was a protest against any use of the word "London" in the title of the new University as a wrong and a grievance to the existing University and its graduates; no objection was raised to the word "Metropolitan" as suggested by Lord Selborne, nor did the Senate desire to express any view as to what might be the proper title to confer upon the Corporation, so long as London was omitted. The second point dealt with the proposed acceptance by the new University of periods of residence and study, and also examinations at other Universities, as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study as the new University might impose as requirements for its degrees in London. The foundation of the claim raised by the petitioners was that they ought to be allowed to examine their own students, and that it was of the utmost importance that the examinations should be in the hands of the teachers who had superintended the education of the students. That was not the view of the existing University. But care should be taken if the new University were to examine their own students—or "brand their own herrings"—that it was their own students that were to have degrees, and that it was their own herrings that they branded. The acceptance from other Universities contradicted this, and it was quite possible for the new University to confer degrees upon students who had pursued but a very brief period of their studies in London. Such a course, it was contended, would severely injure the existing University, as students of that class were pre-eminently those for whom the University did such good work. The new University, if constituted, should grant degrees to its own students only, and "studentship of the new University for the whole of their student's career should be a *sine quâ non* of the capacity of receiving a degree from the new



“University.” In the course of subsequent discussion Mr. Cozens Hardy admitted that if the petitioners intended the necessary period of study in London, viz., at least two years, to apply to arts and science, as he understood Mr. Rigby had conceded for medicine, the objection of the University of London on this second point would, to a great extent, be met. The last point was concerned with the medical degrees only. Counsel contended that inasmuch as the University of London could only in accordance with its charter grant degrees in medicine after a regulated course of study at certain definite places, thus differing from the conditions as regards arts and science, and since the great majority of its examiners in the subjects of the medical curriculum were active teachers in the medical schools, it was really doing no less than what the new University proposed to do as regards that Faculty. The combination of the teaching element and the examination element which the Petitioners were so anxious to secure already existed in the present University, and that the University had done excellent work with regard to medical degrees, and the advancement of medical science had never been disputed. Moreover under section 19 of the Medical Act of 1858, and section 3 of the Medical Act of 1886, it was fully competent for the University to co-operate with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to grant a degree and licence to practise, and on the result of the veto of Convocation on their scheme becoming known the Senate had at once entered into communication with the Royal Colleges on the subject (pp. 5, 19). Such an arrangement was in accord with the provisions put forward in the Senate’s scheme rejected by Convocation, and met with the approval of the Royal Colleges and of the medical schools, and there was nothing to prevent such association being carried into effect. Under these circumstances counsel argued that there was no need to grant the powers asked for by the petitioners, as regarded the Medical Faculty, as the existing University was prepared to do what was required, and could do it under existing Acts. He therefore prayed that the precedent of the first charter of the Victoria University should be followed, in which a proviso occurred that “the University shall not grant “degrees in medicine or surgery unless and until authority in that “behalf is given by a further charter or Act of Parliament.” A similar proviso counsel contended should be inserted in the charter sought for as regarded degrees in law, which at present petitioners did not seek to provide for. The final outcome of the arguments on behalf of the Senate of the University of London was that no objection would be raised to the proposed charter, provided that its name did not include the word “London” in any shape or form; provided the power to confer degrees was limited to its own

students; and provided also that the degrees to be conferred at present were limited to those only in arts and in science.

The line taken by Mr. Ingle Joyce who followed was to suggest that their Lordships should adopt and authorise the scheme of the Senate which was rejected by Convocation, thereby applying a similar course to that followed in Ireland. There "the Convocation of the University did precisely what was done in this case in rejecting the scheme of the Senate. The solution of that difficulty was to be found in the Act of Parliament 42 and 43 of the Queen, cap 65, where the Queen was empowered to grant a Charter for a University in Ireland. The latter part of the Act, beginning at the eleventh section, dissolves the Queen's University in Ireland. There being very much difficulty then about obtaining a surrender or dissolution of the then Queen's University, Ireland, the Legislature interfered and by statute empowered the Crown to grant a Charter for a University in Ireland, and provided by the 11th and following sections for the dissolution of the Queen's University (the Convocation of which had rejected the scheme proposed) from such time as the new University should be in the position to confer degrees: and provided for the transfer of its property to the New University to be constituted by Charter." On this very radical and high-handed procedure which counsel suggested Lord Selborne remarked that at present their Lordships had no power to entertain such a proposition as dissolving the University for which Mr. Joyce appeared.

After Mr. Rigby had concluded his arguments towards the end of the first day's proceedings, the Lord President of the Council stated that, as regarded the various opponents to the Petition, it was the intention of their Lordships to hear the University of London, the Royal Colleges, and the Medical Schools upon the questions which they had raised, but in respect to other parties they would only be prepared to hear them upon any particular grievance which affected themselves. To the inquiry by Mr. T. B. Napier whether that intimation applied to the ANNUAL COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION, for whom he was appearing, together with Mr. Bompas, Q.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph (instructed by Messrs. Busk & Co.), Lord Cranbrook replied, "We should not hear them at all," and Lord Selborne said he could not conceive how anyone could argue for a *locus standi* for a Committee which was not even alleging in its statement that it was authorised to represent Convocation for the purpose, and, even if Convocation were represented, their Lordships would have great difficulty in admitting their *locus standi*. In the end, however, after being earnestly besought thereto, Lord Selborne said that, if next day Mr. Bompas asked to be allowed to make some

observations with regard to the *locus standi*, their Lordships might consider whether they would hear him. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the arguments on behalf of the Senate, Mr. Bompas received permission to address their Lordships, submitting that if anyone were injured by the grant of the new charter, it would be the graduates of the London University. To which Lord Selborne retorted that upon that footing any graduate would have as good a right to be heard as Mr. Bompas's clients, and it did not appear that they were the authorised representatives of Convocation. "I think I can satisfy your Lordships that we are," said Mr. Bompas. "The charter gives to the graduates assembled in Convocation power to accept or reject the charter, and, as I apprehend, power to deal with any charter that may be granted to other Universities." "No," observed Lord Selborne, "I do not see that at all." A lengthy discussion ensued, counsel urging with much ingenuity that it was Convocation and not the Senate which really represented the University, so far as the graduates formed part of the Corporation, and that as under the charter Convocation had certain powers conferred on them, it was only proper that they should be heard. Mr. Bompas further contended that a reasonable time having been allowed by the Commission to the Senate and Convocation to consider whether they would apply for a new charter, and the petitioners now saying that a reasonable time had elapsed, those to whom that time had been given surely ought to be allowed to show that a reasonable time had not yet elapsed so far as Convocation was concerned. "Two years," remarked Lord Selborne, "which is certainly a very reasonable time, have elapsed, and the result is that the body for a committee of whom you desire to be allowed to appear have rejected the only charter which the Senate thought right to propose. I cannot conceive anybody in whose mouth it lies less to suggest that they ought to be heard for the purpose you are contending for." And so the Annual Committee, and with it Convocation, which it claimed to represent, was ruled out of court.

It must be acknowledged that the refusal of my Lords to hear Mr. Bompas was a severe blow to the dignity of Convocation, which in the full flush of their triumph over the Senate were taking themselves even more seriously than usual, and were prepared to show, to their own satisfaction, that it was they and not the Senate who were really the University of London, and should not only exercise a veto on any charter proposed for their own University, but also on that of any other University which might be constituted in the metropolis. As a measure of the indignation that was felt in certain circles the following quotation may be cited from a letter dated June 30, 1891, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, over



the signature W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc. After referring to the recent rejection of the draft charter by Convocation, the writer went on to mention the ruling of the Privy Council that day on the *locus standi* of the counsel for the Annual Committee, and thus continued: "This action is unfortunate, as it will tend to increase that dissatisfaction with the University Senate which was only too manifest in the discussion in Convocation on May 12th, and in the crushing defeat of the Senate's scheme. The present University has many enemies, but in my opinion none more dangerous than those members of the Senate who imagine that they can represent the wishes and aspirations of the graduates while ignoring the voice of Convocation. A Senate out of touch with teaching interests is bad enough, but a Senate which betrays a studied disregard of those who constitute the life and vigour of the University is apt to make itself ridiculous." The Senate, which had quite enough to answer for, had, it may be observed, nothing whatever to do with the refusal of the Lords of the Privy Council to hear Mr. Bompas.

Sir Arthur Watson and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald appeared for THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON and THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, instructed by Mr. F. G. Hallett, and were next heard. The essential features of the position taken by these institutions, as already set forth (p. 22), were that the Medical Faculty of the proposed University should consist of the governing bodies of the Royal Colleges, which should be represented on the Faculty in the Council of the University; and that the resolutions come to by that Faculty should require the separate assent of both Colleges before being submitted to the Council, who should have the power of veto on such decisions but not of alteration. Mr. Rigby had already criticised the extent of these claims, asserting that in effect they amounted to the position originally sought for by the College as a separate degree-giving Senate of Physicians and Surgeons, which was rejected by the Royal Commission (p. 60). Counsel for the Royal Colleges, therefore, had especially to combat this view, and the line of argument adopted by Sir Arthur Watson was that the needs which had led to the petition for a new University were of two kinds quite distinct from each other. On the one hand was the demand for a degree from the Faculties of Arts and Science, who desired that the degree should follow on regular courses of teaching, and that the teachers should be the examiners, and that the original relation of the two teaching colleges in respect to the University should be reverted to. The want felt by the medical profession and the medical teaching institutions was

entirely distinct from that. The relation of the University to the medical schools was the same as it had been all along; there had always been a substantial connection between them since the University only examined for degrees in medicine those who had been educated at recognised medical schools. The grievance was that the students educated in London could not obtain a degree on such terms as were available elsewhere, and yet the examinations they passed at the Royal Colleges were as difficult as those for degrees at other universities than that in London. Consequently if they wished for a degree they had to go elsewhere to obtain it. Hence it was that the Royal Colleges sought powers to grant the degree of M.D., having been instigated thereto by the medical schools in London, who had begged the Colleges to take some steps to meet what was wanted. It was suggested, continued Counsel, that what the Royal Colleges were asking for in connection with the new University had already been decided against them when the Royal Commission advised against their having conferred on them the power to grant degrees. But this was not the case. The Commission had decided against them because they were not academic bodies, and that even if they were, it was not desirable to constitute a University of only one Faculty. These were the reasons and not that what the Royal Colleges asked for was unreasonable, or that they did not sufficiently represent the Faculty of Medicine, or that the London students did not desire that they should be the body to grant the required degree, and therefore this did away with the contention that the petition now put forward by the Royal Colleges had already been decided against them by the Royal Commission. Sir Arthur Watson next proceeded to give some account of the Royal Colleges, in order to show that in substance they controlled medical education, and that they substantially represented the Faculty of Medicine in England and certainly in London; and, further, that they had at great expense developed and carried out a system of examination which was admittedly admirable, and that, provided they were enabled to maintain their authority in medical education and examination, subject to a veto of the governing body, they were willing to join in and assist the proposed new University in every way. Should they not obtain such a position and they stood aside from the arrangement, counsel admitted that the Royal Colleges would still be in the same situation as they were then, but there would still remain the hardship that students who had successfully passed the examinations of the Royal Colleges would have to go elsewhere to obtain their degrees, which, if the petitioners' case was granted, would be conferred by two Universities in London instead

of one, and since at one of these the standard was so high that it gave rise to the whole difficulty, the Royal Colleges felt that occupying the position they did it was only fair that they should have a considerable voice in settling the standard at the new University. Hence their claim for the power and position in the charter which they sought. To this argument Lord Selborne observed: "You want to have, practically, subject to veto, the absolute control of the whole thing. How does that differ from what was originally asked except in form; would that not be really conferring the power of giving degrees to Colleges which have no academical character?" Sir A. Watson: "I submit not, my Lord; because we should be part of the University, and it gets over the two difficulties which the Royal Commission felt when they were asked to enable the two Colleges to grant degrees. They said, in the first place you are not a University, and, secondly, there ought not to be a University of one Faculty."

Proceeding with his argument in defence of the position claimed by the Royal Colleges in the new University, counsel said that there might well be some addition to the examinations conducted by the Royal Colleges for their qualifications, if they became examinations for a degree, perhaps in other subjects or higher branches, but as their existing examinations were of a character to constitute the main part of those requisite for a degree it was desirable that they should be in the position to control the examinations. In any other position than that sought for they would be subject to the University taking a different view as to what should be the course of education and nature of the examinations for a degree, and would not, perhaps, be able to carry out their views, which it was believed were the views of the profession. If that power should not be conferred on them it was most probable that they would prefer to be free to support an institution which would give a degree in medicine upon an examination and after a course of instruction such as they approved of. Although the scheme of the Senate, which was rejected by Convocation, gave the Royal Colleges almost all they required, they would prefer to be associated in the Albert University upon the terms they were proposing, and in making such a claim they were not asking for a control for an external body, inasmuch as they would be involved in the University for the purpose of the Medical Faculty. Here Lord Selborne interposed to inquire whether if, as Mr. Rigby had undertaken, the Faculties in the proposed University should be made merely electoral bodies, and the Boards of Studies the bodies with power of recommendation to the Governing Council, it would not meet the desire of the Royal Colleges to secure the proper conduct of the examinations, which they were extremely well qualified to



secure, by imposing proper provisions on the Boards of Studies, since the Faculties really represented the teaching bodies, that is to say, the medical schools. To this counsel replied that it would make no difference in substance to the Royal Colleges whether the power was given to them under the name of Faculty or under the name of Board of Studies, but short of their obtaining the full powers he had indicated that they would most probably stand out altogether. This attitude Lord Selborne deprecated, since such a course would result in giving the whole influence to the schools, a course which he doubted would tend to promote the objects the Royal Colleges had in view. Sir Arthur Watson did not wish to bind the Colleges as to what course they might pursue in the event of some other arrangement than that then before them being proposed, and until they saw the scheme they were not in a position to express an opinion. It might be that the scheme could be so altered as to give them sufficient authority and power as to provide substantially what they required; if so they would in all likelihood fall in with the proposal.

Counsel next went on to quote at length from the evidence laid before the Commission by the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the Royal Colleges and of the medical schools, in justification of his contention that the Royal Colleges were not merely examining bodies, but that they exercised a very practical and strong influence on the teaching in the schools. In support of the same view he referred to the regulations laid down by the Colleges for the courses of study previous to the examinations, and to the power possessed by the Colleges of refusing to recognise a medical school when the teaching did not conform to the required standard, though he confessed, in answer to a question, that he was not aware that the power had ever been exercised.

As for the representation of the Royal Colleges on the Governing Council of the new University, provided they were to constitute the Faculty of Medicine they would be quite content to be represented by four instead of six members as was proposed, and that each of the medical schools to the number of 10 should be represented, thus making 14 for medicine instead of 10 as set out in the draft charter. Such an increase would require a further augmentation of the total number of the Council to 42, in order to maintain the representation of medicine at one third of the whole governing body, and this would be effected by raising the representation of the petitioning Colleges to eight, the remainder being Crown nominees who would in course of time be partly replaced by representatives of Convocation. Counsel did not suppose there was any peculiar virtue in the number 30, as proposed in the charter, and, in fact, the Commission had recommended 38. Such an arrangement as this,

in which the London medical schools would go hand in hand with the Royal Colleges, would ensure a thoroughly satisfactory management of the medical question. The objection raised that this would be really giving the Royal Colleges the power to confer degrees was not valid. For the control of the preliminary Arts and Science examinations would be quite apart from the influence of the Royal Colleges, except so far as they were represented on the Governing Council, but it would give them a large and preponderating influence on that part of the education and of the examination which related to the strictly medical subjects. Moreover, the arrangement would make at once for the success of the University, which was so essential for a new institution.

Lastly, counsel referred, in anticipation, to the objections to what he had urged which were raised by the Scotch and Irish Universities and medical corporations. The ground of their objection was obvious. If the new University were successful it would detract from the number of students who would go to those Universities for degrees, and however much they might profess a desire that the new University should succeed, they would not be willing that it should do so by drawing away from them those London students who now went to them. The objection taken by the Apothecaries' Society was quite unimportant. They were a kind of trading corporation with the power to license, but they had nothing to do with teaching, and teachers were not drawn from their body.

At the conclusion of counsel's address, Lord Selborne thus addressed him:—"Their Lordships will appreciate, no doubt, your  
 " natural and proper desire that the medical studies should be  
 " practically under medical influence—that is only reasonable; but  
 " there are various modes of doing that, and there may be one  
 " which would not involve such a radical alteration of the scheme  
 " as you propose. I should like to know what you would say to  
 " such a proposition as this, with a view to the accomplishment of  
 " the objects you have in view: *That no regulation should be adopted*  
 " *inconsistent with the recommendations or the opinion of the Board of*  
 " *Studies or Medical Faculty without the concurrence of the majority,*  
 " *or at least an equal number of the representatives of the two Royal*  
 " *Colleges upon the Council.*" Sir Arthur Watson undertook that his Lordship's suggestion should be considered by those for whom he appeared.

The ten METROPOLITAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS—including, that is, the School of Medicine for Women, which did not appear before the Royal Commission, but exclusive of the medical schools of University and King's Colleges—were represented by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who was instructed by Messrs. Farrer & Co.

Regarding the main objects of the petition the schools were in cordial agreement, viz., that there should be a teaching University in London, that their students should be students of that University, who should in due course proceed, if they chose, as the result of their examinations, to a degree to be granted by the new University. Counsel then proceeded to read the suggestions for amendment of the scheme as set forth in the case for the schools (Appendix V.). They first dealt with the claim of the schools to be constituted Colleges of the proposed University in the Faculty within which the school professed to teach. Considerable discussion arose on this point, chiefly turning on the extent of independence of the governing body of the hospital with which each was connected, in the course of which it was said that in the case of St. Bartholomew's the word "College" was added in 1835 with the consent of the governors of the hospital, when the London University was in contemplation. Substantially, however, it did not differ from the other schools, which it was urged were distinct collegiate institutions capable of forming part of a University, all colleges in the Faculty of Medicine and some in the Faculty of Science as well. Lord Selborne pointed out that this was not quite the view adopted by the Royal Commission, who had recommended that there should be different degrees of association of the various teaching institutions with the University (*see* Report of Royal Commission, sec. 22. Part II., Appendix I.). Another point upon which discussion took place was the representation of the ten schools individually on the Council. This was strongly urged by counsel, who quite adopted the view put forward by Sir Arthur Watson for the Royal Colleges, that these institutions should constitute the Medical Faculty, with four representatives on the Council, giving ten to the medical schools, making fourteen in all. But whatever arrangement might be come to as regarded the Royal Colleges, that the ten schools should be separately represented, for otherwise the determination of the education and the examinations which were to lead to the degree would be incomplete and defective unless these ten teaching bodies occupied such a position on the governing body of the new University. The other amendments put forward by the schools were briefly referred to, and counsel concluded his arguments by submitting that whatever name should be given to the proposed University, the word "London" should be included therein, and that those for whom he appeared preferred to call it the "New University for London."

The case of THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES was supported by Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. Leverson, instructed by Mr. Upton. The Society was in full sympathy with the general scheme laid



down in the proposed charter, and particularly desirous of seeing established such a University as was contemplated. On two points only did the Society desire modifications, viz., the constitution of the Council and of the Board of Studies. It was submitted that if such bodies as the Royal Colleges were to be represented on the Council, the Society of Apothecaries had an equal claim. To the objection raised that the Society was not a teaching body, it was replied that the Royal Colleges were not, excepting indirectly—a large number of the teachers in the medical schools being members of their governing bodies. The actual teaching bodies were the medical schools, and they, as Mr. Muir Mackenzie had shown by their demand for individual representation on the Council, were not satisfied to have their representation in the hands of the Royal Colleges only. In order to show the grounds of the application apart from the licensing power of the Society, counsel sketched the previous history of the Society, referring for fuller evidence to Mr. Brudenell Carter's evidence before the Commission (Part II., p. 53-5). It was claimed that a body with such a record and discharging by the authority of the Act of Parliament of 1886 the functions that it did, and with a membership of something like 10,000, including the great bulk of the general practitioners, clearly had a very direct and vital connection with the course of medical education; and that as an authorised examining and licensing body they had substantially the same position as the Royal Colleges, except for the indirect connection of these bodies with the London medical schools. The Society had presented a petition against the scheme of the Royal Colleges before the Royal Commission, but as that scheme was disallowed, there was no need to consider the Society's petition, otherwise, as the Report said, "it might have been expedient to pursue [it] further." In paragraph 22 of the Report, however, the Commissioners referred to the desirability of some representation on the governing body of the proposed new University of certain bodies which examined but did not teach, such as the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the Incorporated Law Society. Counsel did not suppose that this was intended to be an exhaustive enumeration of such bodies, and he claimed that the Society of Apothecaries should be included in the category, though to what extent the Society should be represented he regarded as a matter for the discretion of their Lordships, he was only concerned with urging that they should have some representation.

Mr. Leveson followed on similar lines.

Sir Charles Pearson, instructed by Mr. W. J. Cook, appeared for THE MEDICAL CORPORATIONS OF SCOTLAND as well as (so far as the

medical question was concerned) for the UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The particular objections to the charter raised by these bodies have already been referred to (pp. 32-4). Whether counsel had any *locus standi* was at once raised by Lord Selborne, inasmuch as the points proposed to be argued were of a general character and not exclusively applicable to these bodies. After some discussion it was decided against counsel, who, however, succeeded in mentioning the points he desired to raise—the fear that there would be a want of reciprocity between the new University and other existing Universities in respect to the acceptance of courses of study and certain examinations. The intention of the petitioners that a full period of two years' residence would be required by them as essential to graduation, consented to by Mr. Rigby, would, it was admitted, do much to remove the objection. The proposed granting of honorary medical degrees as provided for in Section V. of the charter was another subject which it was sought to amend on grounds previously stated (p. 33), and on this counsel stated that his clients held strong views, and, as the largest medical school in the kingdom, Edinburgh was pre-eminently concerned, but Lord Selborne did not admit that the University of Edinburgh had a more special interest in the matter than any other University, or than almost any medical practitioner. And, finally, Sir Charles pointed out that all his clients were interested in the proposal to associate the Royal Colleges in London with the new University in the way provided for in the charter and still more in the manner proposed by the Royal Colleges themselves, regarding it as practically giving effect to the claims which were rejected by the Royal Commission.

A similar fate befell Mr. Lumley Smith who with Mr. F. C. Gore (instructed by Messrs. Bompas & Co.) were prepared to submit arguments in support of the case of THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF IRELAND (Appendix IX.). Reference was made to the effect of the proposed charter in drawing away Irish students to London, already described (pp. 34-5), but here also Lord Selborne refused to see that the students of the Irish Royal Colleges were more affected than other students. Counsel urged that the recognition by the new University of residence, period of study and certain examinations of other Universities should be extended to the bodies for whom he appeared, and he was subsequently allowed to put in the following suggested amendment to Section V., par. 3:—

“The University shall also have power in the case of students of the University to accept the examinations and periods of residence and study passed by them at any other University, or any body having power to grant a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts, or any medical school

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recognised as efficient by any such body as last aforesaid in our Dominions as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study in the University, as the Council constituted by this our charter shall from time to time determine."

Mr. Lumley Smith also claimed that the extensive granting of honorary degrees allowed in the charter was unfair to the diplomates of the institutions he represented.

The only legal body that sought to be heard was THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, from whom a letter had been addressed to the Privy Council (Appendix XI.), and in support of which Mr. Montague Crackenthorpe, Q.C., and Mr. G. A. R. Fitzgerald appeared as counsel, instructed by Mr. E. W. Williamson, the Secretary to the Society. Lord Selborne (whose special interest in legal education has been previously alluded to (Part II., pp. 116-118)), while expressing the satisfaction it would give their Lordships to see the Faculty of Law duly recognised in the charter, nevertheless questioned whether, it not being dealt with in the charter, the Incorporated Law Society could be heard without the Inns of Court and Council of Legal Education, which were more particularly identified with students for the Bar, being also represented. Mr. Crackenthorpe, however, claimed that his clients, on the ground of having been engaged for 58 years in teaching law in London, should have a seat on the Council of the new University, even if the other legal institutions were not represented. Mr. Rigby interposed to say that the petitioners had not felt themselves in a position to go into the matter, but if their Lordships thought it desirable that a Faculty of Law should be established in the new University it might not be necessary to do more than indicate the several bodies who should constitute such a Faculty, and if they did not choose to appoint to leave it to the Crown to do so. Lord Selborne regretted such a suggestion had not been made earlier, but thought some intimation of the proposal should be made to the bodies concerned, to give them an opportunity for being heard if they so desired. Mr. Crackenthorpe stated that he had good reason to believe that the Inns of Court and the Council of Legal Education would take no part in any such scheme as was proposed, since they had only recently remodelled their plan of education and appointed new lecturers, and would not entertain any idea of association with the proposed Albert University until they had given their own method a full trial. Counsel then proceeded to point out that whether a Faculty of Law in the new University were founded or not, it would at once set to work to teach law, and that to start a University which did not teach law would be somewhat out of harmony with the history of Universities in general. He submitted that the teaching of



Law, not Professional Law, but in the sense that a University would deal with it, was a part of a liberal education. Moreover, at University College, Law was associated with Arts in one department of the teaching, and for many years King's College had been teaching Law in evening classes, so that both of the petitioners had at hand a ready-made law-teaching staff, which they would of course seek to bring to bear in some way or other. It was erroneous to suppose that the Incorporated Law Society was not a teaching body and was only an examining body as sometimes asserted, but Lord Selborne pointed out that the Society was not incorporated for the purpose of teaching, though no doubt it occasionally caused certain lectures to be given. Counsel maintained that the history of the Society showed that it had been teaching Law for 58 years, though no doubt as a voluntary act on its part. He further reminded their Lordships that the Society, alone of the legal bodies, had accepted the invitation to a seat on the Senate formed by the University of London in the course of the negotiations over their scheme, and that scheme having fallen through they hoped to have the same position allowed to them in the new as was previously offered by the existing University. By Section XIV. of the Albert Charter, which dealt with the formation of new Faculties, he maintained that there was the potentiality of establishing a Faculty of Law, which he submitted entitled his clients to appear before their Lordships as if that Faculty were established and ask for a seat on the Council of the proposed University. Lastly, inasmuch as it was not a mere academical teaching of Law that would be followed out in the new University, since it would be necessary to teach it practically as well as theoretically, and the two could not with advantage be kept apart, the Incorporated Law Society was the only body concerned with that aspect of the subject who were at all likely to come into the scheme, for which reason their claim to a seat on the Council was justified.

The last of the counsel to address their Lordships was Mr. Blake Odgers, who appeared for the BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, which was founded in 1849, and which since the University of London had thrown open its degrees to women in 1879 had taken a very prominent part in the preparation of women students for the University examinations. The College now sought to be recognised from the first in the proposed new University as a constituent College side by side with University and King's Colleges. Bedford College gave no training in Law and Medicine, but a very thorough education in Arts and Science, in which departments its students had taken high honours. In illustration of the sufficient permanence of the

institution it was pointed out that it was incorporated under section 23 of the Companies Act in 1869, profit being excluded. There were both men and women teachers, but all the paid officials were women, and the Governing Council were equally divided. As regards equipment there was an adequate staff of teachers and separate laboratories for Biology, Botany, Chemistry, and Physics. Since it was only the subjects of two Faculties in which instruction was given, they only asked that they should be represented by two members on the Council of the University, leaving the two other constituent Colleges with their more extended teaching to have three members each. They also hoped that the name Metropolitan might not be given to the new University, and while they were not prepared with any suggestion for a title, they had no particular wish it should be "London," since many of their students were graduates of the University of London, and they had no desire to trench on the position of that University. To the request for the College being from the beginning made a constituent College, Lord Selborne inquired whether it would not be better to leave the settlement of that to the authorities of the new University, who would be more competent to investigate the status of any particular institution, which the charter gave full powers to admit as a College if thought fit. Counsel, however, persisted that his clients desired to be placed alongside University and King's Colleges from the first, since they were doing for women the same work that the other Colleges were doing for men.

This concluded the arguments addressed to the Lords, and it only remained for Mr. Rigby to make a few observations by way of reply. First, in regard to the claim of Bedford College, he would point out that another women's College, namely, Queen's College, had, like Bedford College, laid their position by written communication before the Royal Commission, seeking association with any new University (*see* Part II., p. 102); but such institutions could not be compared with University and King's Colleges which, with their regular courses of teaching in all Faculties, almost formed a University themselves, with annual revenues of many thousands of pounds. At King's College also there was a separate department for ladies. Such institutions might very well be considered later by the University, if it were established, and admitted on such terms as thought fit. The question of the medical schools was again gone into, their status as Colleges and their representation on the Council of the University, counsel admitting that the schools had proposed nothing on the former point to which the petitioners were not prepared to assent, "treating the matter of the name " of 'College' as against 'Medical School' as being one not of

“ the essence of the case at all.” With regard, however, to their representation on the Council, he could not agree to each one of the ten being represented; for besides the fact that the medical schools of University and King’s Colleges had no separate representation, such a course would do away with the representation of the Faculty which was looked upon as most important, to say nothing of the Royal Colleges, unless there were an increase in the numbers all round until the Council became unwieldy. As a possible means of meeting what Lord Selborne described as the not unnatural wish of each school to have something like a separate representation, his Lordship asked counsel to consider whether it could not be done by putting a representative of each school on the Board of Studies, instead of the aggregate of teachers in the Medical Faculty making the election, or it might be in addition to those so elected. The University of London had succeeded in coming to an arrangement with the medical schools, and if that could be done by the petitioners it would relieve their Lordships from a difficult part of their task. But he thought it was a matter to be settled at once, which Mr. Rigby undertook to endeavour, and from the previous attitude of the schools he hoped with success.

With respect to the views of the Incorporated Law Society, counsel expressed the complete readiness of his clients to constitute a Faculty of Law at once, bringing in their Professors of Jurisprudence, of Roman Law, and of International Law, and if the Inns of Court are unwilling to nominate members, then that the Crown might do so to make up a sufficient number; the representation of the Faculty on the Governing Council being somewhat smaller than was the case with the larger Faculties.

Having thus dealt with the claims for inclusion within the new University of bodies not particularly mentioned in the charter, but referred to in certain passages of the Report of the Royal Commission, counsel proceeded to refer once more to the opposition offered by the existing University of London and by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, but he advanced nothing beyond what he had already given expression to, and the same might be said in respect to the proposed name for the University, upon which point, notwithstanding a long discussion, no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

The arguments of counsel being concluded, an adjournment until Monday, July 13th, was decided on, in order that the petitioners and representatives of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons might confer on the suggestion made by Lord Selborne as to making



the adoption by the Council of the University of any regulation affecting the medical studies or examination against the opinion of the Board of Medical Studies contingent upon the concurrence of the majority of the representatives of the two Colleges upon the Council (p. 76). In response to a request by Sir Arthur Watson, Mr. Rigby undertook to inform the Royal Colleges as to the altered constitution of the Board of Studies. Advantage was also to be taken of the interval to allow of the Medical Schools considering the further suggestion of Lord Selborne as to whether their separate representation on the Board of Studies, instead of on the Council might not meet their wishes. It was also understood that at the next meeting their Lordships would inform counsel for the petitioners of the view that they took of the points that had been argued.

No time was lost in summoning representatives of University and King's Colleges, of the Royal Colleges, and of the Medical Schools, to consider Lord Selborne's suggestions. On July 6th a meeting was held at University College, at which were present Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Erichsen, in the chair, Sir George Young, Mr. Horsburgh, Secretary of University College, and the Rev. Dr. Wace; Sir Andrew Clark, President, and Drs. Andrew, Liveing and Allchin, for the College of Physicians; Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Howse, and Mr. Trimmer, Secretary, for the College of Surgeons; and Dr. Norman Moore and Mr. Stanley Boyd for the Medical Schools. A very warm discussion took place upon the plan of veto suggested by Lord Selborne, the representatives of the Royal Colleges maintaining that the proposal would not afford the safeguards intended, the present writer submitting as an alternative, "that  
 " no regulation affecting the medical curriculum and  
 " examinations should come into force without the  
 " approval of the representatives of the Royal Colleges  
 " on the Council." This was point blank refused by Sir George Young and Dr. Wace, who, however, thought that "representatives of Medicine on the Council"

might be accepted in place of "representatives of the Royal Colleges." This was, however, delusive, as it placed the six representatives of the Royal Colleges in the position of being outvoted by the representatives of the schools together with possible medical representatives of University and King's Colleges and of the Crown. But the promoters of the Albert Charter, feeling pretty sure of the success of their Petition, were little disposed to make any substantial concessions, and were quite ready, as they eventually did, to come to terms with the medical schools, which after all were more important for their purpose than the Royal Colleges, with whom they were only desirous of being associated on account of the prestige which they would thereby acquire. The representatives of the two Colleges stated that they were quite prepared to recognise all the ten medical schools and to allow to them four or five seats on the Council, but that in that case, in order to avoid undue enlargement of that body, and considering that the interests of the two Royal Colleges would be in some measure represented by the medical schools, there should be some reduction in the number of seats (six) assigned to the two Royal Colleges. The result of the conference therefore, so far as Lord Selborne's suggestions were concerned, came to nought.

On July 8th, the joint delegates of the Royal Colleges met at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, to consider their position in view of the outcome of the conference, and, after full deliberation, unanimously agreed to the following resolution which was moved by Dr. Allchin and seconded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) J. Hutchinson.

"That the delegates of the Royal Colleges reaffirm the position previously assumed, viz., that the Royal Colleges would make it essential to their taking part in the formation of a new University, that they should have the entire control of the medical curriculum and examinations for the medical degrees; and whilst not willing to make any further proposition to the promoters of the charter of the Albert University, are not unwilling to consider any proposal substantially in accord with the principle asserted."

In the meanwhile the representatives of the medical schools had held a meeting to consider their position in respect to the Albert Charter under the somewhat altered conditions put forward by the promoters of the new University. Having arrived at certain conclusions, these representatives subsequently requested an interview with the committee of delegates of the Royal Colleges, which was at once granted. Accordingly the following attended :—Dr. Norman Moore (St. Bartholomew's), Dr. F. Taylor (Guy's), Dr. Coupland (Middlesex), Mr. Stanley Boyd (Charing Cross), Dr. Penrose (St. George's), Mr. Nettleship (St. Thomas's), Dr. Donkin (Westminster), Mr. Page (St. Mary's), Mr. J. McCarthy (The London), and Mrs. Garrett Anderson (The London School of Medicine for Women). Dr. N. Moore, as chairman, presented the following resolutions at which the representatives of the schools had arrived, as expressing the collective opinions of the schools, exclusive of those of University and King's Colleges.\*

“That the delegates of the schools agree to support the scheme of the Royal Colleges as set forth in their Case [before the Privy Council]; the Colleges undertaking on their part to support the Case of the schools as stated.

“The Case of the schools requires—

“(a) Each school to have a representative on the Council of the University.

“(b) The Council of the University to have the power of veto on, but no power of alteration of, the decisions of the Faculty.

“(c) The schools to have full representation on the Board of Studies.

“(d) The recognition of each school as a College of the University. Their names to be recited in the Charter.

“The Case of the Royal Colleges requires—

“(a) The Colleges to form the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine, taking the representation of that Faculty on the Council of the University.

“(b) The Colleges to be represented on the Board of Studies.”

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\* It was understood that there was not complete unanimity among the schools, three in the end falling in with the majority.



These proposals of the schools were agreed to by the delegates of the Royal Colleges, who undertook to recommend them for adoption by their respective Colleges.

On the next day—July 9th—meetings of both Colleges were held. At the Physicians' a resolution reaffirming the position hitherto taken, and claiming to constitute with the College of Surgeons the Medical Faculty was moved by Dr. Allchin, seconded by Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Church, and carried *nem. con.* A second resolution moved by Dr. N. Moore and seconded by Dr. (now Sir Donald) Macalister to the effect "That the College resolves to ratify the agreement entered into between its delegates (with those of the Royal College of Surgeons) and the delegates of the Medical Schools" was also adopted *nem. con.* The Council of the College of Surgeons approved by a large majority the report of the Joint Committee of Delegates and their agreement with the delegates of the schools on the motion of Sir William Savory, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson.

The first of the above resolutions, reaffirming the position taken by the Royal Colleges, was forwarded to Mr. Erichsen by Dr. Liveing and Mr. Trimmer; and the agreement of the schools to act with the Royal Colleges was communicated by letter, of which the following is a copy.

The Warden's House,  
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.,  
10th July 1891.

DEAR SIR,

IN accordance with your request for a reply on the subject of our conference on Monday we are desired, as Chairman and Secretary of the delegates appointed by the Medical Schools, to inform you that—

After a careful consideration of the remarks made at the conference at University College, on Monday, as well as of the whole case of University and King's College, and the speeches of counsel in support of it, the Medical Schools have resolved that they will not enter into the proposed new University on the terms stated in the draft Charter, nor unless the main points of their case are granted in the Charter, as well as those of the case of the Royal Colleges.

They have communicated this resolution to the Royal Colleges, and have since agreed to consolidate their "case" with that of the Royal Colleges. The essential principles adopted by the Schools are—

- (1) That each School shall have a representative on the Council of the University.
- (2) The Council of the University to have a veto on, but no power of alteration of, the resolutions of the Faculty.
- (3) The Schools to have full representation on the Board of Studies.
- (4) Each School to be recognised as a College of the University: and their names to be recited as such in the Charter.
- (5) The assembly of the Faculty of Medicine to consist of the Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, acting in the way proposed in the Case of the Royal Colleges. The Royal Colleges as the Faculty to have four representatives on the Council.
- (6) The Royal Colleges to be represented on the Board of Studies.

The Schools are of opinion that, if it should please the Privy Council to advise the grant of a Charter to a new University in London in which medicine is regulated in accordance with conclusions which are those of all the ten Schools of Medicine and of the Royal Colleges, such a University will, in their faculty, be in every way satisfactory.

They claim, with the Royal Colleges, the possession of the fullest knowledge on the subject, both as regards teachers and students, and have no desire on other matters to interfere with the proposed constitution of the University. They do not claim any greater influence for medicine on the Council of the University than is proposed in the draft Charter; but as they feel that the medical bodies interested cannot be duly represented on the Council (which is, under certain circumstances, to tax them) by a less number than 14 (one to each School of Medicine and four to the faculty) they think that a small numerical increase might be made to the Council in order to preserve the proposed proportion of the faculties.

They earnestly desire the formation of the University, if the medical faculty be arranged on the general principles above stated, as to which they and the Royal Colleges are agreed.

We remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN MOORE, Chairman.

STANLEY BOYD, Secretary.

To John E. Erichsen, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Thus for the first time in the history of the controversy did the Royal Colleges and London medical schools make common cause for the furtherance of their objects. How far this joint action of the most important bodies concerned in the education and examination of the London medical students would have been successful in obtaining what was desired, had it been taken previous to the hearing before the Privy Council cannot be affirmed, but it was clearly now too late to be of much effect. It was not open to either the Colleges or the Medical Schools to communicate the agreement directly, and no further opportunity was offered of counsel being heard on their behalf. That the promoters of the Albert Charter informed their Lordships of the position taken by the Royal Colleges appeared, however, subsequently from the remarks of Lord Selborne, and it is known that in fact the promoters of the Albert Charter also communicated the contents of the letter from the schools. Without doubt the want of combined and harmonious action among the several medical interests militated very considerably against the attainment of what was required, and what was to the benefit of all concerned. There has ever been a hesitancy and sometimes even a positive refusal to act together, when the several bodies have been striving for the same goal, which in combination they would undoubtedly have reached, but which by independent courses they have failed to attain. If all the component parts of the profession had been united in their demand, it would have been extremely difficult for any outside authority however powerful to obstruct successfully, but with a lack of agreement among themselves the opportunity was at once offered to opposing interests to play one section off against the other, with the result that no really satisfactory conclusion was ever come to. The present writer has never been able to understand, far less to sympathise with, the attitude towards each other that has prevailed between the Royal Colleges and the London medical schools, more especially as the bulk of the teachers in the schools are on the governing



bodies of the Colleges. On the part of each group there has been a reluctance to enter into friendly and concerted action, and there has even at times developed an unwarranted suspicion of the motives of the other.

On Monday, July 13th, the fourth meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council was held for the purpose of hearing the opinion of their Lordships on the several matters that had been argued before them, preliminary to the preparation of the new draft charter embodying the alterations that had been agreed upon and those to be effected conformably to the views of the Committee. Lord Selborne, on behalf the Committee, addressed counsel as follows:—

“Their Lordships have heard that communications have passed with reference to the new Charter between the petitioners and the representatives of the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, and they regret to find that there is no prospect of any arrangement being come to between them. Under those circumstances their Lordships have no alternative but to deal with the points which have been argued before them as well as they can in the absence of such an agreement. It will, of course, be understood that what is now about to be said is merely said in an intermediate stage of the matter, inasmuch as a new draft Charter will necessarily have to be prepared, and their Lordships can give no final decision upon the matter till that has been done. But for the assistance of those whose duty it will be to prepare the new draft Charter, their Lordships, as they held out expectation they would do, think it expedient to inform counsel of the view which they take of the different matters which have been argued before them, and perhaps one or two others besides.

“First of all, with regard to the opposition of the University of London: two of the objections that were made, their Lordships practically treated as disallowed, because as to one of them, namely, that which goes to the option which the Petitioners for the Charter desire to take to allow time to be reckoned for the degree which may have been spent in another University, their Lordships understood the petitioners to agree that a minimum of two years *bonâ fide* course in the new University in the latter part of the time necessary for degrees should be required, and their Lordships were under the impression that that satisfied the University of London so far as that objection went. If that impression were wrong, their Lordships would be satisfied that that is a sufficient guarantee to prevent any abuse of that power. Therefore upon the under-

standing that two years' minimum residence for a course of study in the new University will be required, and that in the latter portion of the time, their Lordships think it unnecessary to say more upon that objection. With regard to the third objection of the London University, as to the Medical Faculty, which was of a general nature, their Lordships also disallow that.

"There remains, however, the point about the name, and it is not without some regret that their Lordships have come to the conclusion that they ought not to sanction anything which interferes with the present name of the University of London as now constituted by Charter and by law, and that therefore the name 'London,' must be omitted from the title of the new University. It may be considered whether it should be called 'The Albert University,' or 'The Albert Metropolitan University,' and those who prepare the new Charter will consider that point.

"So much for the opposition of the University of London. Then I come to the opposition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and after the communications which have passed, their Lordships think it may be convenient to deal with them, and also to deal at the same time with the opposition of the Medical Schools. Their Lordships think that the claim of the Royal Colleges to a control of the Medical Faculty in the new University is not admissible. They also think that the admission of so many as ten members upon the Council as direct representatives of the ten Medical Schools will be too great if the Royal Colleges are also represented on the Council as it is now proposed. They suggest that it should be offered to the Medical Schools to fill five places upon the Council by alternate elections in such order as they may agree upon; or, as an alternative, that the members of the Medical Faculty belonging to each school may elect one member each to the Medical Board of Studies. Either of those two alternatives, whichever is most acceptable, their Lordships would be disposed to approve of.

"Then their Lordships think that in either case the power of making regulations as to medical studies and examinations should be safeguarded in one or other of the two ways (the option being left open) which the petitioners for the Charter in their recent communications with the medical bodies have declared themselves willing to accept. If the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools agree to come in upon the terms so offered, the total number of the members of the Council might be raised. Their Lordships do not mean to preclude the consideration of that number in settling the revised Charter, but it occurred to them that perhaps 40, including the Chancellor, might be a sufficient number in the event supposed, in which case their Lordships would suggest that the

other four members should be given to a Faculty of Laws (and we understood Mr. Rigby in his reply to express the willingness of his clients at once to introduce a Faculty of Laws) which should be elected by the Legal Faculty, unless the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society should both agree to come in, in which case each of those bodies might elect one member of the Council and the Legal Faculty two. If the Royal Colleges should decline to come in upon those terms, then their Lordships think that the six places now proposed to be given to them on the Council and four more might be offered to the ten Medical Schools, so giving them the amount of representation on the Council for which they ask. Therefore, the total number of the Council would be either 39 or 40.

"Their Lordships think that as it is the desire of the Medical Schools if they are associated with the new University to be called Colleges rather than Schools, they may be called Colleges of Medicine in the University, but their Lordships think that none of them should be also described as Schools or Colleges in Science, but that the teachers in any branch of general science should be admitted as members of the Science Faculty of the University.

"If the Medical Schools decline to come in upon those terms, and the Royal Colleges also decline, their Lordships think that the six places on the Council which it is now proposed to give to the Royal Colleges may be supplied in the manner suggested in the 29th paragraph of the Royal Commissioners' Report, and that the same principle, so far as necessary, may be applied to some sufficient number of members of the Medical Board of Studies in the same event.

"While it is their Lordships' opinion that the present necessity should be met in one of the ways which have been suggested, they think that provision should be made for the case, which is a possible one, of the subsequent accession of the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, or any of them, if they now decline, and for any modification of the constitution and numbers of the Council which may be in that case agreed upon.

"With respect to the opposition of the Apothecaries' Society their Lordships think it sufficient to give to the Council of the New University, when constituted, power, if it should be thought well, to assign a place or places upon the Council to the Society of Apothecaries, but they are not disposed to insist at the present time upon that being done.

"With respect to the petition of Bedford College for Women, their Lordships also think that their claim to be admitted as a College of the new University should be dealt with by the



authorities of the new University when constituted, and that it cannot at present be satisfactorily determined.\*

“With regard to the petition of the Incorporated Law Society their Lordships do not think it necessary to add anything to what has already been said. In the Faculty of Law, as constituted, their Lordships have suggested that if the Society and the Council of Legal Education came in, representation should be offered to each, but not otherwise.

“The other points which their Lordships think it necessary to notice particularly are these: As to the question of honorary degrees which was discussed, their Lordships are of opinion that no honorary degrees should be granted in medicine, and that, therefore, in the clause of the proposed draft Charter, which proposes that ‘ordinary’ degrees in medicine should only be granted after the necessary conditions for practice have been fulfilled, their Lordships think that the word ‘ordinary’ should not stand, but that the clause should be extended to all medical degrees.

“Then, in the draft Charter as proposed, it is suggested that not only *ad eundem* degrees (to which their Lordships have no objection) but also honorary degrees may with certain consent be treated as a qualification for a place in the convocation of the new University. Their Lordships think that no honorary degrees should in any case be so treated. In the clause giving power to confer honorary degrees there is at present language pointing particularly to persons who have had a certain connection with the colleges which will be colleges in the new University. Their Lordships are of opinion that the reference to those colleges, or any other particular institutions, should be omitted, and that the power to confer honorary degrees should be general according to the words in the latter part of that clause.

“Their Lordships desire to remind the learned counsel who represent the petitioners for the new Charter that they were understood to agree that the Faculties should be electoral bodies only, as recommended by the Royal Commissioners, and that the consultative functions should be given to Boards of Studies only, and their Lordships take it for granted that the revised draft Charter will be prepared in that manner.

“With regard to the area, their Lordships see no reason why it should not be the area of the county of London, and they desire that that should be adopted in the new draft Charter in preference to the 15 miles radius which is now proposed.

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\* At the conclusion of Lord Selborne's remarks, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys sought to state the case of Queen's College as claiming to be admitted as a College of the University, but his Lordship said it was too late, and that Queen's College must be dealt with in the same way as Bedford College.

"Their Lordships observe, in regard to a case of great importance, that a question was recently put upon the supposition that, without some special provision to the contrary, tests might be imposed in the new University as to those faculties which are to be included in it, and the candidature for degrees in those faculties. Their Lordships suggest that care be taken in the revised draft Charter to remove any question upon that point, in accordance with the precedent that the law has established in the older Universities.

"There were some other details which were not the subject of argument, and as to which objections occurred to the form of the present draft Charter as proposed, which were mentioned by their Lordships, or some of them, in the course of Mr. Rigby's argument. As to those, their Lordships think it sufficient now to say that they take it for granted that they will be properly considered when the draft of the proposed Charter is revised. This is all their Lordships think it necessary to say on the present occasion.

"Perhaps I ought to add that, when the revision of the draft Charter does take place, their Lordships would desire some time to consider it, but they would wish to dispose of the matter, if possible, before the time comes in the ordinary course of things for their Lordships to disperse."

Mr. Rigby undertook that no time should be lost in preparing the revised draft Charter and forwarding it to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

The expression by Lord Selborne of the views of the Committee of the Privy Council, which practically, though not with strict accuracy, could be described as their judgment,\* might be thus summarised:—

1. The Petition of University and King's Colleges to found a new University for London to be granted.
2. A minimum residence of two years in the latter part of the degree course in one of the London Colleges to be required from every student as one of the conditions of obtaining a degree in the new University.
3. Power to be given to grant degrees in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, on certain conditions, to persons of either sex.
4. The claims of the Royal Colleges to form the Faculty of Medicine to be disallowed.

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\* The pronouncements of the Privy Council, or of committees thereof, upon cases that are argued before them, are not properly in the form of judgments, but rather of statements of the reasons for the advice they propose to give to the Crown.

5. The Faculty of Medicine to be constituted, subject to the approval of the Council of the University, by teachers in the various constituent medical colleges, and by other persons who were or had been engaged in the teaching of medicine in the University or in any of its Colleges. The functions of the Faculty were to elect representatives to the Board of Studies and to the Council.
6. The Medical Schools to be made Constituent Colleges in the Faculty of Medicine alone; but their Science teachers to be admissible to the Faculty of Science.
7. Six direct representatives on the Council to be offered to the Royal Colleges, and five by alternate elections to the Medical Schools. Should the Royal Colleges decline to enter the University, ten seats on the Council to be given to the medical schools, so that each school would have its own representative thereon.
8. The Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine to have four representatives on the Council; so that in a Council of 39 or 40, Medicine would be represented by 14 members.
9. If both the Royal Colleges, declining to enter the University at present, should desire to enter it afterwards, permission to be given for readjusting the representation of the Royal Colleges and of the schools on the Council; provided that the whole number of representatives should not exceed 11.
10. No medical degree to be conferred upon any candidate who had not previously obtained a qualification entitling to registration under the Medical Acts. [This provision, whereby the new University renounced the claim that its medical degrees should be a qualification to practise was contained in the original Albert Charter, and, so long as it could be maintained, was of course a valuable concession to the Royal Colleges.]
11. Power to be given to assign a place on the Council to the Apothecaries' Society.
12. That no honorary degrees should be granted in medicine.
13. The area to be covered by the new University to be that of the county of London.
14. The name "London" to be omitted from the title of the new University.

Except in the matter of the name and the conferring of honorary degrees in Medicine, the Petitioners, *i.e.*, University and King's Colleges, obtained all they asked for.



## THE ACTION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

So soon as the views of the Privy Council became known and the Royal Colleges realised that their claim was disallowed, steps were taken to reconsider their position in regard to the medical schools which had agreed to make their acceptance of a position under the charter contingent upon the proposals of the Royal Colleges being adopted. A meeting of the University Committee of the College of Physicians was held on July 15th, when the situation was fully discussed and the following report was drawn up for presentation to the College:—

Having considered the deliverance of the Lords of the Council on the Albert University Petition, the University Committee beg leave to recommend—

- (1) That in view of the fact that the claims of the Medical Schools have been in substance admitted, the Schools should be informed that, notwithstanding the agreement of July 6th, the College restores to them their liberty of action in relation to the new University; and
- (2) That the College should adhere to its Resolution of July 9th, adopted in common with the Royal College of Surgeons, and decline to take part in the formation of the new University on the terms proposed by the Committee of the Privy Council, inasmuch as the power thereby conferred on the Royal Colleges is wholly inadequate to the discharge of the responsibilities they would undertake.

(Signed) ANDREW CLARK.	EDWARD LIVEING.
JAMES RISDON BENNETT.	NORMAN MOORE.
J. ANDREW.	W. H. ALLCHIN.
P. H. PYE-SMITH.	DONALD MACALISTER.

Dr. S. Coupland, the only other member of the Committee, was present, but disagreeing with the second clause, did not sign the Report.

It was unanimously felt by the Committee that it would not be right to hold the Schools to the pledge to co-operate with the Royal Colleges into which they had entered at, so to say, the last moment. Were the agreement to be carried out, none of the ten Schools

could enter the new University, and no Medical Faculty could be formed except by the Medical Schools of the petitioning Colleges. The same view was taken by the Council of the College of Surgeons when the subject came before them on July 20th. Thus “the Royal  
 “ Colleges, loyal to the Schools and regarding their  
 “ proper place and privileges as necessary to the complete  
 “ development of the Medical Faculty of London, seeing  
 “ that this judgment conceded to them all that would  
 “ be reasonably demanded, and not disposed to take  
 “ corporate advantage of such an accident, liberated  
 “ the Schools from their agreement with the Colleges  
 “ and left them free to negotiate with the representatives  
 “ of the new University.”\*

This action on the part of the College of Physicians was taken at an extraordinary meeting on July 21st, 1891, summoned for the purpose of considering the Decision of the Lords of the Council. The adoption of the foregoing report of the University Committee was moved by the President in a speech explanatory of the situation, and pointing out that the acceptance of the terms offered to the College would involve it in a grave responsibility with inadequate power; that the representation in the Council as proposed would not preserve the relation of the College to the Medical Schools, nor even ensure the retention of the clause in the Charter, by which degrees were only to be conferred on those already legally qualified if it were thought desirable to annul that condition, for it was evident that the control of the University by University and King's Colleges would be paramount. After protracted discussion it was moved by Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Priestley, and seconded by Dr. Lees, “ That the first recommendation of the University Com-  
 “ mittee be adopted; but that the second be deferred  
 “ until the amended Charter is before the College.”

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\* From the annual address delivered to the Royal College of Physicians by Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., President, April 11th, 1892.

Dr. Priestley, who was a Professor and member of the Council of King's College, was, of course, desirous of putting the action of the promoters of the Charter in as favourable a light as possible, for it must be recorded that there was a very strong feeling existing in both Royal Colleges that the promoters were taking a very high-handed and arbitrary line in respect to the Colleges, and now that their own position was assured were quite indifferent as to whether the Royal Colleges came into the scheme or not, provided they secured the co-operation of the schools, which they were prepared to make almost any concession to purchase. It must also be admitted that the claim made by the Royal Colleges was far from being acceptable to many of the Fellows, who had given but little real consideration to the subject, and it appeared from its unusual character to be but little justified. Such an involvement of the College in a University excited opposition from its very strangeness, and Sir Henry Pitman went so far as to say that the College ought not to claim to interfere with the body to grant degrees—though he was the originator of the idea that the Colleges themselves should obtain that power. A proposal to vote separately on the two parts of Dr. Priestley's amendment was not accepted, and it was then put and lost by a narrow majority. The original motion, for adopting the report, was put, and carried by a single vote, and was put a second time with a like result. It is to be observed that the meeting was a small one, scarcely more than half the number of Fellows that usually attended being present, and only about one-sixth of the total body. By a far larger majority was the report carried at the Council of the College of Surgeons; but then, on the other hand, the action of the Council was far from being endorsed by the general body of their Fellows and Members, or at least so many of them as took the trouble to attend a meeting on July 30th for the purpose of hearing from the President, Mr. Bryant, an account of what had occurred in respect to the Royal Colleges



and their negotiations with the promoters of the Albert Charter since the rejection of the Senate's scheme by Convocation (*see* p. 27). About 50 in all attended the meeting, and after the President's address, Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, observed that so far as he understood the situation, the action of the Council was in accord with his own views. "The Scheme for the new University seemed to him to be as ill-considered in the interests of the medical education of London as it was ill-advised in the interests of medical education throughout the country. It was necessary to urge that the action of the Council should not be confined in this matter to London, since there was a disregard of the interests of those outside the metropolitan area. It was the College of Surgeons of England, and not alone of London." He concluded by moving "That in the opinion of this meeting it would be inconsistent with the position and destructive of the functions of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to constitute itself any part of a University for London." After this had been seconded, another speaker declared that the Council was entirely out of touch with the general practitioner, and he agreed that if the College had joined the new University it would have altogether obliterated itself. Dr. W. J. Collins then moved "That in view of the disabilities under which the body politic of the Royal College of Surgeons of England labours, in comparison with other similar bodies, this meeting regards the representation accorded to the Council in the governing body of the new University as adequate." The Council of the College had, he said, lost an opportunity of doing something for the so-called grievances of the London medical students; they had allowed all the power to go into the hands of the medical schools. It would have been wise if an outside body like the College of Surgeons had taken the position of exercising a beneficial influence on behalf of the medical students. Notwithstanding that this motion of Dr. Collins was put forward and seconded as an

amendment, it was, after considerable discussion, tacked on as a rider to Mr. Tait's original motion by means of the following words: "But that in the event of the acceptance of a position in the proposed University by this College, this meeting is of opinion"—and the combined resolutions were finally carried by 15 votes to 3.\* Even the "Lancet," in commenting on this result (August 8th, 1891), was constrained to observe that it could not be "truthfully affirmed that it contributed materially to the solution of the intricate and difficult problem" which the meeting was called to consider; but such was "the ill effect of the exclusion of Fellows and Members from their proper influence over the affairs of the important institution of which they constitute the body corporate, and of the unreformed state of the College and its Council, that it is absolutely impossible to prevent side issues from being introduced and from disturbing the dispassionate and candid consideration of questions of a neutral tint." Referring to the resolution as adopted, the "Lancet" went on to say that it was "the resultant of conflicting forces, Mr. Tait's motion being diametrically opposed to the Council taking any part in the new University scheme, and that of Dr. Collins favouring the acceptance by the Council on behalf of the College of representation on the Council of the University. What was the actual opinion of the meeting cannot with certainty be predicated, but it would probably be correct to say that those who were present might have been divided into nearly equal groups: First, those who had not formed their views, or who did not understand the subject; secondly, those who were in favour of the College standing entirely aloof from the Albert University; and, thirdly, those who considered that it would be in the interest both of the College and of the London medical student, if the Council of the College accepted

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\* The number of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons at that date was about 1,100 and of Members about 16,600.

“ the representation on the Council of the Albert University offered to it by the Privy Council, and still left open to it in the Draft Charter.” It was the last course that the “Lancet” itself recommended as being more likely to lead to the providing of a degree for the London student on equitable terms, than by leaving everything to rival medical Colleges. With Mr. Tait’s contention that such a course would convert the College of Surgeons of England into its original position of a College of Surgeons of London, the journal did not agree, and if by such a plan the London students would be better off than the provincial ones, as Mr. Tait feared, then the remedy for the provincial grievance would be the establishment of a Midland University, on the governing body of which the Royal Colleges might be represented as on the Albert.

As showing the academic temper in which this extremely important question was looked at outside London—in Birmingham, if not elsewhere—quotation may be made from a letter from Mr. Lawson Tait, which appeared in the “Lancet” on August 15th, 1891. After referring to the leading article above quoted as showing a failure to “appreciate the hardships under which the provincial Medical Schools now labour, especially those not favoured with any University connexion, and how completely such a school as ours [Birmingham] would have been ruined had the Royal Colleges had their way in the proposed new University,” the writer went on to express his conviction that Dr. Collins’ resolution was in no way hostile to his own motion. “The introduction of the ‘but’ welded the two resolutions into one, and the conclusion of both was an expression of intense satisfaction that even if the Royal Colleges should accept the position offered them in the new University, the ‘official’ teeth were drawn, so far as doing mischief is concerned. It is pleasant to look back on the struggle of the last two years and see that the humble country folk have checkmated the astute



“ metropolitans at every move on the board, and that the  
 “ parochial University is left stranded and helpless--  
 “ helpless unless it will go on its knees and ask aid  
 “ from the despised and rejected apothecaries. . . . The  
 “ discontented minority are not yet strong enough to  
 “ eject those in power, but they are and have been  
 “ strong enough to spoil the game at every turn, and  
 “ they are determined enough to continue their efforts  
 “ indefinitely.” How the Provincial Schools, of which  
 Mr. Tait was one of the accredited leaders and spokes-  
 men, had acted up to this declaration of their policy  
 will be apparent from a perusal of the account of their  
 action in reference to the Senate’s proposal for reconsti-  
 tuting the University of London as set forth in Part II.  
 of this work; and how they continued the same course  
 will be presently explained.

It is, perhaps, desirable that some further comment  
 should be made on the claims that had been put forward  
 by the Royal Colleges, to exercise in the proposed new  
 University control of the education and examination for  
 degrees of the London medical students. To begin  
 with, it should be remembered that unusual and at first  
 sight unwarranted as it may have seemed, it was really  
 no new claim that was made. When in 1884, the Royal  
 Colleges first seriously took up the question of obtaining  
 a degree on reasonably accessible terms for the medical  
 student educated in London, they came to the conclusion  
 that this desirable object should be effected either by  
 co-operation with one or more of the existing English  
 universities, or by themselves acquiring the power to  
 grant degrees (Pt. I., p. 38). At the time the former  
 method did not seem to be feasible, and an attempt  
 was made to carry out the latter plan. The Royal  
 Commission, however, condemned the proposal, and  
 the Colleges fell back upon the alternative, which the  
 attempt at self-reconstruction imposed by the Commis-  
 sion on the Senate of the University of London offered the  
 opportunity of rendering effective. How far the Colleges

succeeded in their endeavour, and how the Senate failed in their attempt have been recorded in Part II. of this account. The position assigned to the Colleges in the Senate's scheme was one that gave them power commensurate with their responsibility, and accorded them almost all that they had demanded.\* It is true that their claim in connection with the Albert University went a little further, and completely satisfied their requirements, though it did this in another way than that laid down in the Senate's scheme. In the latter the influence of the Royal Colleges was to be exerted through a standing Committee of the Senate consisting of 19 members, of which four were representatives of the Colleges (Part II., p. 253); and what was of even greater importance, provision was made (p. 258) for the University and Royal Colleges to constitute a conjoint Board of Examiners in the intermediate and final subjects for the Pass M.B. degree, which might be held in combination with examinations for the Royal Colleges. The proposed constitution of the Albert University did not permit of any such arrangement as this, and it was felt by those Fellows of the two Colleges who were charged with advising on the subject, that the readiest and best way to attain their object was the plan they put forward. It would seem that it was the method proposed, rather than the objective that excited opposition, and led to it being disallowed by the Lords of the Council. To represent, however, that the plan was the same as that which had been rejected by the Royal Commission, as was done by more than one of the counsel at the hearing, a view shared by Lord Selborne, was a complete misconception. It was true that the Royal Colleges did seek the control of the education and examination of the London students, but this was subject in both the Senate's scheme and the Albert charter to the veto of the governing body of the

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\* See footnote, p. 12.

University, which would alone regulate the education and examinations previous to the purely medical studies. In their own petition for the power to confer degrees, the Royal Colleges would have been subordinate to no such authority, and would have been able to grant the legal title of M.D. to their own diplomates on whatever terms they chose. (*See arguments of Sir A. Watson, pp. 73-4.*)

No doubt the association of a University with some outside examining body or bodies was unprecedented and exceptional, and the claim put forward by the Royal Colleges that their governing bodies should constitute the Faculty of Medicine in the University even more so; but then the conditions which existed and led up to such a proposal were exceptional. It should be remembered that the Royal College of Physicians of London was described in its charter (1518) as the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic\* of London (*Collegium sive Communitas facultatis Medicinæ Londini*), and was really an incorporation by charter and statutes of certain learned and grave men qualified in that Faculty, professing and practising it in London, and having divers duties, powers, and privileges. Among these was the exclusive power of qualifying others for the practice of physic in London and seven miles round, and the power in common with Oxford and Cambridge of qualifying for practice throughout England. The College was also empowered to frame statutes and ordinances for the governance, oversight, and correction of all men whatsoever practising physic within the area aforesaid. The claim therefore to form the faculty in the new University was only giving effect to the original principle under the altered circumstances of nearly four centuries later.†

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\* By the Act of 32 Henry VIII. (1541) confirming the said charter surgery was included as a special member and part of the science of Physic.

† In one form or another the principle of the Royal Colleges entering into an examinational association with the University for a specific degree was admitted by all the authorities to whom the pro-



By the Medical Act of 1858 the medical degrees of the then existing Universities became licences to practise, which heretofore they had not been, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge holding special examinations for

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[Footnote—continued.]

posals had been submitted. The Senate of the University admitted it fully in their scheme, and after this was rejected by Convocation, they suggested to the Royal Colleges that advantage should be taken of Clause XIX. of the Medical Act of 1858, permitting of the association of the University with other recognised medical examining bodies in the conduct of certain examinations. The Committee of the Privy Council, although it disallowed the proposal of the Royal Colleges to constitute the Faculty of Medicine in the Albert University, nevertheless recognised the propriety of the Colleges exercising a controlling influence over the educational curriculum and the examinations in the University as embodied in the suggested alternative of Lord Selborne, that the representatives of the Colleges on the Council of the new University should practically possess the power of veto on the proposals of the Board of Studies or Medical Faculty (see p. 91). Anticipating what will subsequently be narrated, it may here be stated that after the Albert (Gresham) Charter was withdrawn, and referred to a second Royal Commission (Lord Cowper's), the Royal Colleges again, by the witnesses who appeared on their behalf, advocated this same policy of association with the University, and the Commissioners in their Report in 1894 thus expressed themselves on the point—"We are of opinion that the University " should have power to enter into arrangements with the Royal " Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons for conducting in common " examinations in such portions of the subjects included in the course " for the degree as may be determined by common consent between " the University and Colleges." Expression was given to this recommendation in clause 123 of the statutes of the reconstructed University, which received the approval of Parliament in June 1900.

Inasmuch as the reconstituted University of London had completely failed to meet the grievance of the London Medical student so far as the degree was concerned, and had shown no disposition to avail itself of the powers permitted by the above-mentioned clause 123 of the statutes, the Royal Colleges again took up the question, at the invitation of the Presidents, Sir Richard Douglas Powell and Mr. (now Sir Henry) Morris, and in July 1908, both Colleges adopted resolutions affirming the desirability of establishing a system of conjoint examinations with the University for providing a degree for the London students, and a conference of delegates of

that purpose, supplementary to those for the degree.\* The diplomas of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Apothecaries' Society were also severally licences to practise in their respective branches, and the greater number of the medical practitioners of the country practised their profession in virtue of these qualifications. When, however, the right to practise became attached in 1858 to a University degree, the Universities of the United Kingdom may be said to have entered into competition with the other licensing bodies, and the title of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, which was intended to meet the requirements of general practitioners having authority to practise in all branches of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, was transferred to a new order of practitioners (*see* Part II., Appendix III., p. xlviii). Had the degrees of the University of London been of reasonable accessibility and the examinations of no unusual severity, no doubt the majority of London medical students would have graduated there, whether or not they also took the diploma of one or more of the corporations, and the whole of the subsequent difficulties concerning a degree for the London medical student

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[Footnote—continued.]

the Colleges with representatives of the University took place in the following year. Although nothing came of this, the Royal Colleges continued their endeavours, and a joint committee of delegates drafted a detailed scheme of association with the University for presentation to the Royal Commission on University Education in London, appointed in February 1909, before which they also suggested that evidence should be given on the clinical teaching in the metropolitan schools, the endowment of medical teaching, the organisation of medical research, and other important questions. This was agreed to by the Council of the College of Surgeons, when it came before them in March 1910, but the College of Physicians referred the whole matter to a fresh committee, which in January 1911 produced a report recommending that no association with the University should be sought, but giving no reasons. This was adopted by the College, thus reversing the policy it had consistently maintained for nearly twenty-five years.

\* *See* Appendix XIV., p. lxxiv.

would never have arisen. Since, however, the University of London maintained an honours standard for their degrees, most of the London students had to content themselves with the diplomas of the Royal Colleges, the examinations for which became, both in the nature of the curriculum of education and the character of the examinations, models of what such curricula and examinations should be. This being the case, and the need for a degree becoming more urgent, in view of the peculiar value attached thereto by the medical practitioner, or rather by the public, the Royal Colleges argued that the most satisfactory way of meeting the situation was for the University to accept their examinations so far as they went, with such further additions imposed by the University in respect to the subjects of preliminary and of professional education as might be agreed upon. Such an arrangement would ensure that the general practitioner had received such an education and passed such tests as would be the best guarantees of his fitness to practise, with the further advantage that by the same set of examinations the successful candidate would obtain the much desired degree and also the diplomas of the Royal Colleges with the privileges and advantages that they conferred. It was, of course, quite understood that the University on its part so far as its so-called imperial function of examining all and sundry, and the Royal Colleges on their part so far as their higher diplomas were concerned, would continue to be completely independent. The association was designed solely to meet the wants of the London student by utilising in combination arrangements that separately failed to satisfy the requirements. It was really difficult to see what could be the grounds of objection when the novelty of the proposal was overcome and the actual situation was understood. That it would not meet with the approval of the Provincial Medical Schools was to be expected, for it was and had been all along their policy to prevent London obtaining facilities for graduation by a local teaching



university, but especially by any such reconstitution of the University of London as had been proposed. Their principal reason was that this would risk the loss of their own students, many of whom, were a London degree more attainable, would, they considered, have availed themselves of the superior advantages offered by the metropolis. It was not right, however, that the prosperity of the London schools should be sacrificed to the wellbeing of those in the Provinces, more particularly as the claim of the London schools was essentially a just one. The subsequent multiplication of Provincial Universities with medical faculties, while it cut the ground from under the main objection of the Provincial Medical Schools to the proposed University in and for London, only aggravated the grievances of the schools and colleges of the metropolis. The depletion of their students went on, partly as the result of the general fall in the total entry of students into the profession, whilst the expenses of maintenance were steadily increasing, especially in the earlier subjects of the curriculum, with the result that the London teachers were paid quite inadequately or not at all; a condition of things which did not make for the fullest efficiency. There was less defence for the policy of opposition pursued by the Provincial schools, natural as such selfishness may have been, since it was open to the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh and Dublin to enter into like arrangements to those proposed in London with the Universities in those cities should they so desire, while there was nothing to prevent the Provincial Universities in England accepting the examinations of the Royal Colleges in London as a part of their own examinations for their degrees, thus putting them in the same relation to the Colleges as these bodies were seeking with the University of London. Such a general scheme of association would further tend to bring about what was so much desired by many, namely, a uniform examination for all who should enter the profession, which would thus be for each division of the kingdom the examination of the respec-

tive Royal Colleges, with the University degree reverting to the original status of an academic and not a licensing qualification, the alteration of which in 1858 was generally looked upon as having been a mistake. This plan would avoid the establishing of a uniform examination by the State to which many objections could be raised, whilst the Royal Colleges—the most capable bodies for the purpose—were ready to hand with a perfect machinery for the purpose and complete experience of what was required and how to meet it. In advocating the course they did—whatever might be the form which the association with the University might take—the Royal Colleges were acting entirely in the best interests of the London medical students whose legitimate grievance had originally determined these bodies in taking the matter up. If their proposals were not given effect to in principle, the Colleges would be in no way affected; but the hardship to the London student would not be remedied unless a complete change in the action of the London University took place, of which, after the recent action of Convocation, there did not appear to be the slightest probability.

#### THE REVISED ALBERT CHARTER.

The revised Charter embodying the alterations required by the Committee of the Privy Council was submitted to them for their approval on July 24th, and on the 29th counsel for the Petitioners were summoned to hear their Lordships' decision. The letter from the Chairman and Secretary of the delegates of the London Medical Schools, expressing their desire to become at once Colleges of Medicine in the new University was before the Committee. It was directed that the Charter should be so amended as to give effect to this. It was further intimated that if any other name than that of "Albert" (which Lord Selborne observed was not open to objection) could be jointly agreed on, which did not bear the word "London,"

and was not obviously misleading, as, for instance, "Westminster," their Lordships would offer no objection.\*

On August 1st, 1891, the amended Draft Charter of the Albert University was lodged in the Privy Council Office in the following form:—

#### CHARTER OF THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas University College, London, originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, and King's College, London, also originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, lately presented to Us in Our Council a humble Petition under the common seals of those Colleges and thereby represented to Us (among other things) as follows:—

That there exists at present in London an urgent demand for the extension of the benefits of University Education and for the better encouragement of learning and research, and that it is expedient a University should be constituted in and for London, for the purpose of providing and encouraging systematic teaching and methods of study for the efficiency of which it should become responsible;

And by the same Petition humbly prayed Us to be pleased to grant a Charter to a Body of Persons, to be a University in and for London;

Now know ye that We, having taken into Our Royal consideration the said humble Petition, do, by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal, and of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will and ordain as follows:—

##### I.—*Foundation of the Albert University.*

There shall be and there is hereby constituted and founded a University, in and for London, with the name of the Albert University, by which name the Chancellor, and other members of the Albert University for the time being, shall be, and are hereby, constituted one body corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and with power, without any further licence in mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, and also to grant

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\* The "Lancet," 1891, July 25th (p. 185) and August 1st (p. 238).



demise, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property ; which University shall have the constitution and powers, and be subject to the regulations, in this Our Charter prescribed and contained ; and which University is in this Our Charter referred to as the University.

## II.—*Colleges in the University.*

University College London and King's College London shall be and are hereby constituted Colleges of all Faculties in the University.

The following Medical Schools shall be and are hereby constituted Colleges of Medicine in the University :—

The Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

The Guy's Hospital Medical School.

The London Hospital Medical School.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

The St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College Medical School.

The St. George's Hospital Medical School.

The St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.

The St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

The Westminster Hospital Medical School.

The London School of Medicine for Women.

Other Colleges may from time to time be admitted as Colleges in the University in the manner and subject to the conditions in this Our Charter prescribed.

## III.—*University Degrees and Certificates.*

The University shall have power to confer Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, and in such other Faculties corresponding to the provinces of study and educational work occupied by the University as shall from time to time be determined by the Council of the University, on all persons, male or female, who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a College in the University, and shall submit themselves for examination.

Provided that no Medical Degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts for the time being in force.

The University shall also have power, in the case of Students of the University who shall have been resident Students of any other University in Our Dominions, to accept the examinations and periods of residence and study passed by them at such other University as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study in the University as the Council constituted by this Our Charter shall from time to time determine. Provided that the

Council shall not allow a Degree to be conferred on any such Student unless such Student shall have pursued a course of study in a College in the University during such final portion, being not less than two years, of the period of study as may be determined by the Council and shall have passed the final examination of the University in that course of study.

The University shall also have power to admit Graduates of other Universities in Our Dominions to similar and equal Degrees in the University.

The University shall also have power to admit to Honorary Degrees in all the Faculties except Medicine such persons as are worthy, in the estimation of the Council, of this distinction.

The University shall, for good cause, have power to deprive any person of his Degree or any University office or emolument, and to restore the said person to the same, subject in each case to an appeal to the Chancellor.

The University shall also have power to grant to Students of any College in the University, or who have attended University Lectures, after such examinations, in such mode and on such conditions as to the University from time to time shall seem fit, certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge.

The University shall also have power, if satisfied as to the efficiency of any schools or academic institutions, to grant certificates of proficiency to scholars and members thereof.

The University may appoint Lecturers independently of a College to give instruction in any subject, whether it be or be not included in a Faculty.

#### IV.—*Visitor.*

We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, to be the Visitor of the University.

#### V.—*Authorities of the University.*

The authorities of the University shall be the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Council, the Assemblies of the several Faculties in the University, the Boards of Studies of the several Faculties, and the Convocation of the University.

#### VI.—*The Chancellor.*

The Chancellor shall be the Head of the University, and may preside over meetings of the Council and of Convocation.

The Chancellor shall hold office during his life or until his resignation.

shall be the first Chancellor of the University.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Chancellor within ten years from the date of this Our Charter, We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, the right of nominating to the office.

Thereafter the Chancellor shall be elected by the Convocation of the University.

#### VII.—*The High Steward.*

The High Steward of the University shall be the Lord Mayor of London for the time being.

#### VIII.—*The Vice-Chancellor.*

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor, except the hearing of appeals under any provision of this Our Charter.

The first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from amongst the members of the Council, and shall hold office for two years from the date of election, or until he shall cease to be a member of the Council, whichever shall first happen. His successor shall from time to time be elected by the Council from among the members of the Council, and shall hold office for one year.

The Vice-Chancellor may appoint a member of the Council as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor to exercise his functions in his absence.

#### IX.—*The Council.*

The Chancellor and High Steward shall be *ex officio* members of the Council.

shall be members from the date of this Our Charter.

There shall be representative members from time to time nominated or elected as follows, that is to say:—

Three members nominated by the Council of University College, London, to represent that College.

Three members nominated by the Council of King's College, London, to represent that College.

One member nominated by each of the above-named Colleges of Medicine, to represent that College.

Four members elected by each of the assemblies of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, to represent that Faculty.

In case the Council of Legal Education established by the four Inns of Court, and the Incorporated Law Society of the United



Kingdom, shall at any time both signify to the Chancellor their desire to be represented on the Council, they shall each be entitled to nominate one member, in which case, however, the number of members representing the Faculty of Law shall be reduced to two, as vacancies arise.

Upon the granting of this Our Charter the Chancellor shall forthwith take all necessary steps to cause the Assemblies of the Faculties to be designated, and the Council to be constituted as herein provided, and shall with all convenient speed call the Council together to hold their first meeting.

Except as in this Our Charter provided every member of the Council shall hold office for the term of five years and shall be capable of re-nomination or re-election. Any member who shall become incapacitated to act, or shall notify his resignation to the Council, or shall for the space of two years consecutively be absent from all meetings of the Council, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

The acts of the Council shall not be invalidated by the existence of any vacancy among its members.

On any vacancy, caused by one of the persons hereinbefore nominated to be a member from the date of this Our Charter or any successor of his ceasing to be a member of the Council, the Lord President of Our Council shall nominate a successor, except that the Convocation of the University may, in place of the Lord President, elect a successor on the first, third, and fifth vacancy so caused, after the expiration of ten years from the date of this Our Charter, and thenceforward as occasion may arise, the successors to each person so elected by them.

In case the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England shall both hereafter signify to the Chancellor their desire to be represented upon the Council, the Council shall have power to provide for such representation, and for any modification of the constitution and number of the Council which may in that case be agreed upon by the Council and the said Royal Colleges, but so always that the number of members representing the said Royal Colleges and the above-named Colleges of Medicine shall not together exceed eleven.

The Council shall, if it think fit, have power to assign a place or places upon the Council to a member or members to be nominated by the Society of Apothecaries of London.

On the admission of any College other than those above mentioned, its representation, if any, and the number of its representatives, not exceeding three, shall be determined by the Council.

The Assembly of any new Faculty established by the University shall elect to the Council such number of members, not exceeding

four, as shall on the establishment of the Faculty be determined by the Council.

Any College represented on the Council or any Assembly of a Faculty may, at any time after six years from the constitution of the University, present a memorial to the Council requiring its number of representatives, or the number of representatives of any other College or Assembly of a Faculty, to be taken into consideration with a view to its increase or decrease; and the Council shall thereupon refer the matter to the several Colleges and Assemblies of the Faculties other than that presenting the memorial, and after receipt and consideration of such of the reports as may be received within three months from the date of reference the Council may increase or decrease the number of representatives to which such memorial relates. Provided that within six months after the promulgation of the decision of the Council any College or Assembly of a Faculty may appeal to Us in Our Council against the decision of the Council of the University.

#### X.—*Powers of the Council.*

The Council shall be the Governing Body of the University, and shall direct the form, custody, and use of the common seal, and shall have the management and control of the affairs and property of the University, and shall appoint a Registrar and any other officers necessary for conducting the business of the University.

The Council shall have full power to make and alter or revoke statutes for regulating all matters concerning the University, and may exercise and do all powers and things by this Our Charter granted or authorised to be exercised or done by the University.

Provided, first, that it shall not be lawful for the University in any case, by any statute or otherwise, to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession; and

Provided, secondly, that any statute made by the Council be not repugnant to the law of England, or to the general objects, or any provision, of this Our Charter.

Provided, thirdly, that the Council, in determining the curriculum of each Faculty, and making regulations respecting the examinations or degrees of the Faculty, shall proceed on the recommendation of, or after submitting the proposal for consideration and report to, the Board or Boards of Study of the Faculty.

#### XI.—*The Assemblies of the Faculties.*

The Assembly of each Faculty shall include all such persons doing Professorial work, or giving regular instruction in any of the subjects included in that Faculty for any College of that Faculty

in the University as shall be designated by the governing body of that College.

Provided that, except in the case of persons designated before the Council is first constituted, no designation of persons to be members of the Assemblies of the Faculties shall take effect without the approval of the Council, or, on appeal to the Chancellor, his approval of the same.

Each Assembly of a Faculty may elect as members of the said Assembly Lecturers of the University or persons who are or have been engaged in teaching any subject included in that Faculty for or with the sanction of the University or any College thereof.

#### XII.—*Establishment of New Faculties.*

Before establishing any new Faculty the Council shall refer the matter to all the Boards of Studies of all the Faculties for consideration and report.

#### XIII.—*The Boards of Studies.*

There shall be a Board or Boards of Studies in each Faculty, which shall consist of—

*First.*—Members of the Faculty elected from time to time by the Assembly of the Faculty from amongst its own members.

*Secondly.*—Such of the Examiners of the University in the subjects of the Faculty as shall be nominated by the Council.

No Board of Studies shall consist of less than six persons. The mode of election, period of service in, and retirement from, the Board of Studies shall be prescribed from time to time by the Council. If any Board of Studies shall be less than six in number, then and so often as such deficiency shall exist the number may be increased to six by the addition of persons nominated by the Lord President of Our Council.

Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers:—

- (1) To consider and report upon any matter referred to by the Council.
- (2) To represent to the Council its opinion upon any matter connected with the degrees and examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.
- (3) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Council or any Committee thereof, and
- (4) To meet and act concurrently with any other Board or Boards of Studies when requested to do so by the Council.

Subject as aforesaid each Board of Study shall have power to elect a Chairman, and to prescribe the mode of conducting its own proceedings.



XIV.—*The Convocation of the University.*

The Convocation of the University shall consist of the Chancellor, the High Steward, Vice-Chancellor, and registered Graduates of the University for the time being.

All Graduates of the University of three years' standing, except those who hold honorary degrees, shall be entitled to register, provided that the holder of an *ad eundem* degree shall not, as such, without the consent of Convocation in each case, be entitled so to register.

The first meeting of Convocation shall be called by the Vice-Chancellor, at the expiration of ten years after the date of this Our Charter.

At that meeting the Convocation shall elect a Chairman who shall hold office for three years or until his previous death or resignation, but a Chairman going out of office shall be re-eligible.

The Council shall, as often as may be required for the election by Convocation of members of Council, and may, at such other times as to them seem fit, convene a meeting of Convocation.

If at any time twenty members of Convocation, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman to convene a meeting of Convocation, he shall do so.

Notice of all meetings of Convocation shall be given in such manner as the Council shall prescribe.

No question shall be decided at a meeting of Convocation unless at least thirty members are present, but in the election of members of the Council, members of Convocation shall be entitled to vote by voting papers in such form, and to be signed, verified, and transmitted in such manner, as the Council shall prescribe.

XV.—*Powers of Convocation.*

The Convocation shall have the following powers:—

- (1) To prescribe the mode of conducting the proceedings of the Convocation and to register the same, and to report the same to the Council;
- (2) To elect the Chancellor of the University upon and after the first vacancy in the office which shall occur subsequently to the expiration of ten years from the date of this Our Charter;
- (3) To elect members of the Council as aforesaid;
- (4) To consent to the registration of any persons upon whom *ad eundem* degrees shall have been conferred;
- (5) To discuss and declare an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University, including any matter referred to them by the Council.

XVI.—*Members of the University.*

The members of the University shall be the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Council, the members of the Assemblies of the Faculties; the Registrar, Graduates, and Students of the University.

The Students of the University shall be such Students in any College in the University as shall have been admitted as Students of the University under the regulations of the Council.

XVII.—*Examinations.*

All examinations of members of the University shall be conducted by such members of the Assemblies of the Faculties, and such other persons to be called "external" Examiners, as the Council may from time to time appoint. One external Examiner at least shall be appointed by the Council for each subject forming part of the course of study required for a Degree.

For each examination the Council shall form a Board, or Boards, consisting of all or some of the Examiners, to which the Examination Papers shall be submitted previously to the examination.

XVIII.—*Place for Meetings.*

Unless and until the University shall possess other buildings proper in this behalf, all meetings directed to be held under this Our Charter shall be held, and all Degrees granted and examinations for Degrees held by the University shall be granted and held, in buildings provided by the Colleges of the University or otherwise with the approval of the Council.

Nothing in this Our Charter shall prevent the University from conferring any Degree on any qualified person in his absence.

XIX.—*Registers.*

Registers shall be kept, in such manner as the Council shall appoint, of the members of the University, of the Convocation of the University, and of the Assemblies and Boards of Studies of the Faculties. Such registers shall be conclusive evidence of membership of the said several bodies, but may be rectified or amended from time to time by or with the authority of the Council subject to an appeal to the Chancellor.

XX.—*Property.*

Notwithstanding anything in this Our Charter, the University shall not at any time hold real property in Our United Kingdom exceeding the annual value of ten thousand pounds (according to

the value of such property at the time of its acquisition) over and above the value of the site, buildings, and hereditaments of the University used and occupied for the immediate purposes thereof.

#### XXI.—*Fees.*

The University may demand and receive for Degrees and other distinctions, and for certificates of proficiency and other certificates, and on examinations conducted by the University, such fees as the Council shall from time to time appoint; and the produce of all such fees shall be applied in or towards discharge of the expenses of the obtaining and execution of this Our Charter.

Every member of Convocation shall pay such fees, at such times, and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and on default may be removed from the Register.

#### XXII.—*Contributions of Colleges.*

In case the produce of such fees is insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the management of the University, together with the expenses of conducting examinations and conferring Degrees, the Council may require from the several Colleges in the University contributions for defraying those expenses; and in fixing the amount thereof the Council shall consider a report to be made in each case by a Committee, consisting of seven members of the Council, of whom three at least shall be of the six members appointed by this Our Charter, or their successors; which Committee in making their report shall have regard to the relative magnitude and resources of the several Colleges.

Any College may, within two calendar months after the receipt of any such requisition from the Council, appeal against it to the Chancellor of the University, whose decision shall be final.

#### XXIII.—*Fellowships and other Emoluments.*

The University from time to time may found and endow fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, and other prizes, for which funds may by devise, bequest, donation, grant, or otherwise be supplied, and may make regulations respecting the same, and the tenure thereof, but not so as in any way to interfere with the regulations respecting the entrance or admission of Students to any College in the University.

#### XXIV.—*Admission of Colleges.*

The Council, after considering in each case a report to be made by the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty or Faculties in



respect of which the application is made, may accept the application of any College in the district herein-after mentioned to be admitted as a College of any Faculty or Faculties in the University or of any Faculty or Faculties in addition to those in respect of which it may have been already admitted, on the Council being satisfied:—

*First.*—That the College is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence and is under the independent control of its own governing body.

*Secondly.*—That the College possesses a sufficient staff, buildings, and appliances, with adequate arrangements for teaching and study, in the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is granted.

Saving always to the ten Colleges of Medicine above named their right to apply to be admitted as Colleges of other Faculties notwithstanding that they may not be under the independent control of their own governing body.

In case the Council refuse any such application, the College applying may appeal to Us in Our Council against such refusal.

#### XXV.—*Authority over Colleges.*

A College in the University shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the Council, except as regards the regulations for the duration and nature of the studies to be required of the Students of the College as a qualification for University Degrees or distinctions.

#### XXVI.—*Exclusion of Colleges.*

The Council may from time to time revise the list of Colleges in the University, and on its appearing that any College has ceased to possess the qualifications for admission in this Our Charter prescribed, or is in other respects no longer efficient, the Council, after considering a report to be made in each case by the Board or Boards of Studies in the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the College has been included in the University, may exclude that College from the University.

On such exclusion members of the Council representing or elected by that College shall cease to be such; and the Professors and Teachers of that College shall cease to be by virtue of their office members of the Assembly of any Faculty of the University, or Examiners of the University; but the Students of the University, then members of that College, shall, if the requisite instructions is given therein, be allowed by the University to complete in that College the courses of study necessary for the attainment of the Degrees of the University.

No member of a College excluded shall, on account of such exclusion, be deprived of any right, privilege, or emolument possessed by him by virtue of any Degree, reward, or distinction granted to or conferred on him by the University.

Provided that not less than one year before a proposal to exclude a College from the University is considered by the Council, notice in writing of such proposal shall be given to the College; and no such exclusion shall take effect until the expiration of six calendar months from the date of the decision of the Council; and within those six months the College may appeal to Us in Our Council against such exclusion.

XXVII.—*Definition of London District.*

The London District for the purposes of the University shall be the administrative County of London including the County of the City of London.

In witness, &c.

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It will be convenient at this point to indicate the differences between the Albert Charter as originally presented to the Privy Council (Appendix I.A) in 1887 and the form it took after being considered by the Committee of the Privy Council.

The Medical Schools of Charing Cross, Guy's, The London, The Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and the London School of Medicine for Women were specifically named in the revised Charter as Colleges of Medicine in the University. Owing to the course taken by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons all reference to them was eliminated in the later draft except that in Section IX. it was provided that, should these Corporations hereafter desire to be represented on the Council of the University, arrangements might be made to effect this, provided that the number of members representing the Royal Colleges and the ten medical colleges (each of which was represented on the Council) should not exceed eleven. Such a position it would, of course, have been impossible for the Royal Colleges to accept, for they had already declined to agree to the original proposal

which gave each College three seats on the governing body and no direct representation to the medical schools. The Council might also if it thought fit, assign one or more seats on itself to the Apothecaries' Society, which was the first time that this body had obtained any recognition in connection with the various London University schemes. With regard to Section III. which dealt with University degrees and certificates, whereas in the earlier charter it was left for the Council to determine later what should be the minimum period of study to be pursued, during the final portion of the curriculum, in a College of the University as a requisite to the conferring of a degree, it was now specified in the charter as two years. Power was also taken to confer Honorary Degrees except in medicine, as well as for good cause to deprive any person of his degree or of any University office or emolument, which was wanting in the former version. The right of the University to admit to degrees *ad eundem*; to grant certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge to students on certain conditions, and if satisfied as to the efficiency of any schools or academic institutions to grant certificates to scholars and members thereof; and to appoint lecturers independently of any College to give instruction in any subject whether it were included in any Faculty or not, remained as in the charter of 1887. In addition to the authorities of the University previously specified a High Steward was to be appointed, who should be the Lord Mayor of London for the time being; a bid no doubt for funds, in which connection it may be observed that the London County Council found no place on the Governing Body.\* Certain provisions of a more precise character were introduced

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\* It may be noted that about this time the London County Council refused applications for pecuniary grants from University and King's Colleges, though they were made both to the City and Guilds Committee and to the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.



in reference to the constitution of the Assemblies of the Faculties in Section XI., and the powers of the Assemblies of the Faculties which were set forth categorically in the first charter were entirely omitted in the revised draft. The functions of the Boards of Studies more especially in their relations to the Council and to the Assemblies of the Faculties were somewhat modified, rather in the direction of increasing their powers at the expense of the Faculties which were to become almost entirely elective bodies. The constitution and powers of Convocation (except that the High Steward was to be a member of that body) underwent no alterations; the election of the Chancellor (after the first vacancy in the office) and of certain members of the Council (Sections IX., XIV., and XV.) remained in their hands. No change was made in the conduct of the various examinations by examiners selected from the Assemblies of Faculties (*i.e.*, recognised teachers of the College of the University) by the Council, who should be associated with external examiners also appointed by the Council. The several Colleges of the University were still to be responsible for defraying any deficit in the expenses of the University should the fees of candidates be insufficient for the purpose. But the Council was to have no control or jurisdiction over the Colleges of the University except as regards the duration and nature of the studies required of students of the College as a qualification for degrees and distinctions. The provisions referring to the place for meetings, the property of the University, the fees to be charged, the foundation and endowment of fellowships, scholarships, &c., the conditions for the future admission of Colleges, and for the exclusion of Colleges, remained substantially unaltered. And, lastly, the London district was defined as the administrative county of London, including the county of the city of London, in place of a radius of fifteen miles from Somerset House, as originally proposed.

## THE FIRST CRITICISMS OF THE ALBERT CHARTER.

As already stated the amended draft Charter for the Albert University was lodged at the Privy Council Office on August 1st, 1891; but the alterations from the original draft of 1887, as required by the Committee of the Privy Council, had been previously made sufficiently public to permit of their criticism in the press and elsewhere. The season of the year, however, was adverse to the Charter receiving that amount of public attention that otherwise might have been accorded to it.\* "The Times," which had, for the previous year and more, admitted to its columns long articles more or less distinctly favouring the Albert Scheme, contented itself with a short leading article on the day following Lord Selborne's delivery of the views of his colleagues on the Committee, which was simply a brief recital of the events which had led up to the situation, and the position as left by the decision of the Privy Council. Of comment or criticism there was none, and other leading newspapers left the subject severely alone. The "Journal of Education" for August 1st, 1891, regarded the Charter as approved by the Privy Council as "the foundation of a true University," "a teachers' University as well as a teaching one," as Sir John Lubbock had expressed it, "just sufficiently under the control of dignified outsiders to provide a check upon professional cliques, or professorial prophet-worship, but practically worked and guided by teachers." The Journal considered that it was fortunate the Royal Colleges had declined to take part in the University, as it "averted the perpetuation by Charter of a dangerous *imperium in imperio* which by its precedent and in its influence might have affected far more than

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\* Professor Karl Pearson explained the silence otherwise—"there was nothing in their [the promoters] scheme," he wrote in the "Academy" for December 19th, 1891, "to raise anyone's enthusiasm, and they have been left practically without a supporter in the press."

“ the purely medical studies.” It may not be out of place to remark that considerable prejudice existed in various quarters—even among certain medical persons—against the Royal Colleges, due no doubt to the claims they had made before the Privy Council, the real nature of which was by no means generally understood. It was very unfortunate and for long constituted one of the difficulties surrounding the question.

The first incident which calls for notice in the course of events following on the publication of the revised Albert Charter was an address by Sir George Young at the opening of the Winter Session at the Westminster Hospital Medical School, on October 1st, 1891. In the course of his remarks, which mainly related to medical teaching and teachers and the place they would occupy in the new University, Sir George said that it would be—

“ A professional body governed and administered by teachers.  
 “ It will be a corporation of the principal teachers in the highest  
 “ education of London. . . . Such a University will not suffer from  
 “ the disadvantages of being separated into different institutions of  
 “ teachers and examiners. If we could have worked up into the  
 “ new London University, such as it will be, the existing examining  
 “ body which we now call the London University, it might have  
 “ been a very good thing. I personally laboured cordially for some  
 “ years in that direction. If we were obliged to abandon that  
 “ prospect it was because we found it had relations throughout the  
 “ Empire which were incompatible with such an Institution as we  
 “ had in view. . . . Therefore we adhered to our plan of a  
 “ London University proper, and it is a London University which  
 “ we hope now to have obtained. We shall have in the Faculties  
 “ the principal teachers of medicine and other branches of learning  
 “ acting together as professional advisers to the Council. There  
 “ will be representatives upon the Council of the interests of every  
 “ branch of education, no one sufficiently powerful to dominate and  
 “ no one sufficiently small to be oppressed. We shall, I hope, have  
 “ the bulk of students in the principal schools recognised as Under-  
 “ graduates in the University, and we shall have an open door.”  
 Passing over the details which would have to be worked out, and that it was not for him to perform, Sir George continued, “ I have helped  
 “ the teachers to arrive at a plan which is workable, and it will be  
 “ for them to see to the constitution of their University. . . . I



“ believe we have a workable constitution, unlike that under which  
 “ we have laboured heretofore in that it is capable of amendment  
 “ should this be necessary.”

Addressing himself especially to the students and the way in which the new University would affect them, but disclaiming any authority to speak for the Managers of the new Institution, Sir George ventured on a few suggestions following on the fact that it was a teaching University that was to be established which would render it unnecessary “ for all students, especially those more or  
 “ less advanced in their career, to begin with the matriculation and  
 “ go on through a long series of examinations to the coveted degrees.  
 “ The University will consist of the various schools and those  
 “ students whom the schools may send up, and certify as having  
 “ been well and thoroughly trained, for which purpose they can  
 “ apply their own tests, will be able to look forward to a degree  
 “ without postponing it to a time at which it will be impossible  
 “ for them to take it. There are many details to be worked out,  
 “ as, for instance, shall we have a degree of Bachelor in Medicine  
 “ or shall we content ourselves with a doctorate? We stand in  
 “ a somewhat different position from existing Universities. Our  
 “ students will be compelled to obtain a qualification from one or  
 “ other of the licensing bodies. It may be considered that the fact of  
 “ having obtained a licence from such a body as shall have appeared  
 “ to the Council of sufficient repute—for I am given to understand  
 “ that the status of all these bodies is not the same—ought to entitle  
 “ the holder of the licence to proceed to the M.D. *per saltum*. Such  
 “ a thing is by no means unheard of even in the older Universities.”  
 In conclusion, the speaker disclaimed any intention throughout all previous negotiations to obtain any advantage for any particular school, they had desired solely to obtain a consensus of opinion on the matters at issue.

It was at once apparent that such pronouncements from such a source, notwithstanding the guarded manner in which they were made, were of extreme importance both to the medical student and to those who already held the diplomas of one or other of the medical corporations. Accepting what Sir George Young had said in regard to the probable facilities for students who had already completed part of their curriculum, being able to proceed to their degree without having to go back to the commencement of the prescribed University course; and as to the diplomates being able to obtain the degree of M.D. at once, the great medical grievance seemed to

be in a fair way of being solved, and it was not to be supposed that one who had taken so large a share in bringing about the present position was speaking without some authority.

Even before Sir George Young's address was delivered the question of making the degrees of the new Albert University retrospective so far as existing diplomates were concerned had been mooted in the medical press, and a long correspondence on the subject took place in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," starting from a letter by Mr. T. Fred Gardner, M.R.C.S., of Bournemouth, in the issue for August 15th, 1891. The benefit of the scheme for the coming students was fully recognised, and it was claimed as only just that those who had already qualified by passing examinations at one or more of the various medical corporations, which they were constantly told were fully equivalent in severity to those at many Universities, should at once on the strength of their diplomas receive the "Albert" M.D. The agreement with such views was considerable, though some thought that the diplomate might be required to furnish a graduation thesis on a subject selected by the examiners. The remarks of Sir George Young, which appeared to warrant the hope that such expectations would be realised, gave an impetus to the expression of opinion that the holiday season had somewhat checked. "The Lancet," in a leaderette on October 17th, warned its readers that Sir George had only expressed his own views, and that until the Charter had passed through Parliament, and the Governing Council was instituted, all conjectures as to their action must be purely speculative. It was to be hoped, however, in the interests of a large number of practitioners who have studied "in London, that the authorities " of the new University will give their claims a favourable consideration. Matriculation and preliminary " science will be quite out of the question, but we see no " adequate reason why a thoroughly good examination " in the final professional subjects should not be required. " This would give the new University at its start the

“ advantage of a large number of medical graduates  
 “ whose attainments and position would add to its  
 “ prestige.” A subsequent editorial (November 7th), after  
 defining the position of students, who were then pursuing  
 their studies, in respect to graduation, as laid down in the  
 Charter, went on to say, “ it is a very delicate legal  
 “ question whether there are any retrospective powers,”  
 and advised that practitioners whose qualifications and  
 period of study in London fulfilled the requisite con-  
 ditions, should take immediate steps to have their position  
 plainly represented to the Lords of the Council. “ The  
 “ provisions are so entirely local that we cannot possibly  
 “ see how students who have studied in the provinces  
 “ can be admitted. The Lords of the Council laid special  
 “ stress on this local character throughout the whole of  
 “ the hearing, and in every part of their decision.” The  
 outcome of this was the formation of The Association of  
 Diplomates and Students of the London Medical Schools—  
 as Mr. Ernest W. Greenwood announced in “ The Lancet ”  
 for December 6th—to take steps “ to bring to the public  
 notice the glaring injustice ” of the arrangement proposed  
 in clause 3 of the Albert Charter. Concerning this  
 Association more will be heard hereafter (p. 217).

As was to be expected, not a few of the correspondents  
 in one or other of the medical journals questioned the  
 propriety of making the degrees of the new University  
 retrospective so far as existing diplomates were con-  
 cerned. “ M.D. Lond. ” (“ British Medical Journal,” 1891,  
 August 29th) insisted on there being a great difference  
 between a diplomate in Medicine and a University  
 graduate, which was not appreciated as it should be.  
 A degree should be taken as evidence of the possession,  
 not of a greater number of facts, “ nor necessarily of a  
 “ better practical training in the art of Medicine, but  
 “ as evidence of a course which should have included  
 “ a standard of general and scientific education and of  
 “ social culture of which, naturally, a diploma affords  
 “ no guarantee. Very likely a metropolitan diplomate  
 needs for his final examinations a larger store of



“ medical facts and a more complete technical training  
“ than the graduates of certain Universities, but this is  
“ not the point at all. A doctor's usefulness depends  
“ far more upon his mental training and power of  
“ thought than upon anything which the ordinary  
“ medical examinations can be a test of.” The cogency  
of these arguments, excellent in themselves, was some-  
what weakened, it may be observed, by the fact that  
the University degrees were in themselves a licence to  
practise, and required therefore the fullest knowledge  
of facts and competent technical training as well as the  
mental training and power of thought. In the same  
issue of the “British Medical Journal,” Dr. Hugh Woods,  
a Dublin graduate, wrote: “One would suppose, from  
“ the greater part of what is written on the subject, that  
“ the whole scheme was simply intended for the purpose of  
“ facilitating the attainment by all and everyone of the  
“ M.D. decoration. Unless the new University is started  
“ with higher aspirations than this it will assuredly be a  
“ failure. That London ought to have a teaching Uni-  
“ versity it would be difficult to gainsay, unless on the  
“ ground that such University would injure the other Uni-  
“ versities which are at present doing good work. But  
“ surely the important consideration ought to be how it  
“ may best be made a thoroughly efficient instrument for  
“ giving a liberal and thorough University training in  
“ such a way as to enable all suitable candidates to take  
“ advantage of it. . . . The new University ought  
“ to have teachers wholly devoted to their particular  
“ subjects, and well equipped with the best laboratories  
“ and instruments required for teaching the subjects and  
“ encouraging original research. If the teaching is thus  
“ made of a superior order, the examinations can be  
“ maintained at a high standard without hardship. It  
“ is the difficulty of obtaining a teaching suitable to  
“ prepare them for examination which presses hardily  
“ on students.”\*

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\* There was more truth in this view of the question than was perhaps generally recognised. Dr. T. W. Shore, in a letter to the “British Medical Journal” for May 9th,

The interest aroused in the exact relation of those diplomates who had pursued a regular course of study in a college of the University (which was equivalent to the London medical schools) to the Albert M.D. degree was still further increased by a letter from Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Erichsen in the "British Medical Journal" for October 17th, 1891. Although the writer claimed only to express an "unofficial opinion," it was impossible not to attach considerable weight to any remarks he might make on the subject, since, as President of University College, he had been closely associated with Sir George Young in furthering the attainment of the Albert Charter, and neither of them could divest himself of the responsibility which necessarily attached to their utterances. "London diplomates," said Mr. Erichsen, "are unduly exercised as to their position in respect to the Albert University. Their anxieties may be natural, but their fears are groundless." He then went on to point out that "there was no limitation as to the date" when the "course of study" required in clause 3, Section III. of the Charter

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(Footnote—continued.)

1891, had stated that it was improving the education rather than lowering the standard of the examinations that was the proper solution of the grievance of the London medical students, and his observations, supported by figures, applied more particularly to the teaching of the preliminary scientific subjects. "If," he wrote, "London, as a centre of medical education, were as efficient in the way of appliances for the more scientific education—that is, as well provided with suitable scientific teachers and properly equipped laboratories, as is the case in Cambridge, Edinburgh, Manchester, Durham, and other provincial centres, the 'medical grievance' would gradually vanish." He further stated that the Senate's scheme for reorganising the existing University provided in no way for improving the teaching machinery and could not therefore, in his opinion, be a final solution of the University question for London. [To this it might be replied that the formation of Faculties and Boards of Studies, as contemplated in the scheme, would have offered the opportunity for introducing those improvements which Dr. Shore so properly desired.] Prof. Ray Lankester, in the next number of the Journal, fully endorsed Dr. Shore's views on the necessity for better teaching in the preliminary scientific subjects, but affirmed that London was better supplied with teachers and appliances in these subjects than were the cities mentioned by Dr. Shore. But they were not placed in the back premises of any of the big London Hospitals, but were to be found where they ought to be, namely, in the academical institutions, University and King's Colleges and the Royal College of Science. Hence it followed, according to Professor Lankester, that the "unworthy system of grasping competition" existing among the London medical schools should be abandoned, and the students assigned to the above-named institutions to obtain the necessary science teaching.

as a condition precedent to obtaining a degree should be taken. "A London diplomate who completed his studies in 1862 in a College of the University"—that is in a metropolitan school of medicine—"will be equally "admissible to examination for the degree of the Albert "University as a man who enters on his studies in "1892. The Charter, therefore, presents no obstacle "to the London diplomate obtaining his degree at "the Albert University. The examination for the M.D. "degree of the Albert University will doubtless be of a "purely practical and clinical character such as should "present no serious difficulties to a London diplomate."

Mr. Erichsen further endorsed the view expressed by Sir George Young, that the holder of such qualifications as the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. might be allowed to proceed at once to the degree of M.D., but he was careful to add that the decision in such a matter, and as to the character of the examinations, were questions for the Council of the new University to determine, and were not matters to be set forth in the Charter. Such a statement ought to have laid at rest any doubts felt by those practitioners who had been educated in London as to their being able to obtain the desired degree on reasonable terms—provided of course the statement were authoritative. Some doubt, however, existed as to how far this was the case, and the "British Medical Journal" for October 24th drew attention to the subject in an editorial article in the following terms:—

"It is quite true that no limit of date is inserted in the clause, "but at the same time we are afraid it is by no means certain "that a retrospective by-law, such as Mr. Erichsen suggests, would "be so clearly within the powers of the Charter as his letter "implies. The difficulty lies in the words which prescribe that the "student 'shall have pursued a course in a college or medical school "of the University.' We suggest that this might be held to mean "that the college or medical school must have become one of the "constituent members of the University before its regular course of "study could be recognised as leading up to the University degree. "It is possible that a friendly Council might strain a point, and "interpret the Charter the other way; and it is also possible that "if they did their action might never be questioned either by the



“ Privy Council or by any other objector. But it would, in our  
 “ opinion, be dangerous to overlook that there is the double risk.  
 “ On the other hand, it is by no means so certain, as Mr. Erichsen  
 “ imagines, that all the members of the new Council will take the  
 “ side of the London diplomates, especially as it will be suggested  
 “ that the *primâ facie* intention of the Charter is against them. In  
 “ the second place it is clear that if a by-law in favour of the  
 “ London diplomates were passed, the Privy Council might be  
 “ moved to interfere in virtue of the visitorial powers of the Crown.  
 “ And, even apart from these powers, there are not wanting effectual  
 “ means by which individuals or corporations who considered them-  
 “ selves aggrieved by such a by-law might move the courts to have  
 “ it declared invalid as being *ultra vires*, and contrary to the  
 “ true intent of the Charter. The text of that document will, of  
 “ course, be the absolute limits of the powers of the new University.”  
 Holding these views, the Journal urged that the London diplo-  
 mates should press for “some definite declaration of their evident  
 “ moral right to be admitted on proper conditions to the new  
 “ degree,” and they would not doubt but the Privy Council, if  
 properly approached, would be willing to place the matter beyond  
 doubt, to which end they looked upon Mr. Erichsen’s letter as of  
 useful assistance. That the “Lancet” advocated a similar course  
 has been previously referred to (p. 128).

It appeared as if the expectations raised by the remarks of Sir George Young and of Mr. Erichsen, unofficial as they professed to be, were not altogether likely to be realised. It was most important, however, to the promoters of the Charter that no opposition should be permitted to raise its head if it were possible to prevent it, for although the Charter had received the sanction of the Privy Council, it still had to run the gauntlet of Parliament, which would not meet until February. Although in their efforts to conciliate the medical interests all the London medical schools were specifically designated in the Charter as Colleges of Medicine, there was an idea abroad that the Council of the new University would effect some rearrangement or concentration among them—a proceeding not wholly undesirable in itself, but nevertheless likely to excite considerable protest. The exercise by the Council of a selection among the various licensing bodies of the kingdom for the acceptance of their diplomas as a

condition for granting the degree of M.D., as was hinted at by Sir George Young, gave rise in some quarters to distinct alarm. The "Medical Press and Circular," which among the London medical journals represented the interests of the Irish bodies, first drew attention to the point (October 7th, 1891), and at the same time published a letter from a correspondent who fulminated against the provision that the degree was only open to those diplomates of the London colleges who had passed two years of study in a London school, and excluded those diplomates of the same colleges who had carried out all their studies elsewhere. "As if learning was of a locality!" he exclaimed, and went on to dwell on the injustice of such a course, and to threaten the strongest opposition from those concerned, against "the selfish and sordid action of Mr. Erichsen and his co-workers, who have shown by their deeds that the sole aim is to fill the rather empty pockets of metropolitan teachers by diverting the stream of students from the country beyond the Tweed to London, and not to do an act of justice to London diplomates." A more serious—because more authoritative—though not more intrinsically reasonable, comment found expression in the following letter from Mr. F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S., Dean of the Medical School, University College, Liverpool, in the "British Medical Journal" for November 21st, 1891:—

"SIR,

"I desire through your columns to be permitted to place before the profession a statement of my views respecting the probable effect which would be exercised by the establishment of a degree-giving body in London of the nature of the proposed Albert University, upon the provincial medical schools in England. The claims of the English medical student to a medical degree, possible to men of average ability, with reasonable study, have long been recognised. That their claims should be fulfilled by the establishment in London of a University, which would meet them without injuring the interests of higher medical education, has been the general wish of the profession. But, Sir, the lines on which the London medical schools are attempting to advance towards this hoped-for goal, are calculated to create anxiety and regret, rather than to stimulate sympathy and support. With no certain know-

ledge of how far they may avail themselves of the powers sought in the proposed charter, this much may be gathered:—

“(1) That it is intended to accept the same evidence of preliminary general education as is accepted by the Conjoint Board, or, in other words, the lowest standard allowed by the General Medical Council.

“(2) That it is also intended to accept the same standard in preliminary science as that which may be enforced by the Conjoint Board, under new regulations, for a five years' curriculum.

“(3) That the final two years must be spent at one of the 12 metropolitan schools included in the scheme.

“Thus we have on the one hand a standard of education lower than that required by any previous University, and, on the other, a demand that every candidate shall spend his two final years at a London medical school. Now, Sir, what effect must such conditions exercise upon the schools outside those included in the scheme? First, take schools which, like Birmingham and Bristol, educate almost solely for London degrees and diplomas, having no University of their own—if, indeed, the terms of the charter are not so illiberal as to exclude them altogether! Their men are just as anxious as the London student for an M.D. degree. After passing the second examination, this is their prospect: Go to a London school for two years and you may take the coveted M.D.; remain at Birmingham and you can only obtain the diploma. Does anyone doubt the result of such a tempting offer? Of course they will go; and what is to happen at their previously useful and flourishing medical school to the teaching in medicine, surgery, midwifery, pathology, forensic medicine, &c., and to the valuable and extensive clinical departments in their large hospitals? Crippled by the loss of the greater part of their students, whose fees will have gone to enrich the coffers of the twelve happy metropolitan schools, these departments will be ruined, stamped out, and a healthy centre of medical education reduced to the condition of a preparatory school to the London hospitals. Next take the case of provincial schools with a University such as those at Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, and Liverpool. The diploma student will be affected by the new degree in just the same way as those at Birmingham and Bristol. The Victoria degree, like that of other universities, requires a special preliminary training in arts and science. Students who undertake this additional study do so, not because they like the extra work (in most cases), but because they ardently desire a degree. Most of them would desert Victoria, if by spending two years in London they could escape our preliminary requirements, and still obtain an M.D. Thus, in our clinical teaching and our senior lecture classes, we should suffer nearly as severely as Birmingham and Bristol. Our



students would choose between the high standard of London University and the popular Albert degree. Between them Victoria would fall to the ground, and its degree in medicine become a thing of the past. But, Sir, we, unlike Birmingham and Bristol, are not altogether defenceless. It is open to us to degrade our degree to a still lower standard than that which may be opposed to us. And herein lies the chief harm of this powerful weapon in the two years' clause. It sets university against university, each disgracefully lowering the standard of its degrees, until verily the General Medical Council will have to step in, as they did to stay the downward progress of the Examining Boards. It is true that we amongst other universities, require residence. But with us it excludes rather than attracts students to the degree. There is all the difference between universities constituted like those of London and Victoria and a combination of London medical schools. On one side there is every stimulus to promote a high standard of medical education, jealously guarded by equally balanced faculties in arts and science; on the other there is the overwhelming danger of the higher interests of education yielding to the lower interests of commerce. It is only against the influence of the latter that provincial schools would wish to protest."

This letter elicited from Sir George Young in a later (December 26th) number of the same journal, a reply to the effect that he had pointed out in his address at the Westminster Hospital, that the most important question for the students was whether they would be obliged in order to take a degree in the new University to begin their course all over again. He (Sir George) said he could not see the necessity or propriety of this. "In  
 " so special a case (and I carefully guarded myself  
 " against any speculation what the general or permanent  
 " regulations of the University might be) I thought the  
 " 'regular course' to be required of a student in one of  
 " our Colleges might be satisfied by the latter portion  
 " only of the same course which would generally be  
 " required, subject, however, to the taking of a proper  
 " special security in respect of general and preliminary  
 " scientific attainment." He further asked the teachers of the school whether an M.B. degree was a suitable requirement under the special circumstance that the degree would only be conferred on those already possessed of a reputable qualification. (See also a further criticism by the same writer p. 221.)

The Albert Charter, as it was approved by the Privy Council, received at the hands of Professor Karl Pearson as severe a condemnation as he bestowed upon the luckless scheme of the Senate, for whilst he had described the latter as "a gigantic and complex scheme for the redistribution of examining power and not for the provision of wider and more efficient teaching," and as "a teaching scheme was a pitiable failure,"\* the Albert Charter he stigmatised as not only sectarian but "pettifogging."† "The promoters of this charter," he wrote, "have only themselves to blame for the ridiculous position into which they have brought the question of academic education in London. . . . A really great scheme would have brought the support of external scholars and have raised some enthusiasm among those who have the interests of learning, and not self-advertisement, at heart. Into such a scheme existing institutions might have been thrown as into a melting-pot; but their councils and teachers would have had no claim to a controlling voice in its management."

The religious test imposed on the teachers at King's College "ought," Professor Pearson considered, "to be the death blow to the Albert Charter." A University which does not appoint its own teachers, "but whose teachers are appointed for it by the councils of the colleges and under such restrictions as the charters of these colleges may impose, ought to, and we believe will, find itself from the parliamentary standpoint an utter impossibility. . . . The Albert University, should it come into existence, will start with no funds, no laboratories, nothing but examinations. If it be said that its funds and laboratories are those of the colleges, the sufficient reply is that over these funds and laboratories, as over the teachers, it will have absolutely no control. It will not regulate the one nor appoint the other. In a University controlled by these colleges, we are not likely to see extra-collegiate professors of the highest status appointed, or funds devoted to their support. There is nothing in the proposed charter which will tend to keep the best men in London, still less to bring them there. . . . The Albert University is not placed above the teachers of the two colleges, but the teachers of these colleges will largely control the University; the door is thus opened to any society or institution, which employs the very same teachers, or teachers of like calibre, to claim for itself an administrative voice in the new University." Professor Pearson then went on to refer to the action in reference to the granting of the Charter that was being taken by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, or rather by a group of its more energetic supporters; but of this more presently. What form

\* "The Academy," May 2nd, 1891.

† *Ib.*, December 19th, 1891.

the Professor desired that the Albert University should take has already been described (p. 50-52).

Sir Philip Magnus, whose active interest in the subject has been more than once referred to, was also to be found in the ranks of the opponents of the Albert Charter. Responsible as he in great measure was for one of the schemes that had been put forward in Convocation (Part I., pp. 116, 117), he was not likely to approve of the proposals contained in the Albert Charter. Writing to "The Times" on January 26th, 1892, he said :—

"Personally I should not be sorry to see a fair trial of a professional University—a university, that is to say, in which the examinations for degrees should follow the course of professional instruction, and be conducted by the professors themselves. With proper safeguards University and King's Colleges might be united in a university of such a type, and the course of university education might be thereby advanced. But the constitution of such a University would be very different from that of the proposed Albert University, and, if founded, would be a University in London indeed, but not for London."

Among the various grounds of objection taken to the predominant position in a second University for London claimed by University and King's Colleges, was the extremely small appearance that they made in the published lists of degrees granted by the University. Attention was frequently called to this fact in the press and elsewhere, as indeed it had been in respect to the privileges which the Senate's scheme had accorded to these institutions. In illustration might be quoted an article which appeared in the "St. James's Gazette" for July 23rd, 1890, when it was shown that at a recent matriculation examination, when 850 candidates passed, only four obtained their education entirely at one or other of these two Colleges, and neither of them appeared in the honours list—as if it were the proper work of a College of University rank to prepare students to *enter* the University! Of 26 successful candidates for the degree of M.A., where it might be expected "to find the highly organised teaching staff of the Colleges would produce significant results," only one proceeded from University College and not one from King's; whilst



University College, Cardiff, was responsible for three and Bangor for two. Not in a single instance did the candidate who headed the lists of the various subjects in the B.A. honours examination, come from either of the two "*soi-disant* chief Colleges in or near London." Undoubtedly such facts as these gave encouragement to those opposing the superior claims arrogated by University and King's, and very little impression by way of answer was made when it was pointed out that the real explanation was the want of association between the teaching at these Colleges and the examinations at the University, which had been so completely dwelt on in the evidence laid before the Royal Commission. Even then and later there were not wanting those who openly asserted that the want of success of the students from these two Colleges at the London University examinations, and the wish for an easier degree, were at the root of the agitation.

#### ORGANISED OPPOSITION TO THE ALBERT CHARTER.

That the Charter of the proposed Albert University in its amended form received the approval of the Privy Council by no means signified that it would therefore come into effect. By the provisions of the College Charter Act (1871) it was necessary that it should lie on the table in both Houses of Parliament for a period of thirty days before being confirmed by an Order in Council.\*

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\* Section 2 of the Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 63 is as follows:—

"A copy of any application for a charter for the foundation of  
 " any College or University, which, after the passing of this Act,  
 " may be referred by Her Majesty's Council for the consideration  
 " and report of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall, together with  
 " a copy of the draft of the charter applied for, be laid before both  
 " Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days  
 " before any such report shall be submitted to Her Majesty."

The method by which Parliament signifies its disapproval of any such application is by means of an Address to the Crown; and although such an Address has no definite legal effect its constitutional effect is that the proposed Charter would not be confirmed by Order in Council unless it were amended in accordance with the objections raised by the Address and again laid before Parliament.

Such an arrangement, of course, offered full opportunity for any objections to make themselves effectively heard, and although for the two or three months immediately following the announcement of the Privy Council's approval on July 29th, 1891, but little in the way of criticism was forthcoming except, as has been shown, in the columns of the medical journals, before the end of the year indications of organised opposition from several quarters became apparent, and before the opening of Parliament on February 9th, 1892, several self-constituted committees as well as more responsible bodies were in active antagonism, and doing their best to prevent the scheme receiving Parliamentary sanction. Much of the opposition, especially from the provinces, was worked up at first very secretly, certain bodies being put forward as figureheads whilst the responsible dissentients remained in the background. From the category of opponents must be exempted the Senate of the University of London and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, neither of which took any further steps in reference to the question after the hearing before the Privy Council was concluded, although members of all these bodies in their individual capacity were to be found ranged in the ranks of both the supporters and opponents of the Charter. Notwithstanding the invitation from Convocation to join that body in actively opposing the Charter, the Senate declined to take any such action, and practically disregarded the communication from Convocation on the matter.

Although the opposition proceeded from various directions more or less unconnected, it will be noticed that certain individuals were active in promoting dissent in several quarters, which tended to produce a similarity of the grounds on which the objections were based from different bodies of persons who might have been supposed to have had no very common cause for action. Clearly the object of the opponents was to rouse opposition from as many directions as possible, and in this they were very considerably successful. Most valu-

able among their means for this purpose was the sectarian character of King's College, where a religious test was imposed on the Professors, and where generally the conduct of the Institution was in conformity with the principles of the Established Church. Notwithstanding that King's was but one of the constituent colleges of the proposed University, and had three direct representatives only on the Governing Body of about forty, its sectarian character was regarded as violating the Universities' Tests Act, and as fraught with all kinds of danger to the new Institution. The provincial colleges—more particularly their medical departments—who had in the course of their negotiations with the Senate of the University (Part II., pp. 361–386) manifested no objection to the establishment of a second University in London, but, on the contrary, had suggested such a course, were now up in arms against the Albert scheme. Some of them had lodged a protest with the Privy Council against certain of its provisions (p. 30 and Appendix XIV. and p. 101), and the appearance of the charter as it was to be laid before Parliament was the signal for combined action on the part of these institutions, who felt themselves called upon in the interests of higher education and the maintenance of a University standard generally, to petition against the charter, and thus to prevent the establishment of a teaching University in London, as they had previously succeeded in preventing the formation of a London side in a reconstitution of the existing University except upon conditions which were destructive of the entire scheme.

The nature and mode of opposition of these several bodies will now be set forth in detail.

#### OPPOSITION TO THE CHARTER BY CONVOCATION.

After the memorable meeting on May 12th, 1891, Convocation did not again assemble until the following January 19th. Meanwhile, however, its affairs were looked after by the Annual Committee (*see* footnote, p. 10), a Sub-Committee of which body, it will be



remembered, had prepared the petition and case for the hearing before the Privy Council, with the disastrous result already recorded. This Sub-Committee, in due course, reported to the Annual Committee on July 10th that the Privy Council had ruled that the Annual Committee had no *locus standi* at the hearing, and at the same time advised the Annual Committee to recommend Convocation to adopt the following resolution:—

“That this House respectfully requests the Senate, that in case of any future proceedings in regard to the reform of the University or the relation of the University to any teaching or licensing bodies, which may affect the interests of graduates of the University of London, due notice may be given to Convocation, and an opportunity afforded its members to express their concurrence with the Senate, or appoint a committee to consider such question and confer with the Senate thereon, or otherwise declare its opinion thereon in accordance with clause 21 of the Charter of January 6th, 1863.”

Although the object of this resolution was to prevent the Senate and Convocation being placed in future in the disadvantageous position in which the latter body had recently found itself before the Privy Council, and about which the representatives were clearly very angry, the Annual Committee declined to adopt it after full consideration on two occasions. To propose for their own especial benefit to make common cause with the Senate after so recently rejecting the result of its two years' labours was, perhaps, expecting a good deal.

The Annual Committee, however, “feeling the importance of carefully considering the provisions of any new charter, then invited Sir John Lubbock, as the representative of the University in Parliament, to confer with them on the position of the University and any proposal affecting the interests of its members,” and on July 22nd Sir John attended a meeting of the Committee and gave his opinion as to the best course to be taken under existing circumstances. The Committee at the same meeting directed that copies of the Albert Charter as finally settled by the Committee of the

Privy Council should be obtained for consideration and report by a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Baines, Dr. Curnow, Mr. Lemon, Mr. Paice, Mr. Spratling, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Tirard. It was also proposed that this Sub-Committee should, if they thought fit, draw up a scheme or resolutions to be submitted to the Annual Committee prior to a meeting of Convocation to be convened at an early date in the autumn. This, however, was rejected, and the suggestion was described by Dr. W. J. Collins, in the course of a letter to "The Lancet," October 17th, 1891, as "an abortive attempt made at the last meeting of the Annual Committee to instruct a Sub-Committee to prepare yet another scheme after considering the Albert University Draft Charter. But Convocation is sick of such compromising schemes, and, I make bold to say, will have none of them." The report of this Sub-Committee, presented to the Annual Committee on November 20th, 1891, and adopted, was as follows:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Annual Committee on July 22nd, 1891, to consider and report on the Charter of the New University as finally settled by the Committee of the Privy Council, have carefully examined the Charter of the Albert University, and have to report that its provisions do not appear to be in any way antagonistic to the interests of the University of London, and that, under the circumstances, the Sub-Committee do not recommend the Annual Committee to take any action in the matter, beyond instructing the Clerk of Convocation to draw the attention of the Member for the University to Clauses 11 and 24, with special reference to the possibility of Colleges outside the area of the Administrative Council of London being admitted as Constituent Colleges of the Albert University.

W. G. LEMON, LL.B., B.A., Chairman.

When, however, the Committee at their next meeting, December 18th, proceeded to prepare their report for the ensuing meeting of Convocation, a discussion took place, and an amendment was moved by Dr. Napier, LL.D., and seconded by Mr. (now Sir Edward) Busk, M.A., LL.B., to add to the above report of the Sub-Committee words

pointing out that, by section 3 of the Charter, no minimum length of attendance at a college as necessary for obtaining a degree was specified, except in the case of students of the Albert University who had previously been students of some other University, in which case a minimum attendance of two years was fixed. Further, that in the case of other students the required period of study at a college of the University was not specified, and it might be extremely brief, such as attendance at one course of lectures only. This would leave it open to the Albert University to confer degrees upon persons not to be distinguished, so far as their course of education was concerned, from those known in the existing University as "private students," and would thus encroach upon the province of the London University, and would depart widely from the intentions expressed by the supporters of the new charter before the Royal Commission and the Privy Council. It was hoped that the charter might be so modified as to confine the degree-giving function of the Albert University to those persons only who had been really educated at one of its Colleges. The amendment was, however, lost, and it was ultimately determined that all the words after "Privy Council" in the Sub-Committee's report should be omitted and replaced by "but your Committee do not feel that they are at present in a position to make a final report."

At the Ordinary General Meeting of Convocation, on Tuesday, January 19th, 1892, the reception of the Annual Committee's Report—the particulars of which have just been detailed—was moved by W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., and seconded by H. A. Nesbitt, M.A. The following part of the Report refers to the present subject:—

THE PROPOSED GRANT OF A CHARTER TO A NEW  
UNIVERSITY.

1. At the first meeting of your Committee on June 22nd, 1891, it having been stated that the 29th instant was the day finally appointed by the Privy Council for hearing Counsel for and against the petition of University and King's Colleges, and the Chairman having informed the



Committee that the Senate would probably be represented by Counsel on that occasion, a Resolution was adopted to the effect that your Committee also desired to represent its views and the views of Convocation as expressed in Resolutions, so far as they might bear upon the matter under review, before the Privy Council, in regard to this question ; and a Sub-Committee was appointed for this purpose.

2. On July 10th this Sub-Committee reported that, on legal advice, they had prepared an application to the Privy Council in the shape of a Petition and Case, which was duly presented, that briefs were delivered to Counsel to support this application at the hearing before the Privy Council which took place on Monday the 29th June, and the following days, but that, though an application that Counsel might be heard on behalf of the Annual Committee was made by Mr. Bompas, it was ruled that the Annual Committee had no *locus standi*.

3. Your Committee, feeling the importance of carefully considering the provisions of any new Charter, then invited Sir John Lubbock, as the Representative of the University in Parliament, to confer with them, at their next meeting, on the position of the University, and any proposals affecting the interests of its members, and on July 22nd Sir John Lubbock kindly attended and gave his opinion as to the best course to be taken under existing circumstances.

4. A Sub-Committee was further appointed to consider and report on the provisions of the Charter of the new University, as finally settled by the Committee of the Privy Council, but your Committee do not feel that they are at present in a position to make a final report on this subject.

The following extracts from the Minutes of Convocation will suffice to indicate the views taken by that body in respect to the Albert Charter:—

It was moved by T. B. Napier, LL.D., and seconded by M. F. O'Reilly, D.Sc. :—

1. That this House, while not expressing any opinion as to the proposed new Charter for the Albert University generally, yet considers that the absence of any sufficient provision in the Charter for securing a fixed period and definite course of study by candidates for its degrees is likely to prove injurious both to the interests of higher education and of this University.

2. That the Annual Committee be requested to take such steps as in their opinion may be desirable to obtain a modification of the Charter in this direction.

It was moved as an amendment by W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., and seconded by E. H. Busk, M.A., LL.B. :—

That all the words in the motion after the word “that” be omitted, and that the following words be added :—

This House is of opinion that the Albert University Charter if granted would neither supply a Teaching University for London as recommended by the Royal Commission, nor tend to promote the interests of higher education, while it might interfere with the work of the University of London.

That the Chairman be asked to convey a copy of this Resolution to Sir John Lubbock, M.P., with the request that he will bring it to the notice of Parliament.

The original motion was, by the leave of the House, withdrawn in favour of the amendment, and this having thus become a substantive motion, it was moved as an amendment by W. T. Lynn, B.A., and seconded by T. Tyler, M.A. :—

That the following words be added :—

That it be an instruction to the Annual Committee to seek a conference with the Senate at the earliest opportunity on the subject of establishing courses of lectures, to be given by competent Graduates of this University, on different departments of Science and Literature, treated in such a way as may foster and encourage original study and research in those subjects ; the Lectures to be delivered in London and in other towns in which there are Colleges affiliated to this University.

The amendment was lost, and the motion was then carried.

On the motion of T. B. Napier, LL.D., seconded by H. A. Nesbitt, M.A.,

Resolved :

That the Annual Committee be requested to represent the views and guard the interests of Convocation generally in all matters connected with the proposed Charter, and that for this purpose they be empowered to confer and to take joint action with the Senate, and to act otherwise as may seem expedient.

On the motion of T. B. Napier, LL.D., seconded by W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc.,

Resolved :—

That this House respectfully requests the Senate that, in case of any future proceedings in regard to the reform of the University or the relation of the University to

any teaching or licensing bodies, which may affect the interests of Graduates of the University of London, due notice may be given to Convocation, and an opportunity afforded its members to express their concurrence with the Senate, or appoint a Committee to consider such question and confer with the Senate thereon, or otherwise declare its opinion thereon in accordance with clause 21 of the Charter of January 6th, 1863.

Dr. Napier, in moving his resolution, said a great many objected to the Albert Charter because it was proposed to found a University, half of which would be of a denominational character. The Charter failed to do that which the Royal Commission recommended, and what it was hoped and believed it would have done. It was he thought impossible to form in London anything like a genuine teaching university, such as was to be found in the old foundations of Oxford and Cambridge, and one of the objections to the Albert University was that as constituted, it might turn out to be an inferior edition of the London University. He objected to it in the interests of higher education, as well as in the interests of the University of London, the standard of whose degrees would be lowered by it. Many might have thought that the matter was sufficiently serious to have induced the Senate to take steps against such a Charter, or at least ask that the whole matter should be referred back to the Royal Commission. He was perfectly certain that Convocation had always looked, and would always look, to the Senate to guard its interests, and it was only when Convocation found the Senate listening to every voice, when it found it yielding all the privileges which had made that University such a success as it was at present, that it said it would go no further. He was sure Convocation would unite with the Senate to prevent that obnoxious charter from becoming law.

Dr. Collins agreed with Dr. Napier in condemning the Charter, but, if it was obnoxious, why not say so boldly? It was in that view he moved his amendment. Mr. Busk in seconding this said he looked upon the charter, not as opposing the University of London, nor



in relation to the sectarian grounds, as to which he felt strongly, but he looked upon it almost entirely in the interests of higher education. What was wanted were better methods of teaching, greater facilities for learning and for research.\*

It was somewhat difficult to reconcile the fine sentiments of the speakers with their opposition to every scheme for giving effect to those views that had hitherto been proposed, and they had put forward none of their own. What showed their real feeling towards the importance of examinations, pure and simple, such as the University stood for, as compared with educational method and improved teaching, was the following resolution which was adopted at the same meeting of Convocation, on the motion of W. J. Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., seconded by M. F. O'Reilly, D.Sc. :—

That having regard to certain changes in the regulations for the Honours Examination in Chemistry at the B.Sc. Examination, whereby the production of the Student's MS. Book of Laboratory work is required, signed by the Teacher, if any, whose course he has attended, as evidence of work done under the Teacher's direction and supervision, this House is of opinion that such regulation imports into examinations considerations which should be excluded, and is liable to place at a disadvantage the non-collegiate candidates.

The regulation had been proposed by the Senate in the course of the previous year on the recommendation of a committee on which all the science members of the Senate had seats, and was a practice in accordance with the most enlightened views elsewhere. Yet such a regulation, which especially aimed at indicating the capacity of the student by showing his mode of work was to be condemned because, forsooth, it was hard on the self-taught or untaught candidate.

The resolution of Convocation that the Annual Committee should guard its interests in all matters connected with the proposed Albert Charter was considered at a meeting of the Committee on February 1st,

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\* See account of meeting, "Lancet" and "British Medical Journal," January 23rd, 1892.

when it was moved by Dr. W. J. Collins and seconded by Mr. M'Dowal, B.A., B.Sc., that in order to carry out the request of Convocation the following be appointed a Sub-Committee for the purposes mentioned therein—Mr. Busk, Dr. Collins, Dr. Napier, Mr. Nesbitt, and Dr. O'Reilly. Four at least of these gentlemen had already expressed themselves strongly against the proposed Charter—a scarcely impartial selection. It was further moved by Dr. Napier, LL.D., and seconded by Mr. Nesbitt, M.A.,

That it be an instruction to the Sub-Committee that in order to give effect to the Resolution of Convocation passed at the meeting on January 19th, 1892, the Senate be respectfully requested to present in the name, and on behalf, of this University either to Parliament or to the Crown a Petition against the grant of the proposed Charter to the Aibert University, and that for this purpose the Senate be asked to arrange a conference with the Sub-Committee appointed by the Annual Committee.

After discussion it was moved by Sir A. Rollit, LL.D., B.A., M.P., and seconded by J. Curnow, M.D.,

That the Committee do now pass to the next business on the Agenda.

The latter motion was carried.

The further action of this Sub-Committee, which resulted in petitioning the Prime Minister against the Charter, may be gathered from the following report which it presented to the Annual Committee on March 18th, 1892, and which in due time (May 10th) came before Convocation.

#### REPORT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED CHARTER TO THE ALBERT (OR GRESHAM) UNIVERSITY.

Your Sub-Committee was appointed on February 1st, 1892, in order to carry out the request of Convocation contained in Resolution 12 of the Minutes of the Meeting of January 19th, 1892, viz. :—

That the Annual Committee should represent the views and guard the interests of Convocation generally in all matters connected with the proposed Charter, and that for this purpose they should be empowered to confer and to take joint action with the Senate, and should act otherwise as should seem expedient.

In order to lose no opportunity of securing the co-operation of the Senate in any steps that might be taken respecting the proposed Charter, the Minutes of the Meeting of Convocation of January 19th, 1892, were communicated to the Registrar before the Meeting of the Annual Committee, with a request that he would present them to the Senate at its then next Meeting.

In the Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate held on January 27th, 1892, occurs this paragraph (No. 36):—

“At the request of the Acting Chairman of Convocation the Registrar presented the Minutes of the last Meeting of Convocation held January 19th.”

The Senate did not pass any Resolution, nor has any communication been received from the Senate upon these Minutes.

Your Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that the best mode of carrying out the duties entrusted to it would be by presenting (if possible) a Petition from Fellows and Graduates against the grant of the proposed new Charter, and that the Chancellor of the University should be requested to present the Petition to the House of Lords, and the Member for the University that to the House of Commons.

On February 3rd, 1892, at the request of the Sub-Committee the Clerk of Convocation wrote to the Registrar for the information of the Senate, that arising out of the Resolutions 11 and 12 passed by Convocation at its Meeting on January 19th, 1892, the Sub-Committee had decided on the presentation of a Petition from Fellows and Graduates of the University against the grant of the proposed new Charter to both Houses of Parliament, that they were seeking interviews with the Chancellor and Member with regard to the presentations of those Petitions, and that should the Senate desire to consult or act in any way with them in regard to the then present position of that important question they would be most anxious in the exercise of the powers delegated to them to confer with or take joint action with the Senate.

The Minutes of the February meeting of the Senate have not yet been circulated among the Members of the Annual Committee, and consequently it is not known whether anything took place at that meeting with reference to the above-mentioned letter, but no answer to it has been received, and your Sub-Committee have had to take their share in the proceedings, which have resulted in the withdrawal of the draft Charter, without the co-operation of the Senate.

On inquiry at the Houses of Parliament your Sub-Committee ascertained that no Petition could be received by either House if it were printed, lithographed, or reproduced by any mechanical process, and further that signatures could not be copied upon or transferred to a written Petition. As it was impossible to comply with the



Standing Orders of Parliament by obtaining to written Petitions the original signatures of Fellows and Graduates dispersed over the United Kingdom, your Sub-Committee on February 5th determined that memorials from the Fellows and Graduates against the grant of the proposed new Charter should be presented to the Prime Minister, and that the Clerk of Convocation should circulate those memorials among all Members of the Senate and Convocation, together with a letter calling attention to the matter.

On February 5th, 1892, the Gresham Joint Grand Committee resolved that Gresham College would take part in the proposed new University, provided that the name were altered to The Gresham University. It was understood that the Colleges and Medical Schools which the new Charter proposed to include were prepared to assent to that condition, but your Sub-Committee were of opinion that, notwithstanding the action of Gresham College, the opposition to the proposed Charter must proceed; and, indeed, that the case against the Charter had been strengthened.

Your Sub-Committee were favoured with separate interviews by the Chancellor of the University, the Member for the University, and the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., by whose advice it was determined to request the Prime Minister to receive a deputation and to hear the arguments in favour of suspending the grant of the proposed Charter.

The memorial embodying Resolution 11 of Convocation, passed on January 19th, was circulated among all Fellows and Graduates in the form appearing in the Appendix hereto; and within a few days the signatures also appearing in the Appendix, and amounting to 1,228 in number, were received.

The Prime Minister received a deputation at the Foreign Office on March 3rd, at which your Sub-Committee were introduced by the Earl of Derby, K.G., who explained that he thought it right that the views of the memorialising Fellows and Graduates should be stated, although he could not represent the University as Chancellor in the absence of a mandate from the Senate. The deputation comprised also representatives of the following bodies: (1) The Victoria University and its constituent Colleges, (2) Provincial Colleges and Medical Schools, (3) Teaching Institutions in London excluded by the proposed Charter, (4) the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and (5) the London Committee for opposing the Gresham University Charter. The Prime Minister promised to bring the views of the deputation before his colleagues in the Cabinet, but expressed the opinion that the Government could not withdraw the draft Charter, unless at least one of the Houses of Parliament requested it to do so.

Arrangements had been made for Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, M.P., to move in the House of Commons an address to the Queen, praying

her to withhold her assent to the proposed Charter for the Gresham University until it had been remitted for further consideration and report, and as on March 11th Mr. Bartley's motion was accepted by the Government, and adopted by the House of Commons without a division, further action on the part of your Sub-Committee became unnecessary.

In the course of the proceedings in the House the First Lord of the Treasury stated that it was the intention of the Government to refer the draft Charter back to a new Royal Commission, and not to limit the inquiry by prohibiting the consideration of a scheme which would include a teaching University and the existing London University in one combined body. He added that the Government did not wish to criticise the manner in which the London University had carried on its examining work. That, he thought, ought to be altogether outside the purview of the Royal Commission. But if it should be possible to frame a scheme which should associate with the existing examining body a new teaching body, it would, in his opinion, be a good thing.

Although the objects for which your Sub-Committee was appointed have thus been completely attained, they recommend the Annual Committee to reappoint them until May 10th, the date of the next meeting of Convocation, to represent the views and guard the interests of Convocation generally in all matters connected with the proposed Royal Commission, and any scheme which may be submitted to it, with power to confer and take joint action with the Senate, and to act otherwise as may seem expedient.

EDWARD HENRY BUSK, M.A., LL.B.,  
Chairman.

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#### MEMORIAL.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,  
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,  
&c. &c. &c.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Fellows and Graduates of the University of London, sheweth

That the Albert University Charter, if granted, would neither supply a Teaching University for London as recommended by the Royal Commissioners, nor tend to promote the interests of higher education, while it might interfere with the work of the University of London.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to suspend the granting of the Albert University Charter until, in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners in the event which has happened since their Report, the subjects on which they were

appointed to make inquiry have been remitted for their further consideration, and they have made a further Report to Her Majesty, or until such further inquiry and consideration have been made on and given to those subjects as to your Lordship shall seem meet.

And further, that your Lordship will be pleased to receive a deputation consisting of Fellows and Graduates of the University on the subject of the said Charter.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

This memorial was signed by 1,228 members of Convocation, the total number of that body being then about 3,300. Of these 229 were graduates in Medicine.

What such a keen opponent to the Albert Charter as Professor Karl Pearson—who expressed in vigorous language the opinion of many others—thought of the opposition offered by Convocation to the Albert Charter may be gathered from the following extract from an article by him on the subject in the “Pall Mall Gazette” of February 2nd, 1892:—

“This is the least serious of any form of opposition. It arises  
 “ partly from graduates of Burlington House, who seek to aggran-  
 “ dise their own University by the simple process of opposing  
 “ any attempt at all at academic reform in London, and partly  
 “ from tutors who have reason to believe that if the new University  
 “ were successful, students would prefer efficient teachers, fully  
 “ equipped laboratories, and the handicapping for degrees to private  
 “ tuition and the Burlington House brand.” After referring to  
 the adoption by Convocation of Dr. W. J. Collins’ resolution anent  
 laboratory work by the student (p. 147) as showing that “Convo-  
 “ cation is opposed to any evidence, even in a subject like that  
 “ of chemistry, of efficient laboratory training on the part of a  
 “ student,” continued: “It is not the Albert Charter in particular,  
 “ but any scheme for reorganising academic teaching in London,  
 “ which will be opposed by Convocation. Convocation is *not* the  
 “ University of London; it is not really the whole body of graduates  
 “ of that University, it is rather the group of prehistoric meddlers  
 “ and muddlers who believe that a University can thrive if it be  
 “ governed, not by its teaching and examining executive, but by  
 “ those whom the executive has stamped as taught. Such a group  
 “ has practically been relegated to the election of members of  
 “ Parliament at Cambridge, and the sooner it is reduced to a  
 “ like harmless function in London the better for Burlington  
 “ House.”



THE OPPOSITION OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE  
EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

Some account of the origin, aims, and methods of this Society has already been given in connection with the evidence laid by witnesses on its behalf before Lord Selborne's Commission (Part II., pp. 117-123). That this evidence made an impression is to be inferred from clause 12 of that Commission's report, wherein the University extension lectures were mentioned as among the institutions and systems to be considered. No mention, however, of the Society or its work was made in the Senate's scheme, nor did this include any provision for comprising such work within the scope of the reconstituted University.\* At the hearing before the Committee of the Privy Council the Society neither presented any petition nor was it represented by counsel. This was explained in a letter to "The Times" on January 27th, from Dr. R. D. Roberts, the Secretary, as due to the council of the Society not having been informed of the proceedings before the Privy Council, and no opportunity having been given them of appearing or of making representations; indeed, it was only from the report of the proceedings in the daily papers that they became aware that the recommendation of the Commissioners, that in

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\* Nevertheless, the Senate, in connection with their early attempts to frame a scheme in accordance with the Commissioners' Report, furnished Mr. Goschen, in November 1889, with such assurances as were satisfactory to him that they intended to take powers in their proposed Charter to recognise and comprehend such work as was being carried out by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. This was subsequent to the presentation to the Senate by the Society of a lengthy memorial giving an account of the work of the Society, and setting forth the reasons why the University of London, "if the suggestions of the Commission are acted upon, might promote and develope on the largest scale, a branch of University work that would prove at the same time a source of strength to the University itself, and an inestimable boon to a large and increasing class in the metropolis."

the event of the Senate failing the matter should be referred back to them, had been ignored. When the amended Albert Charter was published, and it was seen that it did not contain one word to show that the new University "would have either the power or the intention" to co-ordinate the higher educational agencies of London in the way suggested in clause 12 of the "Report of the Royal Commission" (*vide* Dr. Roberts's letter), the Council of the Society took up the consideration of the subject.\* At its meeting in October 1891, a

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\* The following were the Officers of the Society for 1891-2:—

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

President: The Right Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.

Acting Chairman: The MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.

Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S.      H. Keatley Moore, Esq., B.A.,

The Rev. S. A. Barnett, M.A.      Mus.B.

Edward Bond, Esq., M.A.      Ernest Myers, Esq., M.A.

The Rev. Canon G. F. Browne.      Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.

E. T. Cook, Esq., M.A.      Sir Owen Roberts, M.A.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett.      The Rev. T. W. Sharpe, M.A.

Miss Mary Gurney.      Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth,

Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.A.,      Bart., M.P.

LL.D., M.P.      E. C. Sinkler, Esq.

H. L. W. Lawson, Esq., M.P.      The Dowager Lady Stanley of

The Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A.      Alderley.

F. D. Mocatta, Esq.      R. G. Tatton, Esq., M.A.

Together with the following representatives of various educational bodies in the metropolis nominated in accordance with the Articles of Association:—

Bedford College - - - Miss Smith.

Birkbeck Institution - - - G. Armitage-Smith, Esq., M.A.

City of London College - - - The Rev. Preb. Whittington, M.A.

College for Men and Women      F. Storr, Esq., M.A.

King's College - - - The Rev. H. Wace, D.D.

London Institution - - - The Rev. W. Rogers, M.A.

Queen's College - - - The Rev. Canon Elwyn, M.A.

The Royal Institution - - - Captain Sir Douglas Galton, F.R.S.

Working Men's College - - - George Tansley, Esq., M.A.

University College -      Sir George Young, Bart.

committee was appointed to go into the matter and report, which it did in the following terms:—

LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

*Report for the Council.*

The Committee appointed to consider the draft Charter of the Albert University have met, and beg to report as follows:—

In examining the present relation of the Society to the Universities, your Committee recognise that the Society possesses certain advantages and privileges:—(1) by the prestige of a connexion through the Universities Joint Board with the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London; (2) in virtue of this connexion, a large field from which lecturers may be drawn; (3) the distinct and appreciative value given to the certificates granted by the Board, owing to this association with the old universities; (4) the possibility of further recognition in connexion with the Cambridge Affiliation Scheme.

Against these advantages may be put the disadvantage that the work does not form part of the course of study for degrees of a University.

The Council will therefore see that the Society has nothing to gain by a connexion with the Albert University, unless this last point is provided for by the recognition of University Extension work in the degree system.

The Committee have carefully examined the draft Charter of the Albert University, and have come to the conclusion that the desired object can only be attained by making such alterations in the Charter as will bring it into accord with the evidence given before the Royal Commission by the representatives of the Society, and with the recommendations made by the Commissioners in their Report.

The Marquis of Ripon in his evidence dwelt strongly upon the importance of giving the New University for London power not merely to recognise instruction given in Colleges, but to recognise also for the purpose of degrees, any teaching of a University

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[Footnote—continued.]

Treasurer: Lord Hillingdon.

Secretary: R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, and Fellow of University College London.

Assistant Secretary: Percy M. Wallace, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.

Auditors } Walter Leaf, Esq., Litt.D.  
              { H. H. French, Esq.

Office: Charterhouse, London.



character in the Metropolis. The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott) in his evidence in like manner pleaded for large powers for the University.

The Royal Commissioners in their Report (clause 12) enumerate the various colleges, societies, and institutions for advanced teaching of a high class in the Metropolis, as necessary elements in the formation of an adequate teaching University for "the largest and most populous City in the world." The Report points out that if these "could be co-ordinated under a University as their natural head, " which would encourage them to do the work for which they are " best fitted, and would reward their work when efficiently done " with a public stamp of recognition, the cause of education in the " Metropolis might gain a great impetus."

Your Committee find that the Charter, as drawn for the establishment of the Albert University, only specifically provides for the recognition of University and King's Colleges, and certain Medical Schools. The emendations required in the Charter to achieve the end indicated in the Evidence and Report are, in the opinion of your Committee, the following:—

Section 3, par. 1, of the Charter reads as follows:—

"The University shall have power to confer degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, and in such other Faculties corresponding to the provinces of study and educational work occupied by the University as shall from time to time be determined by the Council of the University, on all persons, male or female, who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a College in the University, and shall submit themselves for examination."

Your Committee consider that this clause should be amended in the following manner, so as to fulfil the intentions and carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, viz., that after the word "University" in the eighth line, the following words should be inserted:—

*"or in connexion with any Collège, Society, or Institution for advanced teaching of a high class in the Metropolis, and directed by Professors or Lecturers appointed or sanctioned by the University."*

Your Committee also consider that the latter portion of par. 3, Section 3, should be amended so as to read as follows:—

"Provided that the Council shall not allow a degree to be conferred on any such Student unless such Student shall have pursued a course of study in a College in the University *or in connexion with any College, Society or Institution for*

*advanced teaching of a high class in the Metropolis, and directed by professors and lecturers appointed or sanctioned by the University, during," &c.*

Your Committee further consider that par. 7, Section 3, which now reads as follows:—

"The University shall also have power to grant to Students of any College in the University, or who have attended University Lectures, after such examinations, in such mode and on such conditions as to the University from time to time shall seem fit, Certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge,"

should be amended so as to read as follows:—

"The University shall have power to grant to Students of any College in the University, or who have attended University Lectures, after such examinations, in such mode and on such conditions as to the University from time to time shall seem fit, Certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge, *and to accept the same as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study for degrees in the University as the Council shall determine.*"

Par. 2, Section 16, which now runs as follows:—

"The Students of the University shall be such Students in any College in the University as shall have been admitted as Students of the University under the regulations of the Council,"

the Committee consider should be amended as follows:—

"The Students of the University shall be such Students in any College in the University, *or pursuing a regular course of study in connexion with any College, Society, or Institution for advanced teaching of a high class in the Metropolis, and directed by professors or lecturers appointed or sanctioned by the University,* as shall have been admitted as Students of the University under the regulations of the Council."

In Section 24, your Committee consider an alteration should be made by the introduction of the words "Society or Institution" after the word "College"; and by the omission of the word "buildings" in the second line of par. 3.

The section would then run as follows:—

"The Council, after considering in each case a report to be made by the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty or Faculties in respect to which the application is made, may accept the application of any College, *Society, or Institution* in the district hereinafter mentioned to be admitted as a College

in any Faculty or Faculties in the University, or of any Faculty or Faculties in addition to those in respect of which it may have been already admitted, on the Council being satisfied—

“(1) That the College, *Society, or Institution* is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence, and is under the independent control of its own governing body.

“(2) That the College, *Society, or Institution* possesses a sufficient staff, [buildings\*] and appliances, with adequate arrangements for teaching and study in the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is granted.

“Saving always to the ten Colleges of Medicine above-named their right to apply to be admitted as Colleges of other Faculties, notwithstanding that they may not be under the independent control of their own governing body.

“In case the Council refuse any such application, the College, *Society or Institution* applying may appeal to Us in ‘Our Council’ against such refusal.”

With regard to representation on the Council of the University, the Committee are of opinion that until the University itself undertakes definite work for the classes of persons represented by the Students of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching on a scale commensurate with the needs of the Metropolis, the Society should be represented on the Council of the University.

Finally, viewing the Charter as it stands, your Committee do not see that in its present form it adds any advantage to those already possessed by the Society, and they therefore consider that the best course to pursue is to watch the work of the new University relaxing no effort to obtain additional resources, and further to extend the influence of the Society by increasing the number of its Centres. They further think that such parts of this Report as refer to the amending of the Charter should be forwarded to the Councils of University and King’s Colleges.

NOTE.—The words in *italics* in the above Clauses are the proposed Additions.

The Report came before the Council on November 11th, and after considerable discussion, in the course of which a proposal to petition Parliament to amend the charter was rejected, was finally adopted by a bare majority

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\* It is proposed to omit this word.



(5 to 4). The effect of this was that the Council determined to take no action, as it appeared that by the forms of procedure in Parliament the charter must be either accepted or rejected as a whole. A circumstance that in great measure determined this course of inaction was that the Council was warmly in favour of the establishment of a Teaching University in London, and there was, therefore, a natural reluctance to take the extreme step of petitioning against any charter which aimed at setting up such a University. There was, moreover, another and a more personal reason that made such opposition difficult. The two Colleges promoting the Albert scheme—the protests of certain professors thereat notwithstanding\*—happened to be represented on the Council of the Society by Dr. Wace (King's) and Professor (now Sir William) Ramsay (University), who was later succeeded by Sir George Young, and it was clearly not easy to induce a council of which they were members to embark on active opposition to a project of which they were the originators and protagonists, and which appeared to be on the point of realisation. What the Society especially desired was to bring University teaching within reach of those engaged in the various occupations of life, who had as a rule only their evenings to give to study, and to have recognised for degree purposes all organised teaching of University rank given by lecturers appointed or sanctioned by the University itself. There appeared to be a good deal of misapprehension if not of misrepresentation concerning the Society's object in one important respect. It was often asserted that the Society as an institution was endeavouring to obtain a position in any new University and to aggrandise itself by so doing. This was entirely wrong, it was the principle above expressed that it was aiming at having established and given effect to, and they were quite prepared when any University in London adopted the principle to dissolve and leave the work to the University. Meanwhile

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\* See pp. 238–241.

until such desired object was attained they regarded themselves as a stop-gap to carry out the teaching in the way they were doing, and to urge on any new University to be established the recognition of such teaching for degree purposes.\*

It was in these circumstances that those responsible for the foregoing Report sought to effect their objects by proposing the minimum of alteration in the Albert Charter that would give what they wanted without altering its form, thereby hoping that the promoters might see their way to meet the proposals in a friendly spirit. This, however, was not to be.

The negative course suggested in the final paragraph of the Report and accepted by only a small majority of the Council did not, however, meet with approval by certain persons connected with the Society who were inclined to support the University. Prominent among these was Mr. J. Spencer Hill, Treasurer of the Chelsea Centre of the London University Extension Society, who had been actively concerned in working up opposition to the Albert Charter, mainly on other grounds than those which concerned the Society, and had formed a Committee for the purpose, the proceedings of which will be hereafter narrated. It was the practice of the Society to hold an annual conference of the Council together with representatives of the various London centres, and the meeting was to take place on November 28th. That those attending thereat might be fully informed of the position of affairs, Mr. Spencer Hill circulated among them the following statement,

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\* As clearly showing that these were the principles guiding the Society, it may be mentioned that when the University of London was reconstituted in 1890, the extension of University teaching having a definite place assigned to it, the Society voluntarily transferred its work, together with a sum of money, to the new Senate, a notable illustration of disinterested public spirit, and put in practice what Lord Ripon had stated in evidence was their intention (Part II., p. 120).

and also gave notice that he would move the following resolution:—

“That this Conference requests the Council of the Society to reconsider its determination in the matter of the Draft Charter of the New Teaching University, and strongly urges the Council to petition Parliament against the Charter with a view to its amendment in certain points affecting the educational interests of London and especially of this Society.”

*For the Annual Conference at Gresham College, Saturday,  
November 28th, at 2.30 p.m.*

#### A FEW WORDS CONCERNING THE DRAFT CHARTER FOR THE NEW TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

A Charter, creating a Teaching University for London, was granted by the Privy Council last July, on the petition of University and King's Colleges, and now only awaits the sanction of Parliament. Of this Charter—which substantially *creates into a University the two petitioning Colleges* together with the Medical Schools—it is not too much to say that, if ratified in its present form, the cause of the higher education in London will be thrown back for a generation.

I. It must be observed in the first place, that the Charter *overrides and ignores the recommendations of the Royal Commission* which considered the whole question in 1889. That Commission was a body of very high authority; it included Lord Selborne, Lord Hannen, Sir William Thomson, P.R.S., Sir G. G. Stokes, Dr. Ball, and Mr. J. E. C. Welldon, and it heard evidence from such men as Bishop Westcott, Lord Justice Fry, Lord Ripon, Lord Herschell, Sir James Paget, and representatives of the great educational bodies in London. Broadly speaking, two alternative schemes were under its consideration: (i) one the modelling of the existing University of London, so as to make it a great Teaching University, co-ordinating under itself the various higher educational institutions in the Metropolis; (ii) the other a scheme embodied in a petition of University College and King's College, and differing from the present draft Charter only in not including the Medical Schools. The Commissioners reported in favour of the former, and they recommended: (1) In the event of the University of London consenting to be so remodelled, “that no other University be now “established in London, and that *the petition of University College and King's College be not granted*. And (2) in the contrary event, “that the matter should be for the present reserved; and that if “that event should happen, and if your Majesty should think fit to



“ remit ‘ the matter ’ for our further consideration, *we should be at liberty to make to your Majesty a further report.* ”

That contrary event happened. The University of London declined to be so remodelled ; but the *matter was not, as the Commissioners had advised, referred back to them.* The two Colleges carried their old petition (modified as above stated) to the Privy Council. The inquiry was kept very quiet. Representatives, indeed, were present from the University of London, but (with one or two exceptions) no other educational bodies in London were represented. The scheme of the two Colleges was adopted without material alteration, and the draft Charter now before Parliament is the result.

II. The Commissioners, it will be remembered, lay down as their ideal of a University the co-ordination “ of the various societies and institutions purporting to give teaching of a high class in the Metropolis . . . . under a University as their natural head, which would encourage them to do the work for which they are best fitted, and would reward their work when efficiently done with a public stamp of recognition,” whereby “ the cause of education in the Metropolis might receive a great impetus.”

That is what we want. Let us see what the proposed Charter offers.

i. The University is to consist exclusively of the two Colleges of University and King’s, together with the Medical Schools. With the medical side of the scheme, whether a new and easier London medical degree is needed or not, we are not here concerned, the issue at stake is larger, it is that of the University as a whole. Of the other great educational institutions enumerated by the Commissioners, viz., “ The South Kensington Schools of Science, the Colleges of the City and Guilds Institute, the Birkbeck Institution, the City of London College, the Working Men’s College, the Inns of Court and the Council of Legal Education, Queen’s College and Bedford College, and, lastly, the system of University Extension Lectures ” (to these may be added the various Training Colleges, and now perhaps the many Polytechnics rising throughout London) — *not one, except the Inns of Court and the Council of Legal Education (if they please) is represented on the Council.* They and other Colleges, may indeed be admitted into the University at the discretion of the Council ; but, unrepresented on it, they have no guarantee that their claim to inclusion will be fairly considered. Indeed there is no evidence that the new University is designed by its promoters to take the lead in that work of organising the higher education of London which in Bishop Westcott’s opinion, expressed before the Commission, is “ the first function of a London University ” — nor under this Charter could it hope to do so. The proposal is

in plain words simply *to tie together the two Colleges (with the Medical Schools), to give them degree-granting powers, and to label them a University.* The Colleges may thus attract a few more students; they may receive, in the words of a principal witness before the Commission, "a temporary fillip to their operations," but a great educational opportunity will have been thrown away, for this new University once in possession there will be no room for another.

ii. Furthermore, the whole of the University Teaching contemplated by the Charter is teaching *within a college*, and a college implies "buildings" (sec. xxiv). *No fresh centre therefore of University Teaching is possible within the Charter*, unless it is prepared to begin with a heavy expenditure in bricks and mortar. It is impossible for a University, fettered by such a condition, to expand to the needs of London. For, to quote Bishop Westcott once more, "The area of London is so large, and the population so various, that *I can scarcely imagine that colleges alone would be able to deal with the whole of it.*"

iii. In particular—and this is of special import to the future of the London University Extension Society—this insistence on the collegiate conception of a University manifestly excludes the entire University Extension Movement from its scope and operation. Certificates of proficiency are no doubt provided for outside students. But under this Charter they have no place in the University curriculum. They are not to be taken as an equivalent for any part of the required "Course of Study at a College," and thus the Charter bars beforehand all approach towards that University recognition which the University Extension Movement has already obtained from one of the older Universities. To the limitless possibilities of this movement, to its need at the same time of that control and support which only a University can give, the framers of this Charter are blind. They have eyes only for their own narrow interests; and here once more a great opportunity will have been lost which may hardly recur.

III. What then, it will be asked, are the claims of the two Colleges to the unique position which they thus arrogate to themselves? To this question a few figures from their own calendars will perhaps be a sufficient, if not wholly satisfactory, answer. They are set out in tabular form for convenience.

i. In the case of University College, the annual average of London degrees gained by members of the College since 1886 inclusive has been calculated; this number has been multiplied by three to include all the students studying for a degree in any one given year. The result has been increased by one-half to cover those students who may have failed to pass the examination; and the total obtained

gives the probable total of degree-seeking students at University College in any given year. The figures come out as follows:—

—	B.A.	B.Sc.	M.B.	Totals.
Annual average of Degrees - - - -	11	10	9	30
Multiply by three - - - - -	33	30	27	90
Adding one-half - - - - -	16	15	14	45
Total Degree-seeking Students - - - -	49	45	41	135

ii. In the case of King's College the matter is not quite so clear, as King's College significantly makes no return in its official calendar of its results (except indeed of its honour degrees, which, since 1886 appear to have averaged only two per year) in the London Examinations. The lists of Associates of King's College (omitting those of Theology, who, as they can qualify in two years only, obviously stand on a different footing) have therefore been used instead, and treated in the same way. Although the difference of standard between the Associateship and the London Degree is notorious. The figures thus explained are as follows:—

—	Medicine.	General Literature.	Engineering.	Total.
Annual average Associates - - -	10	3	8	21
Multiply by three - - - - -	30	9	24	63
Adding one half - - - - -	15	4	12	31
Total Students seeking Associateship	45	13	36	94

From these figures, therefore, it appears that, judged by the standard of the London University degrees, and a lower standard is of course inadmissible, these two Colleges together, omitting Theology, possess at the present time *a total of rather less than 250 students who aim at a University degree*—a number which, while the Colleges stand apart unsupported by the other teaching institutions of London, would seem singularly insufficient to merit the status and privileges of a University.

IV. Finally, there is one point in this scheme which, though it does not immediately concern the University Extension Movement, is of such importance that it demands a word or two. It is provided that no religious tests are to be “imposed or adopted” by the University. But there is no such prohibition in the case of the Colleges. Now King's College, as is well known is a strictly



denominational establishment. Section 12 of the King's College Act of 1882 expressly states, "No person who does not declare himself to be a member of the Church of England shall be competent to act as a Governor by virtue of his office, or to be a life Governor, or a member of the Council, or to fill any office in the College, except Professorships of Oriental literature and modern languages." It is, moreover, specially provided in the new Charter that the constitutions of the Colleges are not to be interfered with; and King's College will accordingly continue to elect its Professors under this condition as heretofore. It is, therefore, manifest that to admit the Professors of King's College as Professors of this University will be a flagrant violation of the religious freedom which the Charter itself undertakes to secure. The intention, however, is indisputable, and, in fact, the University Professors will consist of the College Professors and no one else. Thus our new University will find itself, in spite of the clause to the contrary with *about one-half of its teaching staff, and consequently a corresponding proportion of its Council, trammelled by ecclesiastical restrictions*—restrictions which the older Universities have outgrown, and which it might have been thought no one in our own day would have had the courage to revive.

Hitherto this extraordinary Charter has been enabled by escaping notice to escape challenge. It may be hoped that when once the eyes of the public have been opened to its real character—its narrow and paltry scope, its religious tests excluded in word but only too effectually "adopted" in deed—it will meet with a condemnation so universal and so decisive as to render its acceptance in its present form by the House of Commons impossible.

J. SPENCER HILL,

Hon. Treasurer, Chelsea Centre of the London  
University Extension Society.

National Liberal Club,

Whitehall Place, S.W.,

November 24th, 1891.

It was easy to see that the grounds of opposition to the Albert Charter set out by Mr. Spencer Hill, were but in a small measure the concern of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching as such, and the defence of its interests seemed to be rather dragged in by the heels. It served, however, to increase the area of objection, and that to the opponents was the great point. The Conference held at Gresham College was presided over by Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., and

among those present were Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lord Monkswell, Rev. Dr. Wace, Prof. Wm. Ramsay, Sir Owen Roberts, Canon Elwyn, Mr. Talfourd Ely, Rev. P. H. Wicksteed, Mr. R. G. Moulton, Mr. Churton Collins, Mr. Spencer Hill, Dr. Leaf, Dr. Roberts (Secretary), and Mr. Percy M. Wallace, (Assistant Secretary). After the conclusion of the formal business and the reading and discussion of a paper on the study of ancient literature in English, Mr. Spencer Hill moved the resolution standing in his name, who said the narrow majority by which the decision of the Council not to oppose the charter was carried justified the bringing forward of his motion, which he supported by repeating the arguments put forward in the printed statement he had circulated. The resolution was seconded by Mr. McClure, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Wicksteed, who thought that if the charter were granted in the form then before them it would be a very great disaster for the higher education of London. The Rev. Dr. Wace said that both King's and University Colleges had always wished to promote the Society's objects in every way, and they both desired to place the whole of these advantages at the disposal of London in connection with educational work. He traversed many of the statements contained in Mr. Hill's circular, and stated that Mr. Rigby had based the whole of his argument before the Privy Council on the fact that the charter conformed to the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Care had been taken that the University teachers of London, who under the charter would include lecturers of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, should have a voice in appointing no fewer than 16 members of the Council. King's and University Colleges had surrendered their own future to the government of a Council, on which no doubt they would have a considerable voice, but on which they would not have the dominant voice, and on which, as far as numbers went, they were liable to be outvoted. The whole principle animating them in this movement had been confidence

in the teachers. The charter was drawn on the principle of giving as wide powers as possible, and it should be understood that it possessed all the powers which were not expressly excluded from it. As to the "ecclesiastical restrictions," which were said to affect King's College, he would only mention that that Institution would have only three members in a Council of 42. Prof. Wm. Ramsay said there was no enmity between University College and the University Extension Movement, because there was no possibility of competition. In the end Mr. Hill's motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

It cannot be said that Dr. Wace's remarks offered any assurance that the objects of the Society which he expressed his desire to promote would be realised. The lecturers of the Society who would have a voice in electing certain members of Council would only be those who happened at the same time to be teachers in the Colleges and Schools of the University, and no amount of "confidence in the teachers" would get over the fact that degrees were only to be granted to those who had studied for the whole or a part of the curriculum at a recognised school of the University. Nor did an article which Sir George Young contributed to the January number of the "University Extension Journal" do any more to remove the "misapprehensions" which he considered existed. It dealt with several points that had not been specially raised, and explained clause 12 of the Report of the Royal Commission in a somewhat different manner from what the University Extension Society and other bodies had interpreted it, and it must be admitted in strict accordance with the wording of the clause. This contained, he said—

"a suggestion rather than a recommendation for the co-ordination *under* a University of a variety of educational institutions, including some not designed or equipped for purposes of University teaching. It is to be observed, however, that the Report did not recommend that the institution in question should be like University and King's Colleges, Colleges *in* the University. It expressly excluded them from representation on its governing body, and



“ their teachers from its assemblies of the Faculties and Boards of  
 “ Studies. In this form the suggestion found no favour, either with  
 “ those to whom it was primarily addressed—the authorities of the  
 “ existing University of London—or with any of the institutions  
 “ concerned. It has now been finally abandoned by the Committee  
 “ of the Privy Council, of which Lord Selborne himself was a  
 “ leading member, in favour of the better approved and already  
 “ well-established principle that only those institutions should be  
 “ incorporated in the University which are expressly designed and  
 “ efficiently furnished for the purpose of University teaching. The  
 “ condition of efficiency has been satisfied on investigation by Uni-  
 “ versity and King’s Colleges, and, in respect of medicine, by the  
 “ twelve recognised medical schools; and by no other applicant.  
 “ It is the condition of admission to the Victoria University, and  
 “ of participation in the Government Grant to University Colleges  
 “ in England. It is in the interest of students that it is to be  
 “ required of new Colleges. The question whether separate repre-  
 “ sentation should be specially accorded to the University Extension  
 “ Society, as such, on the Council of the University, or whether its  
 “ work, so far as it is University work, should be regarded as work  
 “ for the University as a whole, was settled in the latter sense, as  
 “ desired by the spokesmen of the Society before the Royal Com-  
 “ mission, by those who were responsible for the drafting of the  
 “ charter.

“ The proper time and place to urge all these objections was  
 “ before the Privy Council last year. To reopen the case upon the  
 “ issues now raised would be grossly unjust to the institutions, more  
 “ than twenty in number, which took part in the proceedings, and  
 “ incurred heavy expenses in the settlement. Suppose the charter  
 “ destroyed by a side wind in Parliament: it is now evident that its  
 “ assailants, the extremists of all kinds, will only find themselves  
 “ face to face with each other, and will be utterly unable to agree.  
 “ To invite all and sundry to come and pull down what has been  
 “ erected is one thing; it is quite another to form all and sundry  
 “ into a committee to build up anything in its place.”

From all this it appeared that the promoters of the  
 Albert Charter had quite failed to realise that it was  
*organised teaching claiming to be of University rank* that  
 was the object of the Society’s efforts, and not a recog-  
 nition of *institutions of University rank*, as Sir George  
 Young appeared to suppose.

It seemed, however, to be forgotten by those who  
 were complaining that the proposed new University  
 would do nothing for the University extension work,

that the Society as well as other Institutions such as the Birkbeck could, by means of the Council, in the words of the Commissioners, "be co-ordinated under a " University as their natural head which would " encourage them to do the work for which they are " best fitted, and would reward their work when " efficiently done with a public stamp of recognition " (par. 12). It was true that degrees could only be conferred on students who had pursued "a regular course of study" in one or other of the Colleges of the new University, since that was the fundamental ground of distinction between the Albert and the existing University of London; but it was, of course, in the power of the Council to follow the example of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, and to reduce the regular course of study required of ordinary students in the case of those who had pursued such a preliminary course of study under University extension lectures, or elsewhere, as might qualify them for special privileges, thus facilitating the attainment of degrees. It was by express provision an important part of the function of the new University to appoint Lecturers in the name of the University for disseminating University instruction, or to assist the Extension Society in doing so throughout the London district. This view of the powers and intentions of the Albert University was clearly set forth in a long article "from a correspondent" which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" for January 4th, 1892.

As a result of the adoption by the Conference of Mr. Spencer Hill's resolution, the Council of the Society, at its meeting on February 9th, agreed to the following petition to Parliament :—

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LONDON SOCIETY  
FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

SHEWETH :—

1. That this Society was founded in 1876, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., who still continues

President, for the purpose of bringing University Teaching within reach of those unable to attend ordinary Courses at a College, that it obtained for this purpose the co-operation of the three Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, who consented to appoint a Universities Joint Board, which continues to nominate Lecturers and Examiners, and directs generally the educational work of the Society; and that last year 13,000 Students entered for the Courses of Lectures, delivered at about seventy Centres in London and the suburbs.

2. That the Marquis of Ripon, the Bishop of Durham, and other representatives appointed by the Council of the Society, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on a University of London (1888) in support of the following contentions:--

(i) That there is a growing demand for teaching of the University type among evening students of both sexes, engaged during the day in various occupations.

(ii) That it is possible, by the method of teaching adopted under the University Extension Scheme, continued for a period of years, to give such evening students an education and training worthy of recognition in the curricula of studies prescribed for University degrees.

3. That the Royal Commission attached weight to this evidence, as is shown by Clause 12 of their Report.

4. That the draft Charter of the Albert University before your Honourable House disregards these important recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, and that in it no attempt is made to give practical effect to this wide conception of a University, by welding together the various educational agencies engaged in work of a University character in the Metropolis.

5. That, furthermore, under the provisions of the draft Charter, degrees are restricted to persons who shall have pursued a course of study "in a College in the University." While your Petitioners would strongly object to any lowering of the standard of degrees, they desire to point out that, by this restriction the University would be precluded from dealing effectually with the new educational demand, referred to by the Commissioners, which is becoming every day more urgent.

6. That your Petitioners respectfully submit that any Teaching University established should be clearly empowered to arrange approved Courses of study for degrees, suited to the needs of evening students, under Lecturers appointed or sanctioned by the University itself, at any suitable places in London, and that the Students pursuing such courses of study with a view to degrees should rank as "Students of the University" and, eventually, if they succeed in satisfying all the educational requirements



which may be prescribed by the University, should be permitted to proceed to its degrees.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Honourable House to present an Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will withhold Her assent from the Albert University Charter until amended on more comprehensive lines.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

The misconception as to the real object of the Society and of its relation to any University in London was strongly exemplified in the remarks made by Professor Karl Pearson in the article in "The Academy" already alluded to (p. 136):—

"The pettifogging character of the proposed University has brought a rapid Nemesis on its promoters in the form of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, or rather we ought to say of a group of its more energetic supporters. Not a stone has been left unturned by the extensionists to demonstrate that the proposed University is utterly bad unless university extension lectures and the University Extension Society be admitted 'as a college' to the proposed University. Claims have been made for the London University Extension which are utterly unwarranted by either the character of its work or by the type of its students. We admit fully the useful character of university extension lectures; they have stimulated thought and study in many minds; but to assert that their teaching is academic, or that they lead to research in themselves, as one journal has already done, only shows how hopelessly ignorant the world of political newspaper editors is either of what learning and research means, or of what university extension lectures really accomplish. Extension lectures are a valuable form of popular education, but no more in themselves academic training than reading a popular science series is a scientific education. . . . Their [*i.e.*, the promoters of the charter] scheme as remodelled by the committee of the London Extension Society (p. 155) becomes a gigantic night school, with peripatetic teachers and the inevitable magic lantern. This may be a popular idea of a University in the minds of Radical members of Parliament; but for anyone who values higher education it is pitiable. It is not the bulk of the university extension lecturers who claim incorporation in any teaching university for London. It is the restless activity of certain Extension enthusiasts who, in their strong belief in its future, have lost all sense of its true limits and all real appreciation of academic education. . . . The Albert Charter is bad enough; but the

“ Albert Charter *plus* the London Society for the Extension of  
 “ University Teaching means the perpetuation for long years of  
 “ academic confusion and of low standards of learning in the  
 “ teaching work of the metropolis.”

Such a description of the Society and its work called forth, as might have been expected, some kind of reply, and this appeared in the following number of “The Academy,” from Mr. J. Spencer Hill, who, agreeing with much that Professor Pearson had said in criticism of the Albert scheme, joined issue with him on the ground of the Extension Society:—

“ Professor Pearson’s apparent assumption,” he said, “ that the  
 “ University ideal which he lays down and that which is in the  
 “ minds of those ‘extension enthusiasts,’ who have a strong belief  
 “ in its future, are opposed and contradictory—is, I contend, quite  
 “ unfounded. The two may rather be looked upon as different  
 “ aspects of the same ideal. While on the one side the ideal  
 “ teaching university of London should be freed from collegiate  
 “ restrictions, and should be great enough to provide the highest  
 “ teaching and to retain the best teachers; on the other side, it  
 “ should, as the ‘extension enthusiasts’ contend, be wide enough  
 “ and broad enough to enable all classes of the inhabitants of  
 “ London to attend such lectures. Nor need there be any difficulty  
 “ in continuing a high standard of academic distinction with a  
 “ frank acceptance of the democratic conditions which are necessary  
 “ in a democratic age. Of these conditions the necessity of  
 “ providing evening instruction is imperative; and, indeed, there  
 “ seems to be no reason but custom, why University professors  
 “ should invariably lecture in the daytime. Professor Pearson’s  
 “ vision of a gigantic night-school with its peripatetic teachers,  
 “ however much it may be open to academic sarcasm, need not  
 “ imply an inferiority of academic teaching, and is—until some  
 “ ideal readjustment of the hours of labour, until some better  
 “ method be discovered—the only means of opening the doors of  
 “ academic instruction to that class of students, which must  
 “ always be a large one in London, who have to carry on their  
 “ higher education *pari passu* with the earning of their daily bread.  
 “ The active workers in the extension movement are as determined  
 “ as Professor Pearson to countenance no depreciation; and it is  
 “ because they are so entirely conscious of the present shortcomings  
 “ and deficiencies of the University Extension movement, unsup-  
 “ ported as it now is by academic recognition, that they are  
 “ anxious to see its scope widened, and its work consolidated by  
 “ that control and that guidance which only a real teaching

“ university can provide. And the nearer the new Teaching  
 “ University of London approaches Professor Pearson's ideal, the  
 “ stronger will be their determination to share in its privileges.”

An interesting contribution to the correspondence was furnished by Professor C. H. Herford, of University College, Aberystwyth, who, writing in the issue of January 2nd, 1892, supported the claims of the University Extension Society to have its work recognised by the new University. At the same time he fully agreed with Professor Pearson in admiration of the German University system, to which he admitted he owed much.

“ As a machinery for training original workers, the German,  
 “ and indeed the French, universities have admittedly no rival in  
 “ ours. In part this is due to the greater rarity among us of strong  
 “ scientific impulse, of fundamental curiosity—in spite of the extra-  
 “ ordinary sporadic development of it which from time to time  
 “ occurs. In part, however, it is due to the greater abundance among  
 “ us of the less vital and vivid form of the same impulse which we  
 “ know as the demand for culture. The more widely diffused want  
 “ has gained control of our universities and organised their teaching  
 “ for its own satisfaction. No one acquainted with academic and  
 “ non-academic society in England and Germany will deny that  
 “ they are separated by a far wider gulf in the latter than with us ;  
 “ in other words, that while the demand for the higher teaching is  
 “ with us at present far smaller, the demand for a kind of teaching  
 “ below the highest, yet relatively high, is far wider. . . . Now  
 “ with these differences any new university in England has assuredly  
 “ to reckon. It is the distinction of the London Society for the  
 “ Extension of University Teaching that it has reckoned with them  
 “ already, and ‘ extended ’ university teaching before there was, in  
 “ strictness, a teaching university to extend. The Society has from the  
 “ first claimed by its title to participate in the functions of a teaching  
 “ university. A teaching university is now to be founded ; and it  
 “ not unnaturally presses its claim. Far be it from me to ignore the  
 “ differences which must separate occasional from continuous work.  
 “ By all means let the practice of ‘ university extension ’ be dis-  
 “ tinguished from that of ‘ University teaching ’ in the strict sense.  
 “ But it is one thing to distinguish and another thing to isolate ;  
 “ and the vigorous performance of the higher function does not  
 “ at all exclude the equally vigorous performance of the lower in  
 “ another part of the organism. The German University is a  
 “ wonderfully potent, but structurally a simple, instrument. To  
 “ differentiate the type for the service of our own more complex



“wants is not to degrade it, and may even, with wise management, enrich and strengthen it.”

Further correspondence followed in subsequent issues of “The Academy,” but without adding much to the views already expressed by the several disputants. Professor Pearson objected “entirely to what Professor Herford terms the ‘lower function’ controlling the ‘higher function,’ or the ‘university extension’ having *per se* a large control over university teaching in the true sense. The higher may control and guide the lower; but the lower will look to its own ends, and if it be not held in bounds, ultimately extinguish the less popular, but none the less steady academic teaching and research. If the ‘Extensionists’ desired to throw out the charter, I for one would work with them; but they desire to amend an inefficient charter by adding themselves to it. That is what I term the degradation of the academic ideal in London.”

On February 1st, 1892, appeared in “The Times” a letter from Professor W. Ramsay, who had been a member of the Council of the London Extension Society, and was therefore conversant with the Society’s objects, giving an account of the character of the lectures, the method of choice of subject by popular vote, and other details of the work of the Society, concluding thus: “In stimulating intelligent curiosity, in directing reading, and in pointing the way to some more continuous method of instruction, such courses are useful, but at present, whatever may be done in the future, they are not university teaching. I conclude that the university extension courses are of a kind inadequate for degrees; that there is no guarantee of preliminary training; that they are in most cases too elementary, in others too special, for the purpose.”

In the course of a second article by Professor Pearson, in the “Pall Mall Gazette” of February 2nd, 1892, criticising generally the Albert Charter, occurred the following passage, which appeared to offer an approach to meeting the views of the Extensionists.

“The ‘Extensionists,’ unlike Convocation, are not anxious to crush *any* scheme for a teaching University in London, but they may readily defeat themselves, as well as the present scheme, by the demands they are making. If they succeed in throwing out the scheme on the ground that they are not represented upon the new University, they have got to reckon with the fact that the colleges will not consent to be co-ordinated with the ‘Extension Society,’ and then they can hardly propose to found a University in association with, say, the Birkbeck and Polytechnic Institutions. There are, in fact, only four bodies doing real academic work in London—namely, University College, King’s College, the Royal College of Science, and the Central Institute. The two latter

“ bodies are excellent both as to teachers and equipments, but they  
 “ show no signs, officially or unofficially, of desiring to enter the  
 “ Albert or any other scheme. This is bad for the new University,  
 “ but it is not the fault of the promoters of the charter. As for the  
 “ Birkbeck, the various mechanics’ institutes, and ladies’ colleges,  
 “ they are doing, no doubt, good work; but that work is not  
 “ academic, as is sufficiently indicated when we say that a teacher  
 “ at one of the latter has been known to lecture on mathematics,  
 “ and on physics, and on classics, at or about the same time. When  
 “ the Extensionists claim, therefore, not only for themselves but for  
 “ such institutions, representation on the new University, they are  
 “ desiring an *omnium gatherum* which would be simply grotesque  
 “ from the academic standpoint. But it must be remembered that  
 “ hitherto the Council of the London Society have not distinctly  
 “ stated their programme. Their non-official supporters first tell  
 “ us they are fighting for a principle, and then for a share in the  
 “ executive in conjunction with the Regent Street Polytechnic and  
 “ various other miscellaneous bodies. So far as the principle is  
 “ concerned their opposition ought to be met by a modification  
 “ in the charter, namely, the University ought to have power to  
 “ teach by its appointed lecturers in or outside the walls of a college  
 “ in such manner as it pleases, and to accept attendance at such  
 “ lectures as attendance at degree courses, when and how it thinks  
 “ fit. This power may be involved, but it certainly is not clearly  
 “ expressed, in the charter. It is necessary, not only with regard  
 “ to University Extension, but with regard to future University  
 “ teaching of the highest classes which it may be convenient to  
 “ undertake apart from the colleges. But, while the University  
 “ should take this power, it ought to be very careful that the  
 “ University Extension work to which it may give academic status  
 “ is very much above anything now accomplished by the London  
 “ Society. That society itself, especially as at present constituted,  
 “ ought not to be admitted to University representation, but a  
 “ University syndicate, as at Oxford or Cambridge, might be  
 “ instituted to carry on and develop its work, while a Crown  
 “ member or two of the University Senate might well be selected  
 “ from those having the confidence of the Extensionists and yet  
 “ admitted academic experience. The best way to meet the  
 “ opposition of the Extensionists, therefore, without reducing the  
 “ University into an *omnium gatherum*, is to accept their principle  
 “ by taking powers for extra-collegiate lecturing for degrees. to  
 “ endeavour to co-ordinate their society and institutions of like  
 “ calibre *under* the University, and at the same time safeguard their  
 “ interests by asking the Crown to consult Mr. Goschen before  
 “ appointing two or three of the Crown members.”

The suggestions of Professor Pearson, however, did not altogether satisfy Mr. Spencer Hill, who replied next day in the "Pall Mall Gazette" thus:—"Professor Pearson hardly appreciates the true position of the outside educational agencies such as the Birkbeck Institution, the City of London College, and the University Extension Society. It is, I think, clear that these institutions make no claim to complete inclusion in the University. At the same time they must not be entirely excluded. They are all essentially institutions for evening students, and in the case of all of them there is a percentage of students whose work reaches a very high standard. The Commissioners, indeed, expressly recognised that even the less important of these institutions would supply a sufficient number of qualified candidates for degrees. And here it should be insisted on that no lowering of the degree standard is asked for or is necessary; any motion in this direction is indeed as fatal as it is unnecessary. At the same time, these institutions might well be admitted as 'associated' (not 'constituent') colleges in the University, as the Commissioners in fact suggested.

"Lastly, the suggested widening of the extra-collegiate teaching with attendance at such lectures accepted as attendance at degree courses, together with the proposal to hand over such work as that of University Extension to a University Syndicate, is wholly admirable, and would no doubt satisfy many supporters of the movement who object to the Albert University scheme on these grounds. At the same time, I confess that, bearing in mind not only the vigour and resource and the power of adaptation to circumstances which the movement has shown, it seems to me that it would be essentially in the interests of the University itself much more than in the mere interests of the movement, that it should have from the commencement a representative on the University Council. The more so, indeed, is this desirable, for if the new University is to make its mark in the years to come it must be essentially a University for the people. It would seem, therefore, that the help which University Extension might thus be able to give the new University in directing its force into the best channels for meeting this, the great want of our times, would be of the greatest value, and supplies a cogent argument which should not be overlooked even by those who have the highest and the most academic conception of a University."

A more authoritative communication on the subject, which appeared in most of the daily papers, was the following:—

"In view of the erroneous statements which have been circulated with regard to the attitude of the London Society for the



“ Extension of the University Teaching, in relation to the proposed  
 “ Albert University, we think it desirable to make known the  
 “ grounds upon which we, the Council, are offering opposition to  
 “ the draft charter.

“ We desire to state at the outset in the most emphatic way  
 “ that we object strongly to any lowering of the standard for  
 “ degrees, and have the fullest conviction, based upon the experi-  
 “ ence of University Extension work carried on for fifteen years,  
 “ that it would be possible to make such arrangements as would  
 “ secure the maintenance of a high standard.

“ Our desire is that the University should be clearly empowered  
 “ to arrange approved courses of study for degrees, suited to the  
 “ needs of evening students, under lecturers appointed or sanctioned  
 “ by the University itself, at educational centres in different parts  
 “ of London, and that the students pursuing such courses of study  
 “ should rank as ‘students of the University,’ and, eventually, if  
 “ they succeed in satisfying all the educational requirements which  
 “ may be prescribed by the University, should be permitted to  
 “ proceed to degrees.

“ It will be seen that we do not ask that the University should  
 “ be compelled to establish or recognise for degree purposes work  
 “ on University Extension lines, but simply that it should have  
 “ power to do so.

“ The experience of the last twenty years has proved that there  
 “ is a growing demand for University teaching among evening  
 “ students of both sexes, engaged during the day in various  
 “ occupations, and we believe that a teaching University for  
 “ London ought to have ample powers to make provision for the  
 “ needs of such students by laying down for them curricula of  
 “ studies that would, if they satisfied all the necessary conditions,  
 “ entitle them to its degrees.

“ It is with a view to securing a scheme on more comprehen-  
 “ sive lines, adequate to the needs of London, that we are anxious  
 “ to obtain a revision of the Draft Albert University Charter,  
 “ and it appears to us that the proposed change of name to  
 “ Gresham University affords an opportunity for an enlargement of  
 “ the scope of the scheme.—We are, Sir,

“ On behalf of the Council of the London Society for the  
 Extension of University Teaching,

“ R1PON, Chairman.

“ R. D. ROBERTS, Sec.

“ February 15.”

In “ The Times ” for March 5th was published a memorandum by  
 Professor W. G. Adams, F.R.S., a member of the Universities’ Joint

Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, which definitely showed what claims the Society had to be considered as providing teaching of University standard; although Lord Ripon subsequently wrote to "The Times" to say that it was "strongly confirmatory of the justice of our plea."

" Memorandum.

" What is the position in regard to University education which  
" is taken up by the Society for the Extension of University Teaching  
" in London ?

" This society supplements teaching by lectures, by the addition  
" of a conversational class after the lecture, and encourages the  
" students to do weekly papers on the subject of the lecture.

" To encourage this work, various certificates have been offered—

" (1) Certificates of study for success in one course of lectures  
in one term.

" (2) Sessional certificates for a complete session's work.

" (3) Certificates of continuous study, each equivalent to four  
sessional certificates.

" Of these sessional certificates three were granted in 1889, neither  
" of the candidates who gained them proceeding any further.

" In 1890, 26 sessional certificates were granted in botany, and  
" 20 sessional certificates in all the other subjects of study. Of  
" the 26 certificate-holders in botany, not one has proceeded any  
" further in that or in any other subject.

" Of the 20 other certificate-holders only ten obtained certificates  
" of study during the next Michaelmas term, and of these only one  
" completed the course so as to get his second sessional certificate  
" in the summer of 1891.

" In 1891 the number of sessional certificates granted has been  
" 78, one half of which were awarded to women. The above facts  
" show that the certificate of continuous study, which is to take  
" the place of four sessional certificates, is not yet required, seeing  
" that at present there is only one student who has obtained sessional  
" certificates of two years' study.

" If it be asked what amount of study this sessional certificate  
" represents, it appears that certificates of study are awarded in  
" connection with a course of ten lectures and classes. Sessional  
" certificates are given for two such courses with a supplementary  
" summer course. Thus, a sessional certificate is granted for work  
" in connection with 30 lectures and classes once a week.

" A certificate of continuous study is to be granted for attending  
" 120 lectures and classes once a week in four several sessions or  
" years.

" What is this, compared with a course of lectures in a University  
" or college, on any single important subject of study ?

“Take, for instance, English literature, or modern history, or chemistry, &c. In each there would be a course of at least 60 lectures a year, and in mathematics, or Latin and Greek, and other important subjects, at least 120 lectures in each year, in any college which puts forward study in those subjects as qualifying for a University degree.

“Then, as regards sciences such as chemistry, physics, or physiology, it is evident that no thorough study in these subjects can be carried on without permanent buildings, for in each case a laboratory is absolutely required in which the students themselves can do practical work.

“Seeing that the certificate of continuous study has not yet been gained by any student, and, in fact, has only just been prepared, it is somewhat early to lay down how many courses of continuous study of 120 lectures and classes each, or how many such four-year periods may be regarded as qualifying for a University degree. It is clear that either the degree must be given for insufficient work, or the time of getting it must be spread over such a lengthened period that the candidate might have been spending his years more profitably than in striving after a degree.”

The “Spectator” in an article on the proposed new University, on February 20th, whilst admitting that the claims of the Society from its point of view were not unreasonable, demurred to the claim that the instruction given was “of a University character,” or that attendance at their evening classes was “entitled to count as a substantial part of a qualification for a degree.” “The Committee of the Association, however, have a right to claim that any local scheme which undertakes to guide and control the higher education of the metropolis shall recognise their work.”

But enough has been said to show the views held as to the Extension Society's work and claims, which found considerable support in the pronouncement of the Royal Commissioners in clause 12 of their Report.

#### COMMITTEE FOR OPPOSING THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY CHARTER.

Towards the end of the year 1891, Mr. J. Spencer Hill, whose name has previously been mentioned in connection with the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, was active in arousing opposition to the Albert Charter on a variety of grounds, of which the Extension Society's interests was only one; though he was in great measure instrumental in inducing that Society to petition Parliament against the Charter,



and carried on as we have seen a correspondence in the columns of "The Academy" and elsewhere with Prof. Karl Pearson in support of the Society's claims to have its work recognised in any new University in London. In the course of a short time he succeeded in interesting others in his campaign, chiefly on sectarian grounds, and early in January 1892 the following circular letter was issued:—

#### THE PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

SIR,

It is proposed to found a new University for the metropolis, to be styled The Albert University, and the Draft Charter has been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council; subject, however, to the veto of Parliament. It will be laid before Parliament at the commencement of the approaching Session, and, unless an Address to the Crown in opposition thereto be presented within 30 days thereafter, the Charter may be granted.

From the accompanying statement it will be seen that the scheme violates the spirit of the Universities' Tests Act, 1871; while it is also objectionable on educational grounds.

Should you concur in the opinion that steps should be taken to prevent the granting of the charter, we invite your attendance at a Conference, to be held on Monday afternoon, the 18th of January, at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock.

We are, yours truly,

JAMES HEYWOOD.

W. J. COLLINS, M.D., B.Sc.

J. SPENCER HILL.

W. G. LEMON, LL.B., B.A.

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL, M.A.

J. ALLANSON PICTON, M.A.

E. LYULPH STANLEY, B.A.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

ALFRED J. SHEPHEARD.

T. B. NAPIER, LL.D.

R. VAUGHAN PRICE, M.A., LL.B.

JOSEPH ANGUS, M.A., D.D.

ALFRED CAVE, B.A., D.D.

HENRY R. REYNOLDS.

J. D. MCCLURE, B.A.

W. F. MOULTON, M.A., D.D.

E. H. BUSK, M.A., LL.B.

P.S.—Communications may be addressed to Mr. J. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street; or to Mr. J. Spencer Hill, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.

(1) It ignores the recommendations of the Royal Commission which considered the whole question in 1889. Two alternative schemes were then suggested—(a) the establishment of a great teaching university for London, by remodelling the existing University, and including under it, as the central authority, the various

institutions for higher teaching in London; (b) the proposal of University and King's Colleges that they should, practically, themselves be erected into a new university. The Commissioners reported in favour of the first alternative, but recommended that, if that solution were not adopted, they should be allowed to make a further report. The proposal of the Commissioners has not yet been found to be practicable, but their desire to make a further report has been disregarded, and the Committee of the Privy Council have approved a draft charter practically embodying the scheme of the two Colleges. (2) It violates the spirit of the Act of 1871, which abolished all ecclesiastical tests in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, "and the colleges therein." It does, indeed, provide that no religious tests shall be imposed by the University, but there is no similar provision for the colleges of which it is to be composed. The denominational colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are separate from the University, but in this new University the colleges would practically be the University, and the teaching staff of the colleges, would, *ipso facto*, form a large proportion of the Council of the University. Nevertheless, it is expressly provided (section 25) that "a college in the University" shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the "Council, except as regards the regulations for the duration and "nature of the studies to be required of the students of the college "as a qualification for University degrees or distinctions." King's College is a strictly Church of England institution, section 12 of its Act stating that "No person who does not declare himself to "be a member of the Church of England shall be competent "to . . . fill any office in the college except professorships of "Oriental literature and modern languages." Therefore, the University in which no tests are to be allowed will actually be, to a very large extent, a denominational corporation; with about one-half of its teachers and a considerable proportion of its governing body bound by ecclesiastical restrictions. (3) The scheme appears to have been planned solely in the interests of the two colleges named, and practically gives to them and to the medical schools the control of university teaching in London, to the exclusion of the other institutions for the higher teaching in London enumerated by the Commissioners. No plan for a teaching university in London can be satisfactory unless it is based on the combination of the recognised institutions for higher teaching in the metropolis, under the headship of the University. (4) While the University is to be founded to provide and encourage systematic teaching, no provision whatever is made for University professors in any subject. It may appoint lecturers, but the only professors will be those appointed by the colleges and medical schools, and

even they will be recognised, not as teachers, but only as possible members of the consultative bodies known as the "Assemblies of the Faculties." (5) Parliament should therefore be asked to address the Crown against the granting of the Charter, and on the following grounds: (a) It has been prepared contrary to the express recommendation of the Royal Commissioners; (b) it has been framed in the interests of two only out of the many institutions for higher teaching in London, and which are excluded from all share in the government of the University; (c) professing to found a teaching university, it makes no provision for teaching, and requires no guarantees for efficient study; (d) it is in flagrant violation of the principle of religious equality, and its adoption would, therefore, be a distinctly retrograde measure.

A glance at the names of the conveners of the meeting would suffice to suggest that the alleged violation of the spirit of the Tests Act was the dominant motive in the minds of the signatories. With them were also the leaders of the opposition in Convocation who had already wrecked the Senate's scheme for the improvement of the University and were now engaged on the same purpose in regard to the Albert Charter. Referring to the proposed Conference the "Daily News," in a leading article on January 16th, stated that it was "called chiefly " by those who object to what they regard as the " sectarian exclusiveness the scheme embodies, but they " are joined by those who regard the proposal as 'crude " and inadequate' in an educational sense."

The following account of the Conference is taken from the "Daily Chronicle" of January 19th. Mr. C. S. Roundell, who presided, had been member of Parliament for Grantham, and took an active part in promoting the abolition of ecclesiastical tests at Oxford and Cambridge; he had also been Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed in 1872 to inquire into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the colleges and halls therein, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Cleveland.

A conference of the opponents of the proposed Albert University for London was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, under the presidency of Mr. Charles S. Roundell, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College.



Among those present were Mr. G. O. Morgan, M.P., Mr. J. Stuart, M.P., Dr. Napier, Mr. E. L. Stanley, Mr. Picton, M.P., the Rev. W. F. Adeney (New College), Dr. Vaughan Price, Mr. Carvell Williams, Dr. Cave, Dr. Clifford, Dr. Collins, the Rev. Mr. Ruddy (Caterham School), Dr. Morrison, Dr. Angus, Mr. Spencer Hill, the Rev. W. F. Clarkson, &c.

The following resolutions, which were in print, were placed in the hands of those present as being intended to be moved and spoken to as a whole, but to be put separately:—

“I.—That this conference, while strongly desiring a teaching university for London, expresses both surprise and regret that, on the University of London having declined to apply for a new charter, extending its functions in accordance with the suggestion of the Royal Commission appointed in 1888, instead of the subject being remitted to the Commissioners for further inquiry, as suggested by them, a Committee of the Privy Council has, at the request of University College and King's College, approved of a draft charter, constituting such colleges, with certain medical schools, a university, with the name of ‘The Albert University.’”

“II.—That the scheme of the proposed university is, on several grounds, open to serious objection. (a) No attempt is made to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners that there should be co-ordinated under a university, as their natural head, the various institutions for higher teaching in the metropolis. (b) While the university is professedly to be founded to provide ‘systematic teaching and methods of study, for the efficiency of ‘which it should become responsible,’ no adequate provision is made for teaching by the university, which is not empowered to appoint professors of its own, who would increase both its efficiency and its attractiveness. (c) Although the charter prohibits tests of religious belief, or profession, in the university, it admits King's College—which excludes from all its offices any person ‘who does ‘not declare himself to be a member of the Church of England’—as a constituent college, and assigns to it an important place in the government of the university. The charter will, therefore, practically have the effect of contravening the principle affirmed by the Legislature in the Universities' Tests Act, 1871, which enacted that no person should be ‘required to belong to any specified church, ‘sect, or denomination,’ in order to enjoy the right or privilege in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, or any college therein.”

“III.—That, to secure the foundation of a teaching university, adequate to the wants, and worthy of the metropolis, and free from sectarianism, it is essential that the proposed Albert University charter should not be granted, and that, therefore, Parliament should

be called upon to exercise its power of veto ; with a view to further inquiry, and to the preparation of a scheme free from the objections now stated."

"IV.—That a committee to take the requisite steps for the purpose be now appointed."

Letters concurring in the objects of the conference were read from a number of gentlemen holding prominent positions in different parts of the country in connection with the subject of higher education.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were met to give public expression to the volume of opinion which both in London and in the country had been gathering against this ill-starred proposal for a teaching university for London. They objected to it in the interests of education, and also in so far as it infringed the spirit of the Universities' Tests Act of 1871—that charter of religious freedom by which they most strongly held. Surely it would be a great evil to multiply universities. What was wanted in the interests of science and education was one university for London, the danger of multiplying such institutions being that they would have an inevitable tendency to lower the standard of university studies, and to degrade university degrees. They complained that the Government had set aside and disregarded the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners that, in a certain event which had happened, the consideration of this great matter should be remitted to the Commissioners. They had also to complain that when the charter was before the Committee of Privy Council no proper reference was made to the bodies and persons interested in the matter, and that in consequence there had been no adequate discussion of the question. At the present moment there was a feeling of apathy and indifference among the people at large on this subject. It seemed as if the English people did not realise the great importance of the issue raised, and one of his points was this—that if, owing to a want of proper attention on the part of the public, the charter should pass through Parliament without objection or alteration, such a result would be fraught with injury to the best interests of the Church of England, inasmuch as undue advantage would be taken of this movement to further the interests of that Church. What they wanted was a teaching university for London that should be worthy of the greatest capital in the world, and to secure the co-ordination of the various institutions for higher education in London under a university as their natural head. Having examined the provisions of the charter, with the view of showing in what respect it failed to meet the general requirements of the metropolis, the chairman strongly objected to the fact that no provision was made for the establishment of

university professors, although there was power to appoint lecturers. He also took exception to the proposal for the constitution of the council of the university, which, in addition to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, was to consist of forty members, of whom no fewer than eighteen members were to be appointed directly or indirectly by the two colleges. As to the question of religious tests, the governing body would, under the clauses of the charter, be necessarily tainted with the sectarian element because one of the colleges, over which the council could exercise no jurisdiction, was strictly bound down by religious tests. He asked those present whether they were prepared to allow King's College, as a seminary of the Church of England, to have a substantial share in the government of the new university. He was inclined to think, although there was some doubt upon the point, that under the charter the council of the university could establish a faculty and school of theology, which, under the circumstances, would necessarily fall into the hands of King's College. Reviewing the whole matter, he objected to the charter, because it disregarded the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, because it had not been framed after that full and free discussion which was indispensable on so important a question; that it was framed in the interests of the two colleges, one of which was a seminary of the Church of England; that it was further framed in evasion of the law of the land in regard to religious tests; that it threw away the opportunity of erecting one great teaching university worthy of the capital of the United Kingdom; that it would establish in its place a smaller university on a plan of itself unacceptable, and would block the way to the settlement of the question on those broad lines which the Royal Commissioners had sketched out, and which commended themselves as the only true solution of a question, not only of metropolitan, but of national importance. In conclusion, the chairman said what was now necessary to be done was to appeal to Parliament against this one-sided, unstatesmanlike, and retrograde proposal.

Mr. E. L. Stanley then moved as a whole the resolutions given above.

This motion was seconded by Mr. J. Stuart, M.P., and having been afterwards supported by Dr. Collins, Mr. G. O. Morgan, M.P., Mr. Carvell Williams, Mr. Picton, M.P., Mr. Haysman, and others the various resolutions were then put seriatim, and carried unanimously; and a further resolution was adopted agreeing to the appointment of a committee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The committee appointed at the Conference was soon at work under the chairmanship of Mr. C. S. Roundell with Mr. J. Spencer Hill as Secretary, and in the following



month it distributed widely the following circular and statement with a covering letter in which the recipient was desired at once to communicate with his parliamentary representative, irrespective of politics, to secure his support of the intended motion in opposition to the Charter, and to influence other electors and public bodies to act similarly. The documents, it may be stated, were subsequently put in before the Gresham Commission and printed in the Appendix (pp. 116, 117) to their report :—

#### THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY DRAFT CHARTER.

Committee Room,  
36, Outer Temple, Strand.

SIR,

THE Committee for opposing the grant of the Albert University Charter in its present form invite your attention to the following statement :—

A Draft Charter for the establishment of a Teaching University for London is about to be laid upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament; and, unless within thirty days thereafter an address be presented by either House praying Her Majesty to withhold her approval, the Charter will pass the Great Seal.

The main grounds of objection to the provisions of the proposed Charter are as follows :—

1. That the Recommendation of the Royal Commissioners that, in an event which has since happened, “if your Majesty should think fit to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed to make inquiry for our further consideration, we should be at liberty to make to your Majesty a further report,” has been disregarded.
2. That the only basis for the establishment of a University worthy of the Metropolis as laid down by the Commissioners, namely, the “co-ordination” of “the greater teaching agencies for the Metropolis” under “a University, as their natural head” has likewise been disregarded.
3. That, having regard to the past history and present character of University College and King’s College, the erection of these two Colleges, along with the Medical Schools, as the constituent elements and nucleus of the new University, affords no adequate guarantee for the advancement of the higher education of London.

4. That, under the proposed Charter for a Teaching University, no provision is made for University teaching, except by Lecturers designated for subordinate purposes; and thus a University Professoriate, which, in the opinion of the Oxford Commissioners in 1852, is "necessary for any healthy and complete system of University Reform": and, in the opinion of the Cambridge Commissioners of the same year, "should be the exponent of what is highest and best in the condition of Literature and Science," is set aside in the interest of the Colleges.
5. In place of this University Professoriate, which, according to these high authorities, is so essential a part of a University, the University will be dependent for its teaching on the Professors of the Colleges, in the appointment of whom it itself will have no voice. The attraction to the University of men of eminence, and their independence when appointed, is thus hindered and compromised.

It is in this respect that the Religious Tests of King's College come into prominence; inasmuch as they will operate as a bar to intellectual freedom and educational progress. The mere existence of a denominational College in an undenominational University may not, in itself, be open to objection. But the cases of Keble College and Selwyn College, which have no legal status in relation to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, serve to show that the recognition of any claim on the part of King's College, or of any similar institution, in its own right, to a share, and that a substantial share, in the government of a University is contrary to precedent, and is opposed to public policy.

6. That, under the provisions of the Charter, the two Colleges will have, not only a virtual monopoly of the appointment of the University teachers (except in Medicine), but also a predominant voice in the University Council; together with control over the Assemblies of Faculties (that of Medicine being again excepted), the Boards of Studies, the Examinations, and the admission of other constituent bodies as members of the University.
7. That the constitution of the University out of twelve Colleges, ten of which are Medical Schools, whilst in the other two the Medical Faculty is an important if not a predominant factor, will have the effect of investing that Faculty with an undue ascendancy. Such a limitation is not only antagonistic to the broad policy indicated by the Royal Commissioners, but, as has been elsewhere observed, "in no British University has the degree-giving power hitherto

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“ been intrusted to a body in which a single Faculty is  
“ thus made paramount.”

Lastly, these objections will be seen to be made in the interests  
of Learning and Education, and to be also in accordance  
with the letter and spirit of the Recommendations of the  
Royal Commissioners.

The opposition to the Charter in its present form is not a party  
question ; it is not even a London question ; but one of national  
concern, calling for a settlement upon lines, and in a manner worthy  
of the greatness of the Capital.

It is, therefore, hoped that your influence will be exerted to  
prevent the granting of this Draft Charter, and to secure further  
enquiry into the whole subject.

On behalf of the Committee,

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL, *Chairman*.

J. SPENCER HILL, *Secretary*.

*February 1892.*

### THE CASE AGAINST THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY DRAFT CHARTER.

*The Royal Commission of 1889.*

I. During the last few years there has been a movement for the  
establishment in London of a Teaching University, to supplement  
the work of the existing University of London. In 1889 a Royal  
Commission was appointed to consider the whole question. Broadly  
speaking, two alternative schemes were under its consideration.  
One was the remodelling of the University of London, so that it  
should include within it a great Teaching University, co-ordinating  
under itself the various institutions for academical teaching in the  
metropolis. The other was embodied in a petition of King's  
College and University College, that they should be formed by  
themselves into the new University. The Commissioners reported  
in favour of the former, and indicated the lines on which the new  
University might be founded. In the event of the University of  
London consenting to be so remodelled, they recommended “that  
“ no other university be now established in London, and that  
“ the petition of University College and King's College be not  
“ granted.” In the contrary event, that the issue should be for  
the present reserved, and that the matter should be remitted to  
them for a further report.

The Senate of London University accordingly prepared a scheme,  
differing however, in important particulars from that outlined by  
the Commissioners. This was submitted to the Convocation of  
the University, and rejected by that body on the 12th of May 1891.



Thereupon the two Colleges at once carried their petition of the Privy Council, and within a very few weeks their Charter was approved. It is important to note that no other teaching institution in London, with the single exception of Bedford College, received notice of, or was represented at the inquiry. The result was the present draft Charter; under which King's College and University College, with the ten medical schools of the London hospitals, are erected into a University.

*The Exclusion of other Educational Bodies.*

II. An essential feature of the scheme outlined by the Royal Commission was the co-ordination under the University, as their natural head, of all the institutions for higher teaching in London. This wise conception of a University has been set aside in favour of one founded on a narrow collegiate basis; the inadequacy of which for the special needs of London is shown by the present languishing condition of the two Colleges which will have the conduct of the new experiment. The Charter provides that the course of study required for degrees can (except for medical students) be pursued only in the class-rooms of these two Colleges. This single fact at once places the proper organisation of academical teaching, of which there are many centres in London, outside the purview of the University. Any impetus, therefore, which may be given to the two Colleges will be at the cost of the discouragement of educational effort elsewhere.

*The Position and Credentials of the two Colleges.*

III. That this statement of the case is not too strong may be seen from a consideration of the constitution of the University Council, as provided by the draft Charter. It is to be thus composed:—The Chancellor and the High Steward of the University (*ex-officio*); nominees of the Crown—probably eight in number; three representatives of each of the two Colleges; one representative of each of the ten Medical Schools; four representatives of each of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine—the Faculties consisting of the College Professors, and, in the case of the Medical Faculty, of the Professors of the two Colleges and the Medical Schools; one representative each of the Inns of Court and of the Incorporated Law Society (if they so please). The effect is to give to the two Colleges, directly and indirectly, eighteen representatives, or a practical predominance in the governing body of the University. How far this position is justified by the actual achievements of the Colleges may be gathered from the fact, taken from figures in their official Calendars, that these two Colleges together, omitting Theology, possess at the present time a total of

about 150 students who aim at a University degree—a number which, while the Colleges stand apart, unsupported by the other teaching institutions of London, would seem insufficient to merit the status and privileges of a University. And that this is generally true of the two Colleges is emphasised in the current “Quarterly Review,” which states that “both Colleges are languishing for lack of students,” and that “the number of day students in the departments of Arts or General Literature who are pursuing a regular course of liberal education is comparatively small, and shows no tendency to increase.”

*A University without University Professors.*

IV. But, apart from the question of the efficiency of the two Colleges which are to control the new University, it will be fatally handicapped at its very start. For the very first requirement of a University is that it shall possess a strong and independent Professoriate; whereas under this Charter there will be no University Professors (though lecturers for subordinate work may be appointed if thought fit); and no power is taken to appoint them. The University, therefore, will be dependent for its teaching on the existing Professors of the two Colleges, appointed as at present by each College for itself, and in the case of King's College under a strict religious test. The University has no voice in their appointment, and no security for their efficiency. The alleged parallel of the Victoria University, in which the Professors of the several University Colleges at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds are the Professors of the University, does not hold good. A division of the Professoriate is in that case unavoidable. But in London such a system is unnecessary and, therefore, indefensible, and can only be regarded as a sacrifice of the interests of education to those of the two Colleges. It is impossible for mere College Professorships, deprived of University status, to take the high rank which ought to belong to a London Professoriate. They can rarely hope to attract men of the highest eminence, and, if the Albert University is established in the form proposed, London must be prepared to see her best teachers still drawn away, as they are at present, to other Universities.

*Religious Tests and University Education.*

V. The proposed admission of King's College, with its strict system of religious tests, to a leading position in the University, has occasioned much just criticism. It cannot be defended by the precedents of Keble College, Oxford, or Selwyn College, Cambridge. For between the position of King's College, with its three direct and six indirect representatives on the University Council, and that

of Keble or Selwyn Colleges there is no real analogy. In the first place, the position of "constituent Colleges," with direct representation on the Council of the University, has no counterpart at Oxford or Cambridge. Secondly, Keble and Selwyn Colleges are not, in the full sense of the term, Colleges in the University. Their heads do not rank as Heads of Colleges, and are not eligible to the Vice-Chancellorship. Thirdly, the denominational Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge are but one or two among many more important; whereas King's College is one of the two constituent Colleges (excluding the Medical Schools) of which the Albert University is to be composed. Allowing that a denominational College might properly find a place in an undenominational University, to give it a share, and that a substantial share, in the government of the University is clearly opposed to the spirit of modern legislation. Lastly, in the Albert University—unlike Oxford and Cambridge—the Professors of the Colleges would be the University Professors; at least, it will have no others. One half of those Professors in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Law would be the Professors of King's College, and would continue to be appointed, as at present, subject to those religious tests which the Charter itself forbids the University to impose. The question of the King's College tests, therefore, becomes of prime importance to the interests of learning and education in the University. For the imposition of a religious test means in our day the closing of the door of the University in many cases to the most eminent men, and thereby the weakening of the authority and independence of the entire Professoriate.

#### *The Cheapening of Degrees.*

VI. With its teaching power thus crippled, and its status compromised, there is every reason to fear that, in order to attract students to itself, and from its natural rival, the University of London, the standard of degrees in the Albert University will be unduly lowered. And, indeed, with regard to the Medical Faculty, this degradation of the standard—this "traffic in medical degrees," to use the words of the "Standard"—will almost certainly follow from the well-known circumstances of medical education in London. These apprehensions are confirmed by the official utterances of prominent promoters of the scheme, who have not hesitated to purchase the co-operation of the Medical Schools by the ominous suggestion that the mere qualification granted by the General Medical Council shall also qualify candidates (*per saltum*) for the Albert M.D. degree.



*Summary.*

VII. To sum up. (1) The Albert University Draft Charter has been approved in disregard of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and after an enquiry at which several of the institutions primarily interested were not represented. (2) Setting aside the scheme sketched by the Commission, it gives the practical control of the University to two Colleges in which the public has not the fullest confidence. (3) Though professedly a Teaching University, it can appoint no University Professors, and is dependent for its teaching on the staffs of the Colleges, over which it has no control; (4) by perpetuating sectarian restrictions it lessens the efficiency of its university teaching; while (5) there is serious reason to fear a depreciation in the standard of its degrees, more especially in the Medical Faculty.

Such a scheme ought not to be permitted to pass into law, and it is hoped that the friends of education everywhere will do their utmost to secure its rejection, with a view to the introduction of a scheme founded on more comprehensive lines.

Committee for opposing the Albert  
University Charter,  
36, Outer Temple, Strand,  
February 1892.

When it came to be known that the Joint Grand Gresham Committee were willing to co-operate with the promoters of the Albert Charter, on the understanding that the proposed new University should be called the Gresham University (p. 263), "The Committee for opposing the Albert University charter" resolved—"That the proposed inclusion of Gresham College in the Albert University scheme does nothing to remove the objections which have been taken to the charter as at present drafted; but on the contrary strengthens the demand for a reconsideration of the entire question."

The action of the Gresham Grand Committee led to the publication in the daily papers of the following letter from the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple, D.D.) to the Lord Mayor, which in its turn evoked a critical communication from Mr. Roundell and a reply thereto from the Bishop. The correspondence is worthy of record

as showing the opposite standpoints from which the question was regarded.

"Fulham Palace, Feb. 13.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—I desire to express my gratitude to you and others who have acted with you for the part that you have lately taken in the proposal to unite the London Colleges, King's and University, with the old Gresham foundation, and thus form what is certain to become a great teaching University for the City and for the whole metropolis. The Gresham University, besides having the advantage of a well-known and honoured name, will at once possess a central position of great dignity and several excellent professorships which have done good work in times gone by and will have openings for doing still better work in times to come. On the other hand, King's College and University College will become for the first time constituent parts of an institution similar in character to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, capable both of supplying the highest kind of literary and scientific teaching and also of certifying the results by granting degrees to its own students.

"The University of London does excellent work in examining all comers and appraising their attainments. But the highest kind of teaching, which aims at formation of mind, cannot find free play for itself under a system which subordinates the teacher to the examiner. Such a system has a perpetual tendency to give a mechanical character both to the teaching and to its results. Originality and freshness in the teaching is killed by the perpetual necessity of paying regard, not to the subject that is to be taught, but to the examination that is to be passed.

"The business of the Gresham University will be to gradually combine all the higher teaching given by the various agencies now at work in London and to bring them into harmonious relations with one another as rapidly as their own consent can be obtained and their constitutions have been settled. An institution, to be a constituent part of a University, must have a definite aim, a legal position, a formed constitution, and must be prepared to carry its instruction to the University level. It would be out of place to admit a mere school for boys on the one hand or a mere series of classes on the other. But there is a great deal doing in London at present which will rapidly find its place in the new University when once that University shall have been formed and set to work.

"The two colleges and the Gresham foundation are the right nucleus of the new institution. The Gresham professorships exist for the very purpose of giving the kind of instruction wanted, and, had they been early incorporated into a body that could

grant degrees, would undoubtedly now be holding a much more conspicuous place than they do. The colleges are engaged in the actual work, and they have never yet been able to show their true merit because they have steadily refused to lower their instruction by making the passing of an examination the one purpose of its being given.

"I have no doubt that the Gresham University will steadily and rapidly become a living educational power of high value. It will gather round it traditions and characteristics of its own, will inspire its students with enthusiasm for studies of the highest kind, will adapt all that is most excellent in existing systems to the needs of London and of those who dwell in London, and will make its degrees rank everywhere with those that rank highest.

"I hope that nothing will induce you or your friends to hesitate in carrying forward what you have begun. The objections that you have to deal with are utterly without substance, and the opposition that you may encounter will be made by those who will one day rejoice that you disregarded them

"I am, my Lord Mayor, your obedient servant,

" F. LONDON.

"The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor."

" 16, Curzon Street, Mayfair, Feb. 17.

"MY DEAR BISHOP,—The great authority which you possess in all educational matters gives weight to the statement, in your letter to the Lord Mayor, that 'the objections which he has to deal with,' in regard to the Albert University, 'are utterly without substance.'

"So many persons, however, hold these objections, irrespective of Party, and unconnected with existing Institutions, either in London or the Provinces, that I venture to put them before you in summary form.

"Under the proposed Charter, this Teaching University will be without University teachers. That, of itself, strikes at the root of any worthy conception of a great University. And it is in fundamental opposition to the judgment of the Royal Commissioners for Oxford and Cambridge, whose reports in 1852 still hold their ground as documents of the highest authority.

"In place of a body of Professors, appointed by the University and possessing the status of University officers, there are to be teachers, in the appointment of whom the University will have no voice—Collegiate teachers, and, in the case of King's College, limited by previous subscription to the formularies of the Church of England. King's College and University College, along with the Medical Schools, will not only be the nucleus of the new University, but will, directly and indirectly, have a predominant voice in its government ;



and, moreover, under the Charter as it stands, will be the sole guarantees to the public for the independence and high standard of the Degrees in Arts and Science.

"I am but giving expression to an opinion widely diffused in adding that the character and antecedents of the two Colleges in whose interests mainly this Charter has been devised are not such as to inspire confidence in their ability to develop the new University upon those lines which you in your letter so well mark out—namely, that 'the business of the Gresham University will be to gradually ' combine all the higher teaching given by the various agencies now ' at work in London, and to bring them into harmonious relations ' with one another, as rapidly as their own consent can be obtained, ' and their constitutions have been settled.'

"And it may be fairly assumed that the indisposition to trust the two Colleges as the principal formative elements of the new University was shared by the Royal Commissioners themselves. Not only do they recommend that, in a certain event, the subject should be remitted to themselves for their consideration and report, but (in a paragraph of their Report, No. 13, to which sufficient attention has not been given) they appear distinctly to negative the proposals made by the University and King's Colleges.

"These objections, you will observe, are made exclusively in the interests of the higher education of London; and, if I may be permitted to speak of myself, I beg to add that I write as a University man, interested in all that concerns education, and without any other interest or prepossession whatsoever.

"The inclusion of Gresham College in the scheme modifies some of these objections. But the public have no information as to the share which Gresham College will have in the government of the University, or as to its relation to the other Colleges. And the action of the authorities of Gresham College seems to give increased force to the demand made for an enlargement of the scope of the scheme.

"I propose to publish this letter, with any reply which you may be good enough to send me.

"I am, my dear Bishop, yours very truly,

"CHARLES S. ROUNDELL.

"The Lord Bishop of London."

"Fulham Palace, S.W., 22nd February.

"MY DEAR ROUNDELL,—I could not answer your letter at once, because Convocation was sitting, and busy as I am at all times, I am at that time quite unable to attend to anything but ordinary routine duties, and I am much obliged by your willingness to grant my request of a few days' delay.

"I have no doubt that you write as a University man, interested in all that concerns education, and without any other interest or prepossession whatever; and that there are others who take your view, irrespective of Party, and unconnected with existing Institutions, is probable enough. But I venture to doubt the statement that there are many. I have discussed the matter with not a few, and until you wrote to me, I never met one opponent who did not clearly show that he fell under one category or the other.

"The Gresham University, you urge, will be without University teachers, and this, you say, strikes at the root of any worthy conception of a great University and is in fundamental opposition to the Royal Commissioners for Oxford and Cambridge in 1852.

"To say that the absence of University teachers strikes at the root of any working conception of a great University does not seem to help the discussion much. An abstract proposition like this means very different things, according to the mode in which the words are defined.

"The authority of the Royal Commissioners is weighty enough; but in order to understand and apply it, it is necessary to look at the circumstances in which their opinion was given, and, perhaps, also to the results of the adoption of their recommendations.

"Now, when the Commissioners visited Oxford—and you will let me confine myself to Oxford, which we both know best, and which illustrates what I have to say quite as well as if I included Cambridge also—they found the whole teaching of the University practically in the hands of the College tutors, supplemented by private tuition. The College tutors in each College were appointed by the Fellows from among themselves. The Fellows were elected on a system which made no pretence of selection by merit. The result was what may be called the teaching staff of the University was visibly below the requirements of the best education. It was clearly imperative to remedy this as speedily as possible, and there was clearly only one way of doing this, namely, to create a body of teachers who should be independent of the Colleges, still hampered as they were by the restrictions imposed on them by founders' wills, and whose teaching should be open to every member of the University.

"It is certainly quite necessary to satisfy any fit conception of a great University that its teaching staff should consist of the best men that could be got, and that the arrangements should be such as to obtain such men, and to keep them when obtained.

"The Professorships and Readerships, founded in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, are in the appointment of various Boards of Selection, in many of which the Colleges that have supplied the needful endowments are represented. There

are a few Professorships, indeed, of older foundation that are directly appointed by the University itself, in Convocation assembled; but I never heard any one maintain that this was the best nor even a good mode of appointment.

“And now turning from 1852 to the interval that has elapsed since then, it is plain to every observer that the foundation of many new Professorships, though necessary then and of great value since, has not done nearly so much for Oxford as the two great changes of opening the Fellowships to merit and allowing the Fellows to marry. The first has brought the ablest men easily and naturally to the front, so that suitable men for the work of teaching can always be found, and the second has enabled those men, when found, to make teaching the business of their lives.

“When we apply the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners of 1852 to the case of the London Colleges in the proposed new University, we find that these Colleges are not at all in these respects like the Colleges at Oxford, nor their Professors like the old College tutors. There is no body of Fellows to choose Professors from among themselves, and to look on a tutorship or professorship as a piece of preferment at their disposal. The Professors in each College are appointed by the College Council, a body of the same character as the Boards of Selection at Oxford, with no interest whatever except to get the very best men that can be got. And they are men of high eminence from among whom Oxford and Cambridge have been glad to choose Professors for some of their most important chairs.

“Nor can it be said that however eminent in themselves, they will still be only College Professors, and will not have the dignity of a University position. The new Charter, on the contrary, makes them University officials of high rank by giving them a special representation on the Governing Council.

“And if it be said that their lectures need not be open to members of the University who are not also members of the Colleges, it is evident that the Gresham Lectures must be open to all, and that there is nothing in the Charters of the two other Colleges to prevent them from giving their Professors a similar liberty, and when such liberty is wanted it will certainly be in the interest of the Colleges themselves to grant it.

“Nor have I any doubt that as more Professorships are wanted they will be founded by the munificence of those who are interested in the education of London, some of such Professorships being attached to one or other of the three Colleges; others perhaps grouped, as the Gresham Professorships are grouped, in new Institutions, with a right to enter the New University.



"But you say that the character and antecedents of the two Colleges are not such as to inspire confidence in their ability to develop the New University on the lines which I have marked out. I am well aware that the Colleges are not valued as they ought to be by the general public. For the public has no means of judging of them except by the two tests of the attendance at their lectures and the academical honours won by their students. But the very reason why I have so warmly advocated their claims is because their history has convinced me that it was impossible, and always would be impossible, for the very best teachers to satisfy these tests in the present position of the Colleges. When the most eminent teachers find their classes almost emptied because they insist on teaching with a view to true mastery of the subject, and not with a view to passing an external examination, what room can there be for such tests as the public look to? The best men will fail in satisfying such tests as these in proportion to their originality, their independence of character, and their love of their subject. I wish you would read the report on these Colleges by the Duke of Devonshire's Commission, in 1874. I am convinced that the Colleges have been earnestly endeavouring to fulfil their duties in the true University spirit, and that the estimate of them would have been very high in the public mind if they had had fair play.

"It is to my mind certain that if the Professors had their true place, as they would have under the new Charter, the very best men would be glad to enter the Professoriate. The attraction of working in London would in itself be a most powerful magnet to bring them and to keep them.

"I cannot admit your interpretation of paragraph 13 in the Report of the Commissioners. They speak of two schemes as ready for discussion, and proceed to discuss them. They mention a third as possible, and do not discuss it at all. How this can mean that they not only prefer the first, with certain modifications, to the second, but condemn the second altogether, I altogether fail to see. And still less can I so understand their language when I put beside it the fact that the Chairman of the Commission sat on the Privy Council when the Charter was granted, and took a leading part in the discussion which granted it.

"In writing to me you have only just touched on another objection, and one of a very different nature, which I am well aware that many of the opponents of the Charter entertain—namely, the denominational character of King's College. There can be no question that this weighs with many, although you quite consistently exclude it from a letter which is written independently of all Party considerations.

"I do not wish to dilate upon it. But I think it right to say that when I was an earnest advocate of the abolition of tests at Oxford I acted in the interests of justice. I thought it unjust that Nonconformists should be excluded from educational foundations which dated from times when our religious divisions were unknown. But I heartily concurred with Dean Stanley in the hope that Denominational Colleges would be founded afterwards, as Keble College and Mansfield College have since been founded. The inclusion of Denominational Colleges in an Undenominational University appears to me to be the true development of Liberal principles in application to education. The true advancement of Liberal principles is not to exclude from national purview the most important of all possible subjects, but to reconcile the inclusion of such subjects with strict justice to all.

"In conclusion, let me point out the enormous importance, in providing such an Institution as a new University, of beginning with existing and living bodies. A paper constitution is easy to make, and it may be made to fit any theory that you like; it may satisfy ideal conditions; it may be deduced from high philosophical principles; but it almost invariably fails at one side or another, and ultimately works out into something quite different from what was intended. The University of London was intended to teach London, and has become an Examining Board for the world; and simply because its constitution cut it off from a living connection with the teaching Institutions of the Metropolis. If we are not to make the same mistake again we shall work on what we have got.

"And when I put before my mind the purpose to be attained and the method for attaining it, I am quite unable to find any substance whatever in the objections that are made to the Charter; and I verily believe that if we can get that Charter confirmed, there are many of our opponents who will be ready to confess this before very long.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"C. S. Roundell, Esq."

"F. LONDIN.

The reference to the Duke of Devonshire's Commission on the Metropolitan Colleges in the Bishop's letter called forth the following from Professor Pearson, who looked upon the Commission's Report as valuable for a somewhat different reason from that for which it was commended by Dr. Temple.

"THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND KING'S COLLEGE.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'PALL MALL GAZETTE.'

"SIR,—The Bishop of London recommends Mr. Roundell, and presumably other opponents of the Albert Charter, to read the

Report of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission on the metropolitan colleges. I have followed the Bishop's advice, and find that the Commission pointed out the important work done by the colleges and urged their claims to Government support. But the Commission conclude their report on these colleges with the following remark:—

“‘With regard to King's College, we would further suggest that the college should apply for a new charter, or for an Act of Parliament, with a view of cancelling the proprietary rights of its shareholders, and of abolishing all religious restrictions (so far as any such exist) on the selection of Professors of Science and on the privileges extended to students of science. We consider that any grant of public money which may be made to King's College should be conditional on such a reconstitution of the college as should effect these objects.’

“The Commission was only authorized to make inquiry with regard to *scientific* instruction, otherwise ‘the religious restrictions on the selection of Professors of Arts’ would doubtless have been included. The Commissioners considered that the college ought to be reconstituted before a grant of public money was made to it. How much more would they have thought reconstitution needful before the college becomes the moiety—so far as arts and science are concerned—of a great metropolitan University? The Commissioners were the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir John Lubbock, Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, Dr. W. Sharpey, Professor Huxley, Professor A. W. Miller, of King's College, Professor Sir G. G. Stokes, of Cambridge, and Professor H. J. Smith, of Oxford, with Professor J. N. Lockyer for secretary. A more distinguished Commission could hardly have been appointed. King's College obtained a new Act of Incorporation in 1882, but the ‘religious restrictions on the selection of Professors of Science’ were not removed. I think with the Bishop of London that this weighty report of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission deserves careful study at the present time.

“I am, Sir, &c.,

“February 26.”

“KARL PEARSON.”

The opposition to the Albert Charter on the ground of the sectarian character of King's College was certainly the most formidable objection which the promoters of the scheme had to meet; not so much on account of its intrinsic validity as that it excited those blindly partisan feelings from which the consideration of even purely academic questions is scarcely ever free. Although



this objection found no place in the formal opposition of Convocation, it cropped up in the discussions which took place in connection therewith; and equally though quite removed from the real grounds of opposition raised by the Society for the Extension of University teaching, it was introduced into the consideration of their case by those who had been most active in rousing the Society to take action. It formed, of course, the essential basis of the protest put forward by the "Committee for opposing the Charter," to which any objections to the educational character of the scheme were subsidiary, whilst Professor Pearson, who condemned the proposals mainly on what he regarded as their academic defects, also asserted that the "strong religious test" at King's College "ought to be the deathblow to the Albert Charter" ("The Academy," December 19th, 1891).

In the "Pall Mall Gazette" for February 2nd, 1892, the Professor thus further expressed himself:—

"The fact that the charter gives a large share in the control of the University to a denominational college is not only the most serious from the parliamentary standpoint, but is one of the chief educational defects of the proposed university. The only admissible principle is, that no post in any college of the proposed university which *ipso facto* makes its holder a member of the assembly of a faculty can be subjected to any religious test whatever." He admitted, however, that in applying this principle to the existing condition of affairs, some grace should be shown to King's College, by making it applicable only to future candidates for a college appointment, meanwhile giving King's College the opportunity of altering its constitution to meet these conditions.

Although the Provincial Colleges made no reference to this subject in their published protests, the Senate of the University College of North Wales passed a resolution that the imposition of denominational tests on the Professors and Lecturers of one of the constituent Colleges of the proposed University was highly detrimental to the best interests of Literature and Science in the United Kingdom. It was noticeable

that Bedford College, which was trying its utmost to be constituted a College of the University on equal terms with University and King's, and to be so specified in the Charter, so as to enjoy from the outset the privileges attendant on such a position should make it a prominent point in its petition that "the teaching in its colleges be unsectarian" (p. 241).

The medical press gave no support to the outcry against the denominational character of King's College as a ground for excluding it from the proposed University. The "British Medical Journal" (January 30th, 1892) said:—

"Much as we should be opposed to any intolerant or exclusive character in the government of the University, we do not think it can be justly feared that in a body in which the University College and all the medical schools are represented, sectarian principles of administration either are or can be admitted. The very principles of constitution and wording of the charter preclude the possibility. King's College will always remain a Church of England institution. This is likely always to limit its sphere of attraction; but it will not be the more, rather the less, powerful for such restrictions; and it requires a very jealous eye to see in the incidental advantages which it will as a College—but not as a governing factor in the University—derive in common with University College and the Metropolitan Schools from the constitution of the Albert University any ground for opposition on the grounds now alleged. No doubt, however, the cry of sectarianism and the powerful political and social influences connected with the body which countenances it will raise serious difficulties when the Charter comes to be debated in Parliament. Party spirit does not readily admit of a cool and impartial discussion of such questions in the Parliamentary arena."

The "Committee of the Protestant dissenting deputies" published a statement to the effect that in their opinion, apart from any objection which might be taken to the Charter on educational grounds, it contravened the principles affirmed by the legislature in the Universities' Tests Act, 1871, that National Universities as well as the colleges therein should be rendered freely accessible to the nation by the absence of all ecclesiastical tests or requirements. And as King's College rigidly excluded

from its offices those who did not declare themselves members of the Church of England, it ought not to occupy the position of authority and influence which was assigned to it in the draft charter. Hence the Committee considered it to be the duty of the friends of religious equality, not only in the metropolis but throughout the country, to exert their influence to secure its condemnation by Parliament. The Committee of the Liberation Society adopted a resolution to the same effect.

The position was well set forth in an article in the "Guardian" on January 27th, 1892, where the circumstances attendant on the foundation of King's College in 1828 were described as being to provide similar instruction to that furnished by University College established on a purely secular basis two years previously, but in perpetual union with education in "the doctrines and duties of Christianity as inculcated by the united Church of England and Ireland." It was further declared in its charter that no person who was not a member of this church should be competent to serve on the Council or to fill any office in the college except the Professorships of Oriental Literature and Modern Languages. Passing on to sketch the history of the changes that had taken place in connection with the University of London which had culminated in the approval of the Albert charter by the Privy Council as well as the opposition that had arisen thereto, the article continued:—

"But one objection has been set on foot which deserves the special attention of Churchmen. It is urged that the grant of a charter to a University which includes King's College would give university privileges to a denominational College in contravention of the principle loyally established by the Universities' Tests Act of 1871. Now it is to be observed in the first place that this objection was considered by the Privy Council. While the charter was under hearing, Sir Henry Roscoe asked a question on the subject in the House of Commons in a hostile sense, and Lord Selborne, who delivered the decisions of the Committee of the Privy Council, dealt with the point. He said:—

" 'Their lordships observe that in a place of great importance a question was recently put upon the supposition that, without some special provision to the contrary, tests might be imposed



“ ‘in the new University as to those faculties which are to be  
 “ ‘included in it, and the candidature for degrees in those faculties.  
 “ ‘Their lordships suggest that care be taken in the revised draft  
 “ ‘charter to remove, as to the University, any question upon that  
 “ ‘point, in accordance with the precedent that the law has  
 “ ‘established in the older Universities.’ [p. 94] Accordingly, a  
 “ clause which originally existed in the draft charter was some-  
 “ what strengthened, and now stands as follows [p. 115]:—

“ ‘Provided, first, that it shall not be lawful for the University  
 “ ‘in any case, by any statute or otherwise, to adopt or impose  
 “ ‘on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or  
 “ ‘profession.’

“ With this proviso the charter has been approved by the Privy  
 “ Council, and has also passed the law officers. Accordingly, in  
 “ the judgment of the Privy Council and of the law officers of  
 “ the Crown, the requirements of the law, ‘according to the  
 “ ‘precedent established in the older Universities,’ have been  
 “ complied with.

“ But, as will be seen from a report, noticed in these columns  
 “ last week, of a meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon  
 “ Street, this compliance with the law is not sufficient to satisfy  
 “ some of the Nonconformists and the Liberation Society. In the  
 “ face of the judgment of the Privy Council, they cannot allege  
 “ that the Charter is inconsistent with the actual requirements of  
 “ the Universities’ Tests Act of 1871; but they allege that it is  
 “ inconsistent with ‘the spirit’ of that Act, and they are conse-  
 “ quently organising an opposition to the Charter in the House of  
 “ Commons. It is inconsistent, according to this contention, with  
 “ the spirit of the Universities’ Tests Act, that any Church of  
 “ England College, such as King’s College, should be a constituent  
 “ part of any University. Now, Churchmen will see that this claim  
 “ is one which ought to be at once resisted in the most resolute  
 “ manner if the Church is, for the future, to have equal treatment in  
 “ the all-important sphere of University education. Let it be clearly  
 “ observed that no claim whatever is made on the part of King’s  
 “ College that University degrees, which may, for our present  
 “ purpose, be assumed to be a privilege granted by the State, should  
 “ be in any way restricted by religious profession. All that is  
 “ claimed is that a Church College—nay, that a religious College,  
 “ for any Nonconformist College could claim a like privilege—  
 “ should have as much right as a secular College to present its  
 “ students for the examinations and the degrees of the University,  
 “ and that its professors should take a similar part with those of  
 “ a secular College in the government of the University, and in  
 “ determining the course of study required of its members. It is

“ assumed, of course, that the religious College is thoroughly efficient  
 “ in respect to its staff and to its material equipment; and no one  
 “ disputes that this is the case with King’s College. It will be  
 “ evident that the most unjust consequences, and the most disastrous  
 “ for the due influence both of the Church and of religion in general,  
 “ would follow, if this claim of the Liberation Society were for a  
 “ moment tolerated. The admission of it would inflict a disability  
 “ in the highest spheres of education upon any institution which  
 “ maintained the general principle upon which King’s College is  
 “ founded, that religious instruction and discipline is an essential  
 “ part of all education, and especially of the highest; and for the  
 “ future the control of all Universities would be handed over to those  
 “ to whom the religious training of students is a matter of no  
 “ consequence, or even a thing to be avoided. The question at issue  
 “ is whether Church of England men shall be deemed, by reason of  
 “ their being Church of England men, disqualified to hold a place  
 “ in literary and scientific education side by side with Noncon-  
 “ formists, Agnostics, or Infidels. But, apart from these considera-  
 “ tions, the admission of Keble College and Hertford College within  
 “ the University of Oxford, and the distinct decision, in the case of  
 “ the latter College, that a modern endowment with a religious  
 “ limitation is valid, ought to be decisive against the illiberal claim  
 “ now put forward by some Nonconformists. It was one thing to  
 “ assert, as was done by the Universities’ Tests Act, whether rightly  
 “ or wrongly, that old foundations, presumably intended for the  
 “ benefit of the whole nation, should no longer be restricted to the  
 “ use of one part of the nation; it is a totally different thing to  
 “ claim that no private endowments shall for the future be devoted  
 “ to the special use of a part of the nation, in the highest sphere of  
 “ education, without incurring a sort of University disfranchisement.”

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Principal of King’s College is of interest in this connection:—

1, Carlton Gardens, March 8th [1892].

Dear Dr. Wace,

After what has been stated on behalf of the Government [p. 311] I imagine it to be unlikely that any issue will at present be raised in Parliament.

I may wait to see the case in its final form before arriving at my own conclusions. But I may also at once say that on certain grounds I felt much misgiving about the charter; not, however, as to the point which with many seems to constitute the principal stumbling

block, for I am not of opinion that any prejudice in civil matters (and academical matters are civil) ought to attach to King's College on account of its denominational character.

I remain, dear Dr. Wace, faithfully yours,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

"The Spectator" (February 20th, 1892) recognised the shallow nature of the so-called "religious difficulty":—

"The Nonconformist objection on the ground that King's College is a distinctly religious institution, and that its professors are members of the Church of England, would have undoubted force if it were proposed to make King's College a University with power to confer degrees. But, by the scheme, that institution is only one of several named in the Charter as constituents; and there is nothing in its provisions to forbid the future incorporation of some great Nonconformist college if of suitable academic standing. The University which it is proposed to create is entirely undenominational, and its degrees are to be given on conditions which absolutely exclude the possibility of religious test or theological examination. Hence any of the professors of King's College, who may, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, become members of its Senate or Supreme Council, will take office subject to the conditions of that Charter, whatever may have been the terms of their appointment as College—not University—professors. We fail to see the Dissenting grievance here. There seems to be no good reason why colleges with a distinctly religious character should not be affiliated to a wholly undenominational University, and exercise a substantial though not dominant influence over its governance."

The writer of the article in the "Quarterly Review" (p. 243) followed on the same side:—

"It is urged that there is inconsistency between the distinctively theological character which King's College has always maintained and Clause X in the 'Albert' draft. We regard this objection as untenable. There is in fact no incongruity between a sectarian college and an unsectarian university, or any good reason why the one should not comprise the other as one of its component parts. Keble College at Oxford and Selwyn at Cambridge may retain their special theological characteristics; Mansfield and Manchester New might become incorporated with the University, and yet the body which examines for degrees may maintain a severe impartiality and be absolutely catholic or unsectarian, giving its distinctions to all who are intellectually qualified



“ without reference to the opinions on theological subjects which  
 “ may be inculcated in their several plans of education. In Upper  
 “ Canada the fine buildings of the University of Toronto are  
 “ surrounded by a cluster of separate colleges, one of which was  
 “ founded by a French order, the Basilian Fathers, and is a Roman  
 “ Catholic institution; another is the Protestant Episcopal divinity  
 “ school; and a third, Knox College, is a theological seminary  
 “ in connection with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church. Each  
 “ of these Colleges preserves its distinctly religious character, yet  
 “ students from all of these attend lectures on non-theological  
 “ subjects given by the Professors in the University, and all such  
 “ students are eligible on perfectly equal terms for the Univer-  
 “ sity degrees, which are given as the result of examination in  
 “ secular subjects only. There may be good reason for objecting  
 “ to the endowment by the State of the theological teaching of  
 “ one particular section of the Christian Church, but there can be  
 “ no good reason why the members of each such section should  
 “ not be taught at their own expense in special seminaries, or  
 “ why those seminaries should not be fully recognised by the State  
 “ as organic parts of a University whose constitution and aims  
 “ are broad and comprehensive enough to include them all, and  
 “ whose one purpose is to encourage those liberal and humanising  
 “ studies which are equally valuable to them all.”\*

The frequent reference to the denominational Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge made by those who sought to show that the admission of King's College to the proposed new University was no infringement of the Universities' Tests Act called forth the following communication adverse thereto from Mr. C. S. Roundell, the Chairman of the Committee for opposing the Albert Charter :—

#### DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the “Pall Mall Gazette.”

SIR,—The relations of a denominational college to an undenominational university are so little understood that, with your permission, I will endeavour to throw some light upon the subject with reference to the particular cases of Keble, Hertford and Mansfield Colleges, within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The subject is of special importance in regard to the

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\* It was also to be noted that King's College was the only distinctly Church institution which shared in the Government grant of 15,000*l.* which was first annually distributed in 1889 to 1890 and subsequent years in varying amounts among eleven colleges. (See Part II., p. 7, footnote.)

position assigned to King's College in the Gresham University Charter. It has also a general significance in its bearings upon the requirements of Nonconformists at home, and upon new foundations in the Colonies. A capital instance of the widespread misapprehension which prevails upon this subject is to be found even in a document recently issued by the promoters of the late Gresham Charter, and bearing the signatures of (amongst others) the Lord Mayor and Dr. Wace [p. 294]. It is there stated that "Keble College and Hertford College at Oxford, and Selwyn College at Cambridge, are instances of modern denominational colleges admitted to University privileges at Oxford and Cambridge." This statement, as I will presently show, is absolutely incorrect. A further statement which it is attempted to fasten upon myself and the Committee of which I am chairman, to the effect that "to include a denominational college in an undenominational university is contrary to the recent course of legislation and precedent," is not only incorrect, but, under the circumstances of the case, a perversion of fact. Those with whom I am acting have never denied the right of a denominational college to exist in an undenominational university. What we have denied is the right (as in the case of King's College under the late Charter) of a denominational college to be represented *as such* upon the governing body of the University. In other words, while we take no exception to the election upon the governing body of members of a denominational college as elected members, we object strongly to the appointment of Dr. Wace, *ex officio*, as Principal, and of other members of King's College, as such members of a denominational college.

This is an important principle; and it follows from the principle enunciated by the late Mr. E. Miall when he said: "Open the Universities. They are national Universities. You should open the Colleges if you hold, as we do, that that which was intended for the whole nation, when there was but one Church, should be retained for the whole when there are more than one. But leave modern endowments untouched, and allow us, the Nonconformists, to found colleges also if we choose." The founding of a denominational college is one thing. The giving a denominational college as such a voice in the government of the University is quite a different thing, and one to which the strongest objection applies. King's College may quite properly be admitted to the benefits of the new teaching University of London. But it would be contrary to the undenominational character of the new University if King's College were to be allowed to carry its denominationalism into the governing body of the University. This principle, moreover, is borne out by the analogies of Keble College, and other

recent foundations to which I will now refer. Let me, however, clear the ground by admitting at the outset that the Universities' Tests Act is limited in its application to colleges then subsisting in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. And, further, let me clear away any misapprehension on the subject of "constituent colleges," the phrase used in the Gresham Charter. So far as Oxford and Cambridge are concerned, there is no such thing as a "constituent college" of the University. The University takes no cognizance of a college *quâ* college. It has to do only with students: with persons, not with corporate bodies. If every college in Oxford and Cambridge were dissolved to-morrow, the University would still subsist. But this by the way. Keble College is not a college in the University of Oxford—*intra Universitatem Oxoniensem*—to use the technical term. Its head cannot be Vice-Chancellor of the University. He cannot, *quâ* head, sit as a member of the Hebdomadal Council. He cannot be an elector to the Bampton Lectureship or the Ireland Professorship. He has no privilege within the University and outside the walls of his own college which is specially appropriate to heads of colleges. And, as regards the other members of Keble College, with the single exception of eligibility to the office of Proctor (which was specially conferred upon certain members of the College), they have no other University privileges than such as belong to them as Masters of Arts of the University. Moreover, such privileges as the College is allowed to enjoy have been conferred upon it by an express vote of Convocation under the statute applicable to new foundations. Again, Hertford College, to which also reference is made, is, no more than Keble, a case in point for advocates of a denominational college with full University privileges. This college was incorporated not by Charter, but by Act of Parliament (37 & 38 Vict. c. 55); and it was erected in the place of Magdalen Hall, which was simultaneously dissolved. The old endowments of the Hall were transferred to the college, and remain undenominational, in accordance with the provisions of the Tests Acts. There were added (by the late Mr. T. C. Baring) other endowments to the greater part of which stringent Church of England tests were annexed. Hertford College, therefore, is the case of a college which is only partly denominational, and it is the creation not of a Charter but of an Act of Parliament. Selwyn College, in the University of Cambridge, is still less a case in point for the advocates of denominationalism. In the words of its head (the Rev. A. T. Lyttleton), "we shall be quite content with the position of a 'public hostel.' It is not at all likely that any claim will be made 'for fuller privileges.'" Nor is Mansfield College in point. It is **not**, like Hertford College, a college of the University of Oxford.



Nor is it, like Keble, a recognised "new foundation." As a college, it has no relation to the University whatever. It is simply a theological college, and is absolutely free from all tests, and open to all comers. But, though the students of Mansfield College are students in theology, they are debarred by the system of tests reserved in the Tests Act from taking a theological degree in the University of Oxford. That privilege is reserved for persons in priests' orders in the Church of England. How then, I ask, can it with any fairness be said, in the document bearing the signature of Dr. Wace, to which I have already made reference, that, "to exclude "denominational colleges would exclude theological colleges, and "preclude the establishment of a faculty of theology—that this is "much desired by many, especially by Nonconformist ministers who "are compelled at present to resort to Scottish or foreign Universities "for degrees in divinity—that the unfairness therefore would lie in "excluding them"? How can this with any fairness be said when the power to obtain degrees in divinity at Oxford is denied to those Nonconformists by the operation of those very Church of England tests and disabilities of which Dr. Wace is the advocate?

What, then, it comes to is this; not that a denominational college may not exist in an undenominational University, but that to give a denominational college a share in the government of such a University, and thus, by the multiplication of denominational bodies, to infuse into an undenominational University a sectarian spirit, and thereby to undermine its unsectarian character—that this is contrary to precedent and opposed to public policy. I have now, I think, made good my point that the cases of Keble, Hertford, and Selwyn Colleges, to which reference has been made as "instances of "modern denominational colleges admitted to University privileges "at Oxford and Cambridge," are not cases in point at all; and that on the contrary they entirely fail to support the case made in favour of King's College by the promoters of the late Charter. And I further submit that if the principle of the Universities' Tests Act is to be maintained no denominational college as such is entitled to institutional representation upon the governing body of the University to which it belongs; that it is not the college, but the members of the college, who are entitled to representation, and that their appointment must depend upon election, and not follow as an incident of membership of the particular college.

CHARLES S. ROUNDELL.

16, Curzon Street, Mayfair,  
March 14th.

Although somewhat earlier than the foregoing communications, the following letter from Sir George Young

to the "Daily News" of January 18th, 1892, affords a conclusive answer to the objections that had been raised on the ground of the denominational character of King's College, Mr. Roundell's special pleading notwithstanding. Coming as it did from one who admitted his preference for the principles on which University College was founded, his testimony was of greater value, and the more so as Sir George had previously written ("Pall Mall Gazette," November 27th, 1891), "It was in my chambers at Lincoln's Inn that the conference was held in 1870 to determine whether the Universities' Tests Abolition Bill should or should not prohibit the foundation at Oxford and Cambridge of future denominational institutions. The late Mr. Miall settled the point by his strong declaration in the negative [*vide supra*]. And it is important to remember that the principle of permitting strictly denominational institutions to hold the position of colleges in a University has been accepted by all parties, and by none more heartily than the Nonconformist churches."

Sir George Young wrote "to deprecate the introduction of party politics into a question so little suited for party treatment as the constitution of a university." After pointing out what he regarded as the contradictory arguments adduced against the proposed Charter, and after showing that the opponents of Hertford College, of which he was one, found that its establishment did not contravene the Universities' Tests Act, Sir George Young described the scheme for the Albert University as not, indeed, ideally perfect, but assuredly as good as, under the circumstances, could have been expected. He then proceeded: "To defeat the scheme on the ground that King's College is included, and that King's College is a denominational college, can only be attempted on the principle that no denominational college ought to be included in a University. Let us see whither this principle will lead us. It is admitted to be inconsistent with the settlement effected in 1871, when tests were abolished at Oxford and Cambridge. Since that date, besides the creation of Magdalen Hall into Hertford College, Keble College has been admitted to collegiate privileges. The principle, therefore, which it is newly sought to enforce to the disadvantage of King's College and to the detriment of University interests in London, is not that which has been established at Oxford, or, of course, at Cambridge. To come to a later date, in 1880 the Charter of the Victoria University

“ passed unopposed through the stages of a petition to the Privy  
 “ Council and of submission to Parliament. There is nothing in  
 “ this Charter to exclude denominational colleges. King’s College  
 “ might apply to-morrow for admission, and if it so applied it could  
 “ not be refused, for the only conditions of admission are those of  
 “ efficiency, which have been satisfied by King’s College, as by Uni-  
 “ versity College, before a Royal Commission. It will hardly be  
 “ urged that the accidental circumstance makes a difference, that as  
 “ a fact no such college has been admitted at Cambridge or at Man-  
 “ chester. I have been informed on the highest authority, that the  
 “ question has been raised in the Victoria University in regard to  
 “ a possible application from Stoneyhurst, and that it is admitted  
 “ such an application could not be refused if made, except only on  
 “ the grounds expressly mentioned in the charter, among which  
 “ denominational restrictions are certainly not included. Very  
 “ recently King’s College, with the other efficient university colleges  
 “ in England, was awarded a Government grant. The committee,  
 “ which without a dissentient voice recommended this grant, included  
 “ Sir Henry Roscoe, whose opinions on these questions are well  
 “ known. No voice was raised in Parliament to object. Can it  
 “ be said that King’s College is a proper object for subsidy out of  
 “ public funds, and yet ought not to have been admitted as one of  
 “ many to prepare its students for degrees in a teaching university?  
 “ The recent transfer of Mansfield College and Manchester New  
 “ College to Oxford has not, I understand, been effected with any  
 “ immediate object of claiming for them the status of colleges in  
 “ the university. They remain, like Ridley College at Cambridge,  
 “ theological colleges outside the university. But many of their  
 “ well-wishers hope to see the day when Dr. Fairbairn or his suc-  
 “ cessor will take his turn as Vice-Chancellor, and when students  
 “ in these or similar institutions will be undergraduates in the  
 “ university. Is it intended to render this impossible? or does the  
 “ objection rest, as would appear from language which has been  
 “ used, upon the amount of power and influence which King’s  
 “ College obtains under the charter? Let us see what it is. On  
 “ a council of thirty-eight at least the council of King’s College will  
 “ have three representatives. Its professors, together with those of  
 “ University College and of any other college that may hereafter  
 “ be admitted, will return the four representatives in the Faculties  
 “ of Arts and Science, the Faculty of Law, which can hardly be  
 “ constituted without the inclusion of other elements, and the  
 “ Faculty of Medicine, in which there are twelve colleges, may for  
 “ the present purpose be left out of account. It is probable, there-  
 “ fore, that the voting strength of King’s College as an institution  
 “ will be represented by seven or eight in a body of thirty-eight or



“ forty. This does not justify the complaint that the university is  
 “ founded upon a denominational basis, or is likely to be swayed  
 “ by Church influence. I write as an old member of the council  
 “ of University College, strongly attached to its principles, and  
 “ greatly preferring them to those of King’s College. I cannot but  
 “ consider that our principles, those of religious equality, have  
 “ within the limits of King’s College made large inroads in the  
 “ course of sixty years upon the original design. I expect that  
 “ further change, if any, will be in the same direction. But to wait  
 “ for our university till denominational colleges are things of the  
 “ past, and to attempt to found a teaching university in London,  
 “ and leave King’s College out, are equally out of the question.  
 “ When the existing University of London was founded it contained  
 “ two affiliated colleges, and I believe two only. One of these was  
 “ King’s College. The privilege of affiliation, though afterwards  
 “ reduced to a nullity by the successive admission to degrees of  
 “ students in educational institutions not of university character,  
 “ and finally of private students, was at the time of great import-  
 “ ance, since it was only from affiliated institutions that any  
 “ undergraduate was allowed to proceed to a degree. It appears  
 “ to be thought that the entrance of King’s College into the new  
 “ University for London is a novel victory for the denominational  
 “ principle. I should have thought the victory, if any, was the  
 “ other way. In the interval between the affiliation of 1837 and  
 “ the admission of 1892 the principle of admitting students who  
 “ are not required to attend the denominational teaching has been  
 “ adopted at King’s College. The new university is founded, like  
 “ the former one, on the principle of University College, not on that  
 “ of King’s College. But I am content to rest the defence of the  
 “ charter in this respect upon the broad ground that it takes Uni-  
 “ versity education in London as it finds it, and seeks to organise  
 “ and improve it upon the lines already laid down for Oxford and  
 “ Cambridge, and for the Victoria University. Those who are  
 “ advocating a different course cannot be ignorant that their success  
 “ would mean the indefinite postponement of the establishment of  
 “ any university for teaching purposes in London.”

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS IN OPPOSITION TO THE CHARTER.

The opposition to the charter was not by any means limited to discussion in the press, or among those who were primarily concerned with the question. Public meetings were held which kept up an interest in the subject. Very soon after the conference, presided over

by Mr. Roundell, a meeting was held at the London Chamber of Commerce on February 10, 1892, presided over by Sir John Lubbock, the Member of Parliament for the University (whose constituency—Convocation—had taken up a definitely antagonistic attitude towards the charter), of which the following is an account taken from the daily papers of the next day.

Further opposition to the proposed Albert University was offered at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the London Chamber of Commerce, Eastcheap; Sir John Lubbock presiding. The room was filled by ladies and gentlemen interested in various educational institutions in London. Many members of Parliament had promised to be present, but were unable to attend in consequence of having to introduce Bills in the House of Commons at the time fixed for the meeting. They included Sir Charles Russell, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. H. W. Lawson, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. S. Montagu, Mr. Bartley, Mr. R. K. Causton, and Sir A. Borthwick. Mr. Mundella was prevented by illness from attending; while Lord Monkswell and Sir James Whitehead were engaged elsewhere. The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott) wrote, expressing deep sympathy with the object of the meeting. In opening the proceedings, Sir J. Lubbock said he presided not as member for the University of London, but as being connected with several great teaching institutions in the metropolis—especially the Working Men's College, the City of London College, and the Birkbeck College. They had no antagonism to University College or King's College, but only had the wish to carry out the matter in the most satisfactory manner possible. There were a multitude of teaching institutions in London, and it was thought desirable to take some step for bringing them together and co-ordinating them. He could not wonder that there should be a deep feeling in favour of a teaching institution in London. The University of London, so far as its powers enabled it, had done good service in the cause of education; and he thought it would gladly welcome any complete scheme for the advantage of education in London. It was not correct to say that the university, as a university, had rejected proposals for reform. He proceeded to quote from the report of the Royal Commission in favour of co-ordinating various teaching institutions, and to describe the steps which had been taken. The Committee of the Privy Council had selected University College and King's College with some of the medical schools, and proposed to give them a charter, entirely ignoring all other bodies referred to in the report of the Royal Commission. The opinion he took of the proposed charter was

not founded on denominational considerations, it was based on regard for higher education in London. To adopt the stock phrase, they had the play not only without Hamlet, but without Laertes, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, and even Ophelia. He thought the Commissioners had hardly done justice to the work of the Working Men's College, and other bodies such as the City of London College. The former of these, which had been established a number of years, had 1,000 students; the City of London College had 2,000, and the Birkbeck Institution even a still larger number. The last named alone obtained 106 passes at the University of London last year—twelve of them with honours. Contrast this with the two Colleges that were to be constituted by Albert University. University College obtained 30 and King's College six. They should do what they could to place it in the power of working men in London to obtain a University degree. They wanted a teaching university, in which the teaching would be undertaken by the various colleges, and the examinations by the University. If the present London University was not a teaching university, neither would be the new university, because the teaching would be done in colleges, and the examinations would be carried on much as now, but there would be two examining universities. If they began, as proposed, there would soon be a demand for more universities, not only in London, but in the large towns. He pointed out that five distinguished members of University College had resigned rather than support the scheme, and Mr. Leonard Courtney had also resigned for the same reason. He referred also to the letter from Professor Ray Lankester, published on the previous day. It would, he held, be unfair to go on with such a weight of opinion and such a strong feeling on the part of educational bodies against the scheme. They were, however, ready to fall in with any well-considered plan that would weld together the teaching bodies into one organized whole. Dr. Roberts, secretary of the University Extension Society, moved:—"That no Teaching University can meet  
" the educational needs of London, which is not expressly  
" empowered to co-ordinate all the higher educational agencies in  
" the metropolis, in accordance with the recommendation made by  
" the Royal Commissioners in Clause XII. of their Report." In the course of his speech he created a considerable impression by pointing out that the Charter was practically one that was drawn up before the Royal Commission had ever considered their report. To establish this, he read from the evidence taken by the Royal Commission, as given in the Blue Book, showing that a Charter was presented to the Commission, and he showed there were only one or two small points of difference between these charters.—



Mr. Reginald Mure, Vice-Principal of the Working Men's College, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—Mr. Lyulph Stanley moved: "That, inasmuch as the draft charter disregards the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners in that respect, both Houses of Parliament should be petitioned to present an address to her Majesty praying that, with a view to the introduction of an amended scheme on more comprehensive lines, her Majesty's assent be withheld from the proposed Albert University Charter, and that Sir John Lubbock be asked to oppose the Charter in the House of Commons on behalf of the educational bodies convening this meeting." In co-ordinating the educational bodies of London they wanted, he said, not to waste but to increase their power and so raise the standard of education.—Mr. G. Norris, Principal of the Birkbeck Institution, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Napier, who said they must try to bring the Conservative members of Parliament to support their views. The Liberals might be trusted to support them. The resolution was unanimously carried.—On the motion of Preb. Whittington, seconded by Mr. G. Armitage-Smith, M.A., hon. sec. to the committee, a vote of thanks was passed to Sir John Lubbock and the Chamber of Commerce. Among those present besides those named were Mr. Carvell Williams, Mr. Key, of the London School Board; Mr. Lidgett, London County Council; and Professor Christie.

On February 24th another meeting took place convened by the Warden of Toynbee Hall, the Reverend Mr. (now Canon) Barnett, which was presided over by Mr. Leonard Courtney (now Lord Courtney of Penwith), the main purport of which was to protest against the uncontrolled government of a University by Teachers. The following account is from the daily papers of the next day:—

Yesterday afternoon a conference on the subject of the proposed charter for the Gresham University was held at the Toynbee Hall, in Whitechapel, convened by the warden and residents of that institution. Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., presided. The chairman said that with the progress of modern thought people had begun to think that a University that did not teach as well as examine did not fulfil its primary function. A fundamental question to be solved was this, was there anything tenable in the demand that a University must teach which required to be accepted straight off? Was there any necessity that a University should be created which should be a teaching University as well as having examining functions?

Now, this, he thought, was void of proof. It was rather retrogressive to attempt to call for a new University that should be restricted to particular colleges. The draft charter of the proposed University, which, however, had not yet been circulated, would practically propose to create a University composed of two colleges and a certain number of medical schools. The question would arise, if the necessity of a teaching University were accepted, whether such a University really would by its breadth exercise the functions of an elevating University and lift up the standard of the colleges which composed it? There was a subsidiary question which agitated many, and on which it was thought the fate of the whole charter would depend, namely, the particular character of King's College, which was to be one of the component parts of the University scheme. The teaching staff of that college was to a large degree confined to one religious denomination, and it would be said that they would be retrogressing if such a college were to be recognized. But he did not look upon that as the most important part of the whole question. The great points for consideration were the capacity of the governing body of the proposed University, its relation to the colleges, and the range of the education to be given. The discussion was continued by Dr. Roberts, who was of opinion that a teaching University would have the beneficial effect of bringing the students more closely associated with the examining body, and a corporate existence would be given to the scattered elements of Universities; and these gave a very strong claim for a central teaching body. But he thought that the scheme now before the House of Commons had no power or chance of bringing about such co-ordination. He strongly urged the claims of London for a teaching University. Mr. Napier thought the charter should go back to a Royal Commission, if not to the same Commission. Professor Caldecott (King's College), Rev. Thomas Flavell (Christchurch, New Zealand), and others continued the discussion. Mr. Ernest Aves moved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting no teaching University for London can be satisfactory in which the teaching staff has a preponderating influence in its government; and further, that it cannot be satisfactory when its teaching staff is not controlled, directly or indirectly, either by its governing body or by the Crown." This was put and carried unanimously.

#### THE PROTEST OF THE DIPLOMATES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES AND STUDENTS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

It will be remembered that, in the course of the correspondence and discussion which followed on Sir George Young's address at the Westminster Hospital

Medical School, a suggestion was made by the "Lancet" (p. 128) that the London diplomates should take steps to have their position clearly defined, and that, as a result, The Association of Diplomates and Students of the London Medical Schools was formed. An announcement to this effect was made in the "Lancet" for December 6th, 1891, although some notice of the proposed step had been published a few weeks earlier. It was this which induced Mr. Spencer Hill, whose interests, as we have seen, were mainly concerned on very different grounds (p. 179), but who was desirous of enlisting opposition to the Albert Charter from all quarters, to write to the "British Medical Journal" (December 5th) suggesting that the Association of Diplomates should combine with the opposition committee that he was forming. Mr. E. W. Greenwood, however, who was the prime mover, and one of the Secretaries of the Association, subsequently wrote declining the co-operation, as the aims of the two bodies were quite distinct. The object of the one was to obtain the total withdrawal of the charter, of the other, only to modify one clause therein, which did not affect the main principles of the scheme, and had indeed been in a measure suggested as reasonable by two of the most important of the promoters of the charter.

The Committee of the Association was formed by a number of Diplomates of the Royal Colleges and of the Apothecaries' Society, who forthwith circularised the Medical Schools and members of the profession in the following terms:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DIPLOMATES AND STUDENTS OF THE  
LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Offices, 12, Serjeant's Inn,  
Temple, E.C.,  
December 31st, 1891.

DEAR SIR,

THE above Association has been formed for the purpose of watching the interests of the Students and Diplomates of the



London Medical Schools with regard to the proposed Albert University.

In the first place we beg to draw attention to clause 3 of the Charter of the University, which provides as follows:—"The  
 " University shall have power to confer degrees in the faculties of  
 " Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, and in such other faculties  
 " corresponding to the province of study and educational work  
 " occupied by the University, on all persons, male and female,  
 " *who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a college in*  
 " *the University* and shall submit themselves for examination.  
 " . . . . . Provided that the Council shall not allow a degree  
 " to be conferred on any such student *unless such student shall have*  
 " *pursued a course of study in a College in the University during*  
 " *such final portion, being not less than two years,* of the period of  
 " study as may be determined by the Council, and shall have  
 " passed the final examination of the University in that course of  
 " study."

According to the text of the above clause, it is considered that it will only be open to students who, after the University becomes incorporated, shall undergo a course of two years' study in one of the colleges in the University, to take the degrees which, by virtue of the Charter, the Council of the University is empowered to grant.

The injustice of this restriction is too obvious to need much comment or explanation; but briefly the effect of it is, that students and diplomates who have been through the exact course of studies, and passed all the same examinations that the future student will have to go through and pass, will be debarred from presenting themselves for examination for the purpose of taking the degrees of the proposed Albert University, unless they again attend for two years a college in the University.

It was naturally felt that steps should be taken to bring to the public notice the glaring injustice of such an arrangement, and this Association was consequently formed with a view to take all necessary steps in this direction.

The scope, aim, and limit of this Association are, shortly, as follows:—

- (a) The cause of the Association is the cause of the London Medical Students past and present only, quite irrespective of qualifications obtained or examinations passed.
- (b) The members of the Association regard the Albert University as solely instituted in the interests of the London Students, without distinction, and as members of that class they claim that the period of study already passed through by them at the London Medical Schools shall, so far as

it is equal in point of time to that required from the undergraduates of the above University (*i.e.*, the future London Students), be deemed equivalent, as if such Medical Schools were at the time Colleges in the University.

(c) The members of the Association also claim, on the above grounds, that all examinations or diplomas which they have passed or possess in so far as the Albert University shall consider them equivalent, or so far as they may form part of the course for the new degree, shall count as if passed and obtained subsequent to the institution of the Albert University.

(d) That while claiming for the present and past Students of the London Medical Schools equal privileges with the future students of the same, both in common justice and by virtue of their valid interests in these Schools, the members of the Association beg emphatically to deprecate any attempt to advocate the claims of any special Diploma, or to modify the extent or nature of the examinations for the new Degree in their especial favour, or in any other way to obtain the opportunity of graduation on cheaper terms than the future London Medical Students (*i.e.*, Medical undergraduates) of the proposed Albert University.

It is proposed that a Petition should be presented to the House of Commons signed by all Students and Diplomates of the London Medical Schools who are in favour of the objects which this Association has in view, and that a Member of Parliament be asked to present the Petition and move an amendment to the Charter at the time that the House is moved to recommend the majority to grant the Charter; such amendment to embody the terms contained in the Petition proposed to be presented.

We trust that whilst considering your own personal feeling and interest in the matter, you will also bear in mind the interests of the general body of the degreeless members of the profession, who are or may be anxious to take the degrees that the Albert University can grant, and have not the opportunity of attending a fresh course of studies, and, moreover, that it is distinctly unfair that the Students of the future should, by the mere exigencies of chance, be placed in so much more advantageous a position than the past Students have been.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. FOTHERBY, } Hon. Secs.  
ERNEST W. GREENWOOD, }

The Petition to the House of Commons for the amendment of the Albert University Charter—a copy of which lay at the offices of the British Medical Association for signatures—after reciting that the Petitioners would be injuriously affected by the granting of the Charter as it stood, submitted that clause 3 of the proposed Charter should be amended by the introduction of the words contained in brackets, thus:—

“The University shall have power to confer degrees in the Faculties of Art, Science, Law, and Medicine, and in such other Faculties corresponding to the provinces of study and educational work occupied by the University on all persons, male or female, who shall have pursued, [*whether before or after the coming into operation of the Charter*], a regular course of study in a College in the University [*or in any Institution which is hereby constituted a College of the said University*] and shall submit themselves for examination.”

There could be no doubt but that there was a very widespread feeling abroad, which was sedulously cultivated by the various opponents of the Albert scheme, that the charter allowed, even if it did not encourage the granting of medical degrees on a low standard of education and knowledge, and there was as little doubt that the remarks made by Sir George Young at the opening of the winter session at the Westminster Hospital (p. 125) and by Mr. Erichsen in his letter in the “British Medical Journal” (p. 130) gave further grounds for the impression. An opportunity was taken by Sir George Young to endeavour to correct this view in a letter to “The Times” on February 20th, as well as to the “Lancet” and “British Medical Journal.” In this communication Sir George said that in the published report of his remarks an important sentence was omitted, and “will “ you allow me to add—(1) that I said not one word “ as to the standard of attainment for degrees; (2) that “ I expressly said, in a sentence not reported, that in “ these cases, as in others, a proper standard of general “ and scientific attainment would, ‘of course’ be re- “ quired; (3) that I heartily agree with my colleagues “ as to the propriety of sustaining a high standard, in “ science as in other respects, for medical degrees, and



" am confident that the assertion which has been made " is repudiated by all alike." Challenged by the "Pall Mall Gazette" to indicate the important sentence which had been omitted from the report of his address at the Westminster Hospital, Sir George replied on February 25th, saying that, "And now you, the students of these Medical " Schools, how does it affect you?" was the observation he had made as a preface to a distinct section of his remarks, which limited all that immediately followed it. Mr. Erichsen, whose letter to the "British Medical Journal" for October 17th (p. 130) also came in for further criticism. Dr. A. W. Ward, pro Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, writing to "The Times," February 26th, called upon Mr. Erichsen to explain his position, which he did three days later, pointing out that he had no intention whatever of proposing that the preliminary and scientific portions of the curriculum were to be maintained at a low level; he had merely assumed that for already qualified practitioners who had necessarily therefore completed their training, the examinations for a degree in the new University would be limited to the final subjects, upon the thoroughness of which he placed no limit.

In spite of these disclaimers on the part of Sir George Young and Mr. Erichsen, which it must be admitted were not wholly satisfactory, their suggestions were made the subject of most unfavourable comment in various quarters.

Dr. Bertram Windle, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Birmingham University, wrote to the "British Medical Journal" to say that he did not see that the explanation put forward by Sir George Young made any difference in the inferences to be drawn from his address.

Professor Pearson, in his article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" (February 2nd, 1892) thus expressed himself on this point:—

"The opposition of the Victoria University and other degree-granting corporations to the Albert Charter has been entirely " created by a very foolish bid on the part of certain promoters of

“ the charter for the support of the non-graduate section of the  
 “ medical profession. This bid consisted in an offer of an M.D.  
 “ degree to licentiates of the Royal Colleges on the basis of a medical  
 “ examination pure and simple, and without attendance at the  
 “ scientific courses of study which may be prescribed as preliminaries  
 “ to the M.B. degree. Nothing more mistaken could well have been  
 “ suggested, and it was hardly to be wondered at that it called forth  
 “ a strong protest from other degree-granting bodies. Luckily a  
 “ very small modification in the charter ought to suffice to appease  
 “ this section of the opposition. It is only needful to insert a clause  
 “ that no degree in medicine shall be granted to any person not  
 “ having passed through the course of preliminary scientific study  
 “ and the corresponding examinations prescribed for the M.B. degree  
 “ in order to fully safeguard other corporations from the ill-results  
 “ which would flow from the administrators of the Albert University  
 “ being called upon to fulfil the pledges given by irresponsible  
 “ promoters.”

The Provincial Medical Schools of course made a great point of this assumption that the Albert University was to grant its medical degrees on unduly easy terms, and it figured extensively in their petitions to Parliament in opposition to the granting of the charter (pp. 228, 232). “The Committee for opposing the Albert University Charter,” though without any special authority on matters medical, in its “Case against the Charter,” dwelt on the “cheapening of degrees” and “the degradation of the standard,” referring to the “official utterances of prominent promoters of the scheme who have not hesitated to purchase the co-operation of the Medical Schools by the ominous suggestion that the mere qualification granted by the General Medical Council [*sic*] shall also qualify candidates (*per saltum*) for the Albert M.D. degree.” Inasmuch as the General Medical Council grants no qualification of any kind, the value of the criticism may be estimated.

Dr. Fitch, LL.D., in an article in the “Quarterly Review” (p. 243), after quoting freely both from Sir George Young’s address and Mr. Erichsen’s letter to the “British Medical Journal,” thus commented thereon:—

“There is no room for mistake as to the significance of the promises thus held out. Two of the leading promoters of the

“ new scheme who are likely to have an important influence in  
 “ shaping the policy of the Albert University, plainly tell the  
 “ medical practitioners of London that the new Charter will operate  
 “ retrospectively, and that any former student of one of the London  
 “ Medical Schools, who shall have obtained a licence to practise,  
 “ may, in virtue of having done so, call himself an undergraduate  
 “ of the new University, and be admitted to the M.D. degree after  
 “ one examination, not, it is plain, of a very exacting character.  
 “ Now this policy may bring members and fees to the authorities  
 “ of the new institution, and it will give to the rank and file of  
 “ medical practitioners in London the distinction they seek, without  
 “ requiring from them any additional study or experience. But it  
 “ will do nothing, and it professes to do nothing, for the improve-  
 “ ment of medical education. So far from fulfilling the functions  
 “ of a teaching institution, the Albert University, according to the  
 “ description given of it by its own supporters, is to undertake the  
 “ business of conferring cheap titles on persons whose period of  
 “ studentship is already passed, and of whose qualifications the  
 “ authorities of the University will know little, except what has  
 “ been certified by other bodies. In this way the ancient and  
 “ honourable title of Doctor will lose all its significance. It will  
 “ cease to represent the possession of a liberal education generally,  
 “ and will convey no more meaning than an ordinary professional  
 “ licence. There are precedents, no doubt, for this course. In the  
 “ United States of America there are, besides pharmaceutical, dental,  
 “ and homœopathic schools, no less than 88 schools and colleges of  
 “ medicine, each of which is empowered by charter to confer a  
 “ degree. They are not connected with any University or central  
 “ authority. The instruction given in them is almost exclusively  
 “ clinical and professional. The ideal now so much in favour, of  
 “ an institution in which the teaching body and the examining  
 “ body are co-extensive, is admirably fulfilled in each of them. It  
 “ appears from the last published reports that 3,147 students  
 “ completed their course of studies, or, in American phrase,  
 “ ‘graduated’ during the year, of whom 3,145 received a degree.  
 “ In the States, as is well known, almost every medical practitioner  
 “ is, as a matter of course, a Doctor of Medicine. This is an  
 “ arrangement of which many medical students in England would  
 “ willingly avail themselves if it were imitated here. The Albert  
 “ University will, it appears, go far to meet their wishes. But  
 “ it still remains open to serious doubt whether the interests of  
 “ medical science, and the best interests of the public, will be  
 “ advanced or retarded in the process.”



## THE OPPOSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL COLLEGES.

The opposition of the Provincial Colleges was almost entirely directed against the medical provisions of the Charter, and emanated both from the Victoria University and its constituent colleges, and from the other provincial medical schools unconnected with any university. In both cases a protest was circulated during January 1892, to members of Parliament, and in the case of the latter institutions this was supplemented by a petition to Parliament.

Even before these formal statements were put out by the Provincial Colleges, notice of their purport was made public. On January 30th, 1892, appeared a letter in "The Times" from Dr. A. W. Ward, LL.D., pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, commenting on an article from "a correspondent," which had appeared in that paper a few days previously, wherein reference was made to "rumours of some opposition" being threatened by the Victoria University" (p. 275).

"So far at least as I am aware," wrote Dr. Ward, "the Victoria University and its constituent colleges are, and have been, in full sympathy with the efforts made and renewed to establish a teaching University in London. Nor has it occurred to them at any time to offer opposition, either before the Privy Council or elsewhere, to the grant of a charter to such a University." It is a little difficult to reconcile such an assertion with the action taken by these same Colleges in respect to the Senate's scheme for reconstructing the University, when their opposition was only bought off by including them in the scheme, in direct defiance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and with the perfectly well known effect of the withdrawal of University and King's Colleges from the arrangement, and the consequent wrecking of the scheme. "But when," continued the writer, "the draft charter

“ of the proposed new University at last came into the  
 “ hands of our authorities, they could not avoid the  
 “ conclusion that certain provisions contained in the  
 “ draft, and the constitution of the University proposed  
 “ in it, would, if carried out, prove detrimental to the  
 “ interests of medical education in the Universities of  
 “ this country. As to these interests, the authorities  
 “ of the Victoria University, though it is of only recent  
 “ foundation, could not feel themselves free from  
 “ responsibility.” This letter, as might have been  
 expected, elicited a reply from Sir George Young  
 (“Times,” February 1st, 1892) who pointed out that  
 if the Victoria University had thought fit to offer  
 opposition to the Petition of the promoters of the  
 Albert Charter before the Privy Council, it would have  
 found itself “in an invidious position of singularity.  
 “ Not one of the more than 20 Universities, University  
 “ Colleges, Colleges of Physicians, and other institutions  
 “ that appeared by counsel and presented cases and  
 “ memorials, opposed the prayer of the petitioning  
 “ Colleges in substance. . . . Not having appeared,  
 “ is it fitting that, on grounds of detail of the highly  
 “ technical and disputable sort contained in Dr. Ward’s  
 “ letter, they should now attempt in Parliament to  
 “ defeat the charter and destroy the University? There  
 “ are rules of procedure, if not of courtesy, that are  
 “ binding on Universities, ‘even the youngest.’” The  
 further arguments in Sir George Young’s letter were re-  
 peated by him in a letter subsequently published in the  
 “Manchester Guardian” (p. 235).

A more detailed objection to these provisions, but  
 on the same lines, was to be found in the letter from  
 Mr. Paul, Dean of the Medical School, University College,  
 Liverpool, already quoted (p. 133), which formed the  
 essential points in the protest issued by the Victoria  
 University, and adopted more or less completely by the  
 other provincial schools.

The following is the text of the documents referred  
 to ;—

## THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

*On behalf of the Victoria University and its constituent Colleges—Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds—we desire to place before you the following observations with regard to the Draft Charter of the Albert University, which, as we understand, is to be laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament at their next meeting.*

The Draft Charter of the proposed Albert University provides for the constitution of a University out of (for the present) twelve Colleges, *ten* of which are Medical Schools, while in the remaining two the Faculty of Medicine in respect of both teachers and students occupies a position at least equal in importance to that of any other of the associated Faculties. From the constitution of the Council as set forth in Art. IX., pp. 6–7, of the Draft Charter, it is obvious that in the proposed University a commanding ascendancy will be secured to the representatives of a single Faculty, that of Medicine, and that, should the Charter in its present form be approved, the power of conferring degrees and of determining the conditions for the attainment of a degree will rest in effect with the representatives of this single Faculty. In no British University has the degree-giving power hitherto been entrusted to a body in which a single Faculty is thus made paramount; and it accordingly becomes imperative in the interests of higher education in general, as well as of medical education in particular, to examine carefully the provisions of the Draft Charter concerning Medical Degrees and Examinations, and to ascertain whether it is probable that under these provisions the standards of training and the range of studies hitherto invariably associated with University Degrees will be maintained.

According to Article III., p. 3, of the Draft Charter of the Albert University—

- (1) "No Medical Degree shall be conferred by the Albert University on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for Registration under the Medical Acts in force for the time being."
- (2) "The Albert University shall have power, in the case of students of the University who shall have been resident students of any other University in Her Majesty's dominions, to accept the examinations and periods of residence and study passed by them at such other University as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study in the University as the Council constituted by the Charter shall from time to time determine. Provided that the Council shall not allow a Degree to



be conferred on any such student unless such student shall have pursued a course of study in a College in the University during such final portion, being not less than two years of the period of study, as may be determined by the Council, and shall have passed the Final Examination of the University in that course of study."

The first of these provisions is in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Acts of 1886. But the Draft Charter gives no indication that candidates for Medical Degrees will be subjected to any further preliminary test, either in Arts or in Science, beyond the minimum requirements accepted by the General Medical Council from the various bodies, University or other, whose examinations qualify for Registration. The Victoria University, following the example of the University of London, has consistently maintained a far higher standard, especially in respect of preliminary training in Science, than is imposed by many of these bodies; and a lowering of this standard cannot fail to operate as a direct and powerful inducement to students to proceed to the Albert University Degree in preference to the Degrees offered at these Universities. That it is intended thus to attract students, and to allow them to proceed to the Final Examination for the Albert University Degree, without having passed examinations other than those qualifying for Registration, has indeed openly and in authoritative quarters been avowed.\* This renders it the more necessary to demur to the granting of any Charter which contains no safeguard for the maintenance of a higher standard of Scientific training than is possible for the General Medical Council to impose as an indispensable condition of professional practice. The abandonment of this measure of Scientific training would obliterate one of the main distinctions which have differentiated the University Degree from the other forms of qualification for practice.

It is further to be noted that, whereas the Victoria University has power to accept, and does actually accept, courses or periods of study passed at other approved Medical Schools as qualifying for the Medical Degrees of the Victoria University, provided that a portion of these periods shall have been passed in a College of that University, *which portion, however, is not required to be the final portion*, the Draft Charter of the Albert University makes it obligatory upon all candidates for a Medical Degree of the Albert University *to pass at least the final two years of their Course in a College of the Albert University*.

By this provision, all students of Colleges and Universities outside London, even though they may have completed the entire

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\* Extracts from the public declarations of Sir George Young, Bart., and of Mr. J. Erichsen, already referred to (pp. 125, 130) were appended.

Course required for Registration, and may have actually passed earlier portions of their Course in a College of the Albert University, will be compelled at its close to spend two additional years in a College of the Albert University. Their curriculum would, in this case, be extended to not less than seven years, while a five years' Course would suffice for students in one of the Colleges of the Albert University.

The Albert University will thus put a constant pressure upon students who have passed the earlier stages of their Course in one of the Colleges of the Victoria University—in Manchester, Liverpool, or Leeds—to proceed to London for at least the final two years of their Medical Course with a view to securing the advantage of the Albert University Degree.

On the other hand, it will not be possible for the Victoria University to accept the earlier stages of the Medical Course required by the Albert University unless the Victoria University is likewise prepared to reduce the preliminary qualification in Arts and Science to the standard required by the General Medical Council as qualifying for registration. Inasmuch as such a reduction is out of the question, an equal reciprocity of concessions and advantages would thus, in point of fact, be excluded, both at the beginning and at the end of the Medical Course.

It seems right to point out that while a provision of this kind would prove detrimental to the interests of the Colleges of the Victoria University by inducing their senior students to migrate to London for the last two years of their Course in order to secure an Albert University Degree, it would, without fail, affect even still more injuriously those Medical Schools outside London which are not empowered to grant University Degrees. The terms of the Charter appear to exclude the acceptance of any course or part of a course of training pursued at a Medical School not connected with a University, and likewise to exclude the acceptance of any course or part of a course of training from students who, though studying in a Medical School attached to a University, are not themselves entering for University Courses of Study or Examinations. In short, a monopoly would be created in favour of the London Schools, which would prove practically irresistible.

Thus it appears that the provisions of the Draft Charter of the Albert University will, if sanctioned by Parliament, seriously endanger the maintenance of the standard of Medical Degree Examinations which the Victoria University has sought to uphold, more especially with regard to preliminary general qualifications in Arts and to preliminary special qualifications in Science; and, furthermore, that these provisions will seriously affect the prosperity of Medical Schools outside London, upon the establishment and develop-

ment of which large sums liberally contributed by the public have been spent, by inducing students to betake themselves by preference to London, where a Medical Degree will be obtainable with less effort and on easier terms.

DEVONSHIRE, Chancellor.	}	The Victoria University.
G. H. RENDALL, Vice-Chancellor.		
DEVONSHIRE, President.	}	The Owens College.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Treasurer and Chairman of the Council.		
A. W. WARD, Principal.		
DERBY, President.	}	University College.
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Council.		
G. H. RENDALL, Principal.		
RIPON, President.	}	The Yorkshire College.
JOHN MARSHALL, Chairman of the Council.		
N. BODINGTON, Principal.		

*On behalf of the Provincial Schools of Medicine in England at Birmingham, Bristol, and Sheffield, being the Provincial Schools at present unattached to any University, we desire to make the following observations on the provisions of the Draft Charter of the proposed Albert University, which we understand is to be laid on the tables of the Houses of Parliament at the commencement of the Session.*

The Draft Charter provides that the constituent Colleges of the Albert University shall be as follows:—University College, London, and King's College, London, in all faculties—together with ten Medical Schools of London, which, however, constitute Colleges of Medicine only.

At both University College and King's College, concerning whose general educational equipment no serious objection can be taken, it is to be noted that the Medical Faculty is prominent, and it is clear that, whatever safeguards may be attempted to be introduced, the preponderating character of the Albert University will be Medical. This is well shown by the fact that (assuming, as is probable, that one each of the three representatives allotted to University and King's Colleges is a Medical representative) the faculties will be represented as follows:—

Medicine, direct representatives	-	-	16
Science       "       "	-	-	6
Arts         "       "	-	-	6
Law         "       "	-	-	4



It may further be safely premised that each of the constituent Medical Schools will use its utmost influence to secure that the regulations which may be framed shall admit of the whole of their students becoming graduates of the University.

Hitherto, students of Medicine in the London Schools—equally with those in the Provincial Schools here represented—have only had open to them the degrees of Universities (we allude to the University of London and the Victoria University), the requirements of which have ensured an extended course of study, a very complete system of training, and the examinations of which have been directed towards securing a high standard of efficiency at all stages of the curriculum, but particularly in the preliminary subjects of Arts and Science.

Students who fail to comply with these requirements may obtain a licence to practise Medicine and Surgery on easier terms, after completing a more limited course of study by passing the examinations of the Apothecaries' Hall, or of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in England, or of similar examining bodies in Scotland and Ireland.

They obtain an "ordinary qualification" as distinct from a University Degree. It may be admitted that the University Degrees referred to are beyond the reach of many students of Medicine both in London and in the provinces, and it is beyond doubt that a large majority of these students are only able to obtain an "ordinary qualification." They are naturally anxious to obtain a University Degree, and with it the hitherto associated prestige. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the necessity or advisability of gratifying this desire, it is manifestly unjust to provide a more accessible and more easily obtainable Degree for any limited group of such students, to the exclusion of others who are in all respects similarly situated.

This, however, the Albert University proposes to do, and in the interests of provincial candidates for ordinary qualifications we protest strongly against the granting of the Charter in its present form. We may be allowed to point out that the proposed Albert University can only afford the ordinary student the opportunity of obtaining a degree in Medicine by adopting a much lower standard than has hitherto been associated with University degrees in England; and though this may, within certain limits, be permissible, the standard should still be kept higher than that of an "ordinary qualification"—and this not in the final subjects of the curriculum merely, but throughout the whole course. That some of the most prominent supporters of the scheme expect that the standard will be lowered, is shown by the following extracts from letters which have appeared in the Medical Journals.

*Extract from Sir George Young's address at the opening of Westminster Hospital.*—“*British Medical Journal*,” 10th October 1891 (see p. 125).

*Extract from Professor Erichsen's letter to the “British Medical Journal,”* 17th October 1891 (see p. 130).

The Charter of the Albert University permits of a degree being granted without any guarantee that the standard which should be associated with a University Degree will be secured, and it is evident that it will be in the interest of the constituent Medical Schools to minimise the standard so as to bring it as nearly as possible to that of the “ordinary qualification” to practise.

We cannot but be impressed, in relation to this point, with the fact that of the twelve constituent Colleges of the Albert University, no less than ten are not recognised in the Faculty of Science (indeed, five were refused admission to that Faculty on making application to the Privy Council), although they will of necessity be required to provide recognised classes in Science subjects.

Whilst protesting against the granting of the Charter of the Albert University, mainly on the ground already stated, other objections to the Charter in its present form may also be urged, which, however, are for convenience included in the following summary:—

- (1) That such a Charter will admit of a Degree in Medicine being granted to candidates who have not been examined by the University authorities, except in one, and that a final examination.
- (2) That it will thus be possible for Degrees in Medicine to be conferred upon candidates whose preliminary education in Arts and Natural Science, and whose special education in Anatomy and Physiology has been no higher than that of those who obtain the ordinary medical qualifications as granted by the licensing bodies of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
- (3) That any such narrowing of the scope of medical education in a new Metropolitan University must inevitably tend to lower the standard of requirements which has hitherto been demanded from all candidates who desire a Degree in Medicine.
- (4) That in the event of a University being established with a Charter such as that to which we take objection, special advantages for obtaining Medical Degrees on easy terms will be offered to students who study in the Metropolitan Hospitals, which will be denied to those who study in provincial Schools.

- (5) That in consequence of this exclusion the provincial Schools of Medicine, and the Hospitals connected with them, must be placed at a serious disadvantage, and their efficiency injuriously affected.
- (6) That as these provincial Schools and Hospitals have in many cases attained a high state of efficiency, which compares favourably with that of the constituent Medical Colleges of the proposed new University, it is undesirable in the interests of the public, who have so largely contributed to their support, that their efficiency should be impaired, and the efforts for the spread of education in the provinces thus thwarted.
- (7) That it is opposed to the welfare of the community that obstacles should be thus placed in the way of the professional training of those who, for pecuniary or other reasons, desire to be educated in local Schools.

As regards the composition of the proposed Albert University and its Governing Body, we desire finally to point out that the disparities now existing would be largely removed by (1) reducing the number of Medical representatives which could be done by permitting St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, each to have one representative, and allotting two to the remainder as grouped institutions, or by some such arrangement; by which means the ten Medical representatives would be reduced to five; (2) by increasing the number of Science and Arts representatives by adding to those Faculties Institutions such as the Royal College of Science which in our opinion ought to form part of any Teaching University in London.

BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., M.D., D.Sc.,  
Queen's College, Birmingham.

E. MARKHAM SKERRITT, M.A., B.D., F.R.C.P.,  
Bristol Medical School.

W. TRUSTING COCKING, M.D.,  
Sheffield Medical School.

A somewhat condensed version of the foregoing was also circulated with the additional signatures of Thomas Scattergood (Dean of the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds), William Carter and Frank T. Paul (Chairman and Dean of the Medical Department of University College, Liverpool), Alfred H. Young (Dean of the Medical Department of the Owens College,



Manchester), and William F. Favill (President of the School of Medicine, Sheffield).

The substance of the Petition to Parliament was contained in the above statement, and particularly in the concluding summary of objections.

The main objections embodied in these protests amounted to two, viz., that the provisions of the Albert Charter would result in granting medical degrees on conditions that were below the standard imposed by other Universities, more especially in regard to the literary and scientific part of the curriculum, thereby lowering the estimation in which University degrees generally were held, and bringing them into disrepute, and unfairly attracting students from the Provinces to London. The second gravamen was the insistence of the final two years of the medical curriculum being spent in London as a necessary condition for entrance to the examination for a degree. It certainly was somewhat amusing to see this juvenile University\* in the character of self-appointed champion of the University standard, the more so as its would-be weighty charges had no foundation in reality. The conditions on which the new University when it came into existence would confer its medical degrees were absolutely unknown for the reason they had not been framed or even discussed, and were in no circumstances likely to find mention in the Charter, whilst to assume that because the holding of a registrable qualification such as that of the Conjoint Board as a necessary precedent to obtaining the degree, no further evidence of education or of knowledge was to be required by the University was as unwarranted as it was improbable. The real objection felt by the provincial Medical Schools lay, of course, in the working of their second complaint, that two years of the period of study should be spent in the London Schools, a

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\* The Victoria University received its Charter to confer degrees in Arts, Literature, Science, Law and Music in 1880, and three years later a supplementary Charter was granted conferring a like right in respect to Medicine.

like period at one of its Colleges being requisite for a degree at the Victoria University. It was feared that the superior attractions of the London teaching and clinical opportunities would withdraw students from the provinces to the metropolis, and it was this which rankled in the provincial breast. So long as London could be prevented from offering a medical degree on reasonably accessible terms, available to the majority, as it was at all other University centres in the United Kingdom, the provincial Schools were satisfied, but that the London students should enjoy the same privileges that their own possessed must be resisted at all costs. The situation was cleverly exposed by Sir George Young in the following letter which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian," on December 31st, 1891:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

SIR,

By the kindness of the Marquis of Ripon I have been informed that a movement is in progress to procure from the Victoria University a petition against the grant of a Charter to the Albert University of London. On inquiry as to the grounds of such opposition I find they are set forth in a letter which appeared in the "British Medical Journal" of November last, signed by Mr. Paul, the Dean of the Medical School of Liverpool University College [see p. 133.] These grounds are rather technical than of public interest, and it may well be thought that it would be ungracious in the Victoria University, having abstained from taking any part in the public proceedings before the Privy Council last summer, when any oversight or mistake affecting its interests could have been remedied, to come forward at the eleventh hour, when opposition, if successful, would cause the maximum of injury to education, and to oppose the Charter in Parliament, upon grounds which hardly admit, from their technicality, of being satisfactorily discussed, much less settled in such a form.

Such was not the behaviour of the London Colleges in 1880, when, although arguments of a precisely similar character to those urged by Mr. Paul might have been urged by them with even greater force against the Charter of the Victoria University, the line they adopted was one of respectful abstention from opposition in public and hearty sympathy and encouragement in private. The latter has been hitherto repaid to us in Manchester. Is it possible that Manchester will show herself ungrateful in respect

of public action? Mr. Paul asserts that "it is intended to accept the same evidence of preliminary general education for the degree in Medicine as is required by the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges." He asserts that "it is intended to accept the same evidence of proficiency in preliminary science for a medical degree as is enforced by the same Board." And he complains "that in the London Teaching University the last two years will be of necessity spent in a Medical School in London" and not elsewhere.

Of these points no evidence whatever is offered as to the first and second, and none is forthcoming, for the obvious reason that the University is not yet in existence, and therefore is as incapable of intention as of act. It will take a good deal of hardihood to maintain that the Colleges and Medical Schools of London are not fit to be trusted in such matters with the same powers as are freely accorded to those of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Where, in the Charter of the Victoria University, is there any attempt to bind that University to insist on a standard of general or scientific knowledge for medical students "higher than that of the Conjoint Board"? In reply to this it is suggested that in the Victoria University the medical men would gladly have a low standard, but that others will not let them; while in the Albert University they may be equally willing, and will have the power. I question the inference in both cases; I deny the fact in the latter. In the Albert University there will, indeed, be a larger medical element in the Governing Body than was originally proposed; but it will not amount to more than 14, or at the outside 16, members in a Council of 38 and upwards. A working majority of at least six on the other side is a very different thing from the "commanding ascendancy," "paramount power," and similar expressions which have been used in this connection. The fact is, the Albert University will have from the first a very large medical faculty, with a great many varying interests, for the representation of which the Privy Council has thought proper to make large provision. Where was the Victoria University when this point was being urged, debated, and settled last year? And why is it raised now and not before? It is notorious that the ten Medical Schools of London claimed representation on the exact scale now accorded them as long ago as 1888 in their evidence before the Royal Commission, to say nothing of their "case" last June, in which the same point was raised and insisted on.

With regard to Mr. Paul's last point, will it be believed that the *only* difference between the Victoria Charter and the Albert Charter is that while the Victoria University is equally bound to exact two years' residence, it is free to fix the two years when and as seems best for its own interests; whereas the Albert University



has been compelled, at the instance of the existing University of London, and without reference to its own interests, to fix it always at the conclusion of the course? Mr. Paul would hardly venture to propose, in terms, that the full discretion given to the Victoria University, to be exercised as its rulers think best, should in the case of the Albert University be exercised by outsiders like himself in the interests of a rival institution. But in what respect does the position of opponents of the Charter on this ground differ from such a claim? In truth and earnest the interests both of the Victoria and of the Albert University will be affected by such regulations to an infinitesimal degree. Where there exists good administration, coupled with good teaching and good opportunities of learning, there will be no lack of students. Crowded hospitals will always be sought by many, but many will also seek the opportunities of early distinction afforded by a small but efficient school. Occasions of objection may be multiplied indefinitely by those to whom every improvement in another institution is a cause of jealousy for the fortunes of their own. But why should two groups of educational institutions, hitherto friendly, each with ample work to do, and fair though not superabundant resources for doing it, be brought into violent antagonism on such insufficient grounds?

In medical matters the Victoria University has an enormous advantage over London, owing to the accident of its Charter being dated before and the Albert University Charter after the passing of the Medical Acts Amendment Act of 1886. It is this—that their degrees do, and the Albert degrees will not, of themselves confer a licence to practise. Would it not be better if the promoters of this opposition were under these circumstances to “let well alone”?

I am, &c.,

GEORGE YOUNG.

Whitehall Court, London.

As might have been expected the line taken by the Provincial Colleges met with severe condemnation at the hands of the “Lancet,” which thus expressed itself in their leading articles on January 30th and February 20th, 1892 :—

“The objections to the medical clauses (of the charter) are chiefly made by the authorities of the Victoria University and appear to us to be very ungracious and uncalled for. The medical students of Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds have the usual facilities for obtaining degrees, whilst the Students of London have none, save on conditions which are prohibitive except to a small minority. The plea is immediately put forward that the London teachers will unduly lower the conditions on

" which the new degree shall be given, and specially depreciate  
 " the training of the medical man in arts and science. But surely,  
 " if the Professors at Manchester could be trusted when their  
 " charter was granted, the London teachers are entitled to have  
 " the same confidence placed in them. We suppose that in the  
 " first council of the new University, members will be found who  
 " will be quite as anxious for the good name of the degree of the  
 " new University as is the case at the other Universities. But this  
 " objection as to the depreciation of the degrees is merely a  
 " device put in the front in order to support the real apprehension  
 " of the northern teachers. They object to the clause requiring  
 " two years residence at the final part of the curriculum, which they  
 " think will draw men from the northern schools to the London  
 " centres of clinical instruction. . . . Such jealousy ought not  
 " to influence the Houses of Parliament any more than similar  
 " complaints from Edinburgh and Dublin influenced the Lords of  
 " the Privy Council before whom the Victoria University should  
 " also have lodged their objections.

" The objections of the Victoria University to the proportion  
 " of the Medical element being so large in the Council as fourteen,  
 " possibly sixteen, in forty, is very unfair to the medical teachers  
 " in London, who are probably quite 300 in number, and whose  
 " influence will doubtless be very great, but certainly not 'para-  
 " mount.' The contention that such a Council will exert its  
 " influence to unduly lower the scientific training of the graduate  
 " is an unjust reflection on the London medical teachers, who  
 " will surely be as jealous of the reputation of the degrees  
 " conferred by them as on the teachers elsewhere."

#### OPPOSITION FROM THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PROFESSORiate.

Among the determined opponents of the Albert Scheme  
 was a section of the professoriate of University College,  
 some of whom lost no opportunity of denouncing its  
 provisions. Professor Lankester, in a brief note to "The  
 Times" on February 9th, 1892, expressing his approval  
 of the action of the Gresham Committee, hoped that "he  
 " should see the objectionable charter drawn up by Sir  
 " George Young in spite of the repeated protests of the  
 " professors of University College (of whom I was one)  
 " put on one side. The great failure of that scandalous  
 " attempt to force an ill-considered organisation upon

“ London in the name of a University consists in the  
 “ fact that Sir George Young’s ‘Teaching University’  
 “ has no professors or other teachers.” Three days after  
 Professors Ramsay and Schäfer as Deans respectively of  
 the Faculties of Science and Medicine wrote to say that  
 Professor Lankester had “no authority on behalf of the  
 “ Professors of University College to speak in their  
 “ name.” To which, on February 18th, Professors Carey  
 Foster, Pearson, Oliver and Welldon wrote to say that  
 no vote in favour of the Albert University had ever been  
 passed at a meeting of the University College Professors  
 and to express their “strong opinion that Professor  
 “ Lankester’s views with regard to the Albert Charter  
 “ deserve the support of all those who are really interested  
 “ in the future of academic education in London.”  
 The four signatories to this communication found on  
 further inquiry that they were not strictly accurate in  
 their statement, and on March 5th a letter appeared  
 from them in “The Times” saying that on reference to  
 the Minutes of the Senate for January 28th, 1887, it  
 appeared that the following resolution had been adopted  
 by that body which was practically the professoriate:  
 “That the Council be requested to promote a petition  
 “ to the Crown praying for the grant of a charter,  
 “ identical in its terms with that of the Victoria Univer-  
 “ sity, to an academical body in London, of which  
 “ University College, London, should be the first con-  
 “ stituent, such charter to give the power of conferring  
 “ degrees in Arts and Science only.” “Although two  
 “ of us,” continued the letter, “were parties to this  
 “ resolution, the appointment of the Royal Commission  
 “ and other events of the past five years have so com-  
 “ pletely altered the aspects of the question of University  
 “ organisation for London as to have greatly modified  
 “ our views in respect to it.”

Sir George Young was, however, not without support  
 among the teaching staff of University College, sore  
 stricken though he was in the house of his friends.  
 Professor (now Sir William) Ramsay in “The Times”



of February 1st gave expression to what he believed was broadly the views of a large majority of his colleagues.

"I do not imagine that any one regards the Albert University  
 " as a perfect institution. Those who have had an opportunity of  
 " studying Continental Universities know that (excluding the  
 " Université de France) they are governed by the professors with  
 " a merely nominal control from the State; that the professors  
 " are really elected by the Faculty, the State having a rarely  
 " exercised right of veto; that possible inefficiency on the part of a  
 " professor is guarded against by the existence of 'Privat-docenten,'  
 " who are themselves being trained for chairs; that there is full  
 " liberty of teaching, for candidates for degrees are uniformly  
 " examined by their own teachers; and that it is thus possible  
 " to found 'schools of thought' in all faculties, for the 'syllabus'  
 " is unknown; and, lastly, the utility of a subject is not gauged  
 " by the number of persons studying it, and it is, therefore, possible  
 " to give instruction in out-of-the-way branches of knowledge,  
 " to undertake advanced teaching, and to carry out extensive  
 " researches.

"Such a university in London would require larger and better-  
 " equipped buildings than any which are at present to be found  
 " in England; a larger staff than Oxford or Cambridge, and one  
 " very differently distributed; and great store of apparatus and  
 " material. These would necessarily involve a very great amount  
 " of endowment; for were an attempt to be made to cover expen-  
 " diture by charging sufficiently high fees, the number of senior  
 " students, who could alone benefit by special and advanced classes,  
 " would become proportionately scarce.

"But to found such a university in London would require still  
 " more; it would necessitate a radical change in our English  
 " system of awarding degrees; and it would involve a confidence  
 " in the average honesty of its teachers which, although foreign  
 " nations do not find it misplaced, is not the fashion here. Granting  
 " that the money difficulties could be removed, it is hopeless to  
 " expect a sudden change in public sentiment; hence, at present  
 " the founding of such a university is impossible.

"I hope, however, by making a beginning with University and  
 " King's Colleges and the medical schools the foundations may be  
 " laid of just such an ideal university, There is nothing radically  
 " inconsistent with it in their constitutions, or, to speak more  
 " correctly, nothing which cannot be adapted when the time comes:  
 " and we must trust to the progress of events to bring enlarged  
 " endowments and a change in popular sentiment as regards profes-  
 " sorial management and the degree question. These colleges are

“ fairly well equipped compared with similar colleges and universities  
 “ in England; they have eminent staffs, and they have numerous  
 “ students. To pass them over, and to found a new teaching  
 “ university independent of them would, even if it were possible,  
 “ be obvious folly.”

It would have seemed that the professorial body of King's College was more unitedly in favour of the Albert Scheme, for no such differences of opinion were publicly expressed by any section of them as was the case at the sister institution.

THE PETITION OF BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON.

It will be remembered that the petition of Bedford College for Women to be included from the first as a constituent College of the Albert University in like terms to those which governed the position of University and King's Colleges (p. 81, Appendix X.) was not acceded to by the Committee of the Privy Council, Lord Selborne saying that their claim should be dealt with by the authorities of the new University when constituted (pp. 92-3). This of course was not the same thing as being made a constituent College in the original scheme, and the fact that the charter had to come under the consideration of Parliament gave to the authorities of the College the opportunity of again putting forward their claim, which they did in the following Petition. The prayer that the teaching in the Colleges should be unsectarian has been already referred to (p. 202), and under the circumstances would appear to have been somewhat remarkable :—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
 GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The Humble Petition of the Bedford College, London (for Women),  
 under their Common Seal,*

Sheweth as follows :—

That whereas in 1888 a Petition was presented to the Privy Council by University College and King's College praying for a charter of Incorporation as a University under the name of the Albert University, and that such draft charter is now before your Honourable

House, the Bedford College, London (for Women), prays to be included as one of the constituent Colleges, on the same footing as University College and King's College, in any charter providing a Teaching University for London, for the reasons herein stated.

1. That the work done by the Bedford College since its foundation in 1849 has been of a character and importance similar to that of the work done by University College and King's College, and entitles it to a similar position in any Teaching University provided for London.

2. That it has given to women instruction of such a character that they have been enabled to take the highest degrees in the University of London, and that of the entire number of women who have been admitted to Degrees in Arts and Science by the University of London about one-third have been students of the Bedford College.

3. That this instruction has been given by an able staff of Professors and Teachers attached to the College and within the College walls.

4. That the Bedford College possesses an ample and well-arranged building situated within "the London District," with every accommodation, such as lecture rooms, library studies, four laboratories for Biology, Botany, Chemistry, and Physics, for the teaching not only of the higher branches of knowledge, but also of other subjects essential to general culture.

5. That the teaching carried on in the Bedford College has been of a character worthy of a constituent College is shown by the fact that since 1879, when the degrees of the University of London were opened to women, more than two-thirds of all the students of the Bedford College who have presented themselves for examination have passed, many of them with honours—a proportion that your Petitioners believe to be higher than can be claimed by any other College.

6. That the Bedford College, being restricted to women-students, is on a smaller scale than University or King's College, but that the teaching both has been and is of a truly academic character in no way inferior to that carried on in other Colleges.

7. That the above-recited facts show that the Bedford College has a just claim to be recognised as an important and integral part of any new University in and for London.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House that the Charter creating the Albert University be not sanctioned unless the present scheme be made more more comprehensive so as—

1. To include the Bedford College as a constituent College, with due representation on the Council,



2. To embody the recommendations of the Royal Commission so as to make the Charter adequate to the present and future needs of the Metropolis.
3. To ensure that the teaching in the Colleges be unsectarian.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

The Common Seal of the Bedford College was hereunto fixed at the meeting of the Council of Management on the 12th day of February 1892 by the Chairman, in the presence of—	}	W. J. RUSSELL, Chairman. E. MARION BRYCE, HENRIETTA BURK, GILES T. PILCHER, LUCY J. RUSSELL, Hon. Secretary.	} Members of } Council.
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#### OPPOSITION IN THE REVIEWS AND JOURNALS.

If for the first few months after the approval of the Albert Charter by the Committee of the Privy Council, but little notice of the subject was taken in the public press (p. 124), this neglect was amply made up for in the early part of 1892, when letters and special articles on all aspects of the question were of almost daily occurrence in one or other of the daily papers, some of which adopted a strong attitude of opposition. From a large number of these full quotation has been made. More important, however, were certain contributions to some of the leading Reviews and Journals, where a more detailed and considered criticism of the Charter found expression, and here too usually from an adverse point of view.

The most authoritative of these contributions appeared in the "Quarterly Review" for January, 1892, from the pen, as was generally known, of Dr. (afterwards Sir Joshua) Fitch, LL.D., a member of the Senate of the University of London and Principal Inspector of Training Colleges under the Education Department. The article was in fact a continuation of one from the same hand that had been published in the same Review in January, 1887,

giving an account of the progress of the subject with comments up to date. (Part I., p. 152). Taking up the story from the appointment of the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Selborne, the writer proceeded to indicate the "obvious conveniences" in such a course, in terms that are of interesting application to-day:—

"It relieves the Government from the necessity of immediate action, and it gives to experts and persons possessed of special knowledge an opportunity for contributing facts and suggestions which could not properly be presented before a more formal tribunal. There is, it is true, a mass of loose and unmethodical opinion and conjecture brought into view on these occasions, which is technically, though not without a touch of sarcasm, designated 'evidence.' The witnesses, of course, are not on oath; their testimony is often given without verification, and with a very feeble sense of responsibility; and the 'minutes of evidence' furnish matter, much of which is felt by the most patient reader to be bewildering and irrelevant. Yet there is often in the ponderous Blue-Books valuable material for forming judgments and for shaping future legislation."

Dr. Fitch then went on to contrast the two very different modes of constituting Royal Commissions, the one composed of "experts and partisans" of which that on Elementary Education (1886), presided over by Lord Cross, was an illustration. In this "among the numerous members of the Commission there was no outside authority—lawyer, statesman, or school manager—who was uncommitted to strong opinions on the matter in controversy, or was presumably free to form an impartial estimate of the various phenomena to be brought under review. The result may easily in such cases be foreseen. Either such compromises are made, that the Report, when it appears, is colourless and ineffective, or it is accompanied with a minority report not less weighty than that signed by the Chairman, and having a practical tendency to neutralise its force." An entirely different plan obtained in the constitution of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the University problem in London. "The Commission was composed exclusively of persons who had not been identified with any one of the interests or institutions concerned, and to whom the entire field of inquiry and discussion was a *tabula rasa*. . . . Neither London, nor the medical profession, nor any person connected with the teaching or examining bodies of the Metropolis, was included in the Commission. For complete detachment from all the controversial questions and interests concerned, and for the absence of all previous bias, the Commission was perfect. But

" it must be owned that there were compensating disadvantages ;  
 " for some of the Commissioners entertained a rather vague con-  
 " ception of the problem they were asked to solve ; and some of  
 " the questions propounded by them betrayed curious ignorance of  
 " necessary preliminary facts."\* Concerning this latter method of  
 constituting a Royal Commission the present writer would observe  
 that it did not prevent there being attached to the Report which  
 was signed by the whole body, a supplementary paragraph signed  
 by three of the six Commissioners which went far to negative the  
 conclusions agreed to. (Part II., p. 149). Moreover, he would also  
 remark with all submission that ignorance of a subject of inquiry  
 is no guarantee for its impartial consideration, whilst it runs the  
 risk of being mistaken for incompetence.

To this digression on the nature of Royal Commissions followed  
 a sketch of the proceedings in the University in their endeavour to  
 frame a scheme on the lines of the Commissioners' Report and its  
 demolition by the vote of Convocation. Concerning the power of  
 veto exercised by this body the Reviewer made some cogent remarks.  
 " Convocation is a body consisting of many thousand persons who  
 " are summoned to meet twice a year and whose meetings are some-  
 " times largely, but as a rule very sparsely, attended. It is impossible  
 " that its members should have the sense of corporate unity and  
 " fellowship which is derived from academic association. . . . They  
 " are men who have been very variously educated and who are  
 " engaged in very different pursuits, and their only bond of union  
 " is to be found in the fact that they have been examined by the  
 " same central authority. They have no voice in the actual manage-  
 " ment of the University, except in relation to the acceptance or  
 " rejection of a new Charter, and this serious and important duty  
 " is not one which they are specially fitted to discharge. It must  
 " be owned that the habit of passing any resolutions which have  
 " no legal validity is not calculated to generate a sense of responsi-  
 " bility ; and that public bodies called together to sanction a special  
 " resolution on a subject which in many of its details is necessarily  
 " unfamiliar to them, can hardly be relied on to arrive always at  
 " satisfactory decisions." Had the Senate's scheme been approved

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\* The Reviewer took occasion to express regret at "the sudden and inexplicable  
 " withdrawal of the Warden of Merton from the Commission, which reduced its  
 " number from seven to six, and destroyed the balance of special experience and  
 " knowledge which the Government had sought to secure. Mr. Brodrick was intended  
 " to represent Oxford, and he was probably the one member of the Commission  
 " most familiar with academic questions generally, and with the social and educa-  
 " tional needs of London in particular. The Commission was, therefore, incom-  
 " pletely constituted from the first, and was deprived of the services of one member  
 " who would probably have exercised a material influence on its deliberations."  
 (Part II., p. 1.)



by Convocation, "it would probably have been found that the Draft Charter afforded at least the basis of a practicable compromise; and the need of establishing a second University would, as the Commissioners predicted, have been avoided"; an interesting admission, inasmuch as Dr. Fitch was scarcely to be reckoned as a warm supporter of the Senate's scheme, nor had he given it much assistance in its development. He was, however, strongly opposed to the establishment of any second University in London.

"In the situation thus created, it would have been manifestly unsuitable for the governing body of the University to offer any opposition to the renewed application of King's and University Colleges to the Crown for power to confer their own degrees. It was very generally expected that, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the conclusion of the Report, the whole question would have been remitted to the Royal Commissioners for further inquiry and advice. That course, however, was not adopted. In fact the Commission has never yet given a categorical reply to the question which was originally put to them; their only deliverance having been purely provisional and hypothetical." Proceeding to refer to the action of the Privy Council and their decision to advise the Crown to grant the Albert Charter, Dr. Fitch continued—except on the question of using the name "London" in the title of the new University "the authorities of the existing University abstained from all opposition, and nothing remained for them but to part company, in all goodwill, with the chief constituent colleges which had from the first been associated with it, and to hope that under new conditions, these two Institutions would enter on a new career of activity and public usefulness."

All this, however, was but preliminary to "inquiring whether the scheme now proposed fulfils the purpose contemplated by those who desired to create a teaching University in London, and whether it is likely to prove a help or a hindrance to the true organisation and advancement of the higher education in London.

"One purpose it certainly fulfils. Framed by the authorities of King's and University Colleges it increases the dignity and secures the interests of these two institutions, and invests their professors with a dominant share in the future management of a University. It is not a little curious to see these two institutions, established on radically different principles—one denouncing the other as godless, and that other protesting against sectarian exclusiveness—agreeing, after fifty years of rivalry, to obliterate the memory of past feuds and to ally themselves as teaching bodies in close and fraternal union in presence of a common difficulty. That difficulty is—to put it plainly—that both Colleges are languishing for lack of students.

" It would be ungracious to speculate on the probable reasons for this fact. The best friends of both institutions avow that some measure is needed to arrest the tendency to decline. They do not contend that as seats of learning, as centres of intellectual influence in the Metropolis, the Colleges have ever realised the hopes of their founders. . . . It is computed that less than one-tenth of the candidates who graduate yearly at the University of London, and a still smaller number of those who take Honours in the Faculty of Arts proceed from the two London Colleges taken together. The supporters of the two Colleges make appeals to the public for subscriptions, for endowment, and for Government grants; but their real need is for more scholars, and if this were supplied such appeals would be well-nigh superfluous. It is now believed that the grant of degree-conferring powers will help to fill the class-rooms, and that the Colleges require nothing but this additional privilege to attract crowds of students and to ensure success. We would willingly share this expectation; but at present there is little to justify it."

The writer then went on to review the opposition which had been raised to the Albert Charter, commencing with the objection on the ground of the denominational character of King's College, which has been previously quoted (p. 206), as also the probable influence of the new proposal in the interests of the medical profession (p. 223). Concerning the grievance of which so much had been made, viz., the want of due relation between the teaching and examining, and "that the work and aims of the teachers were unduly restricted by the examination system, and that they were not free to carry into effect their own plans and to do what they deemed to be best for their students," the Reviewer went on to show that the Albert scheme would not fulfil the expectations of those with whom it originated. "The remedy advocated by some of the more eminent professors was a Professorial University like Edinburgh, Leipsic, or Berlin, with a *senatus academicus* which should at once control teaching and regulate examinations. This ideal can of course only be realised when the College and the University are one, and are under the same government. But a federal University, with which several Colleges are associated, and in which all the students are subject to a common examination, is not what the Professors want. No conceivable degree of examination which was equally fair to all the students coming from a group of federated Colleges could 'follow the teaching' unless that teaching was itself first regulated and made uniform by some central authority. And this is precisely the condition to which the strongest objections are urged by teachers. A federal University, they say, cannot be a teaching University in any true

“ sense. If the governing body of a single college could be em-  
 “ powered to confer degrees on its own students, or if two colleges  
 “ could be so welded together that they divided the academic  
 “ work between them, and that the same authority appointed  
 “ the professors in both, the main objects set forth in the programme  
 “ originally promulgated by the ‘Teaching University Association’  
 “ would be accomplished. But they are not accomplished by the  
 “ charter of the Albert University, for under it the Colleges will  
 “ preserve their autonomous character; there is no provision for  
 “ interchange of students, for division of labour, for unity of plan  
 “ in teaching, and the teachers being appointed by the College  
 “ only will not even be University professors. Here some of the  
 “ best teachers are dissatisfied. They say, in effect, that ‘what is  
 “ ‘about to be established is not a Teaching University after all.  
 “ ‘It is only another examining Board. The only new powers  
 “ ‘conferred are examining powers. Teaching is left exactly where  
 “ ‘it was before, and is not aided or encouraged at all. Power is  
 “ ‘given in terms almost exactly like those of the original University  
 “ ‘of London to affiliate new Colleges; and in just the proportion  
 “ ‘in which this power is exercised, it will become impossible for  
 “ ‘the examinations to correspond to the teaching of any one of  
 “ ‘us; and all the old objections to a Federal University applying  
 “ ‘the same system of examinations to students very variously  
 “ ‘trained will reappear.’ ”

Referring to the provision in the charter by which the degrees of the new University were only to be conferred on those persons who shall “have pursued a regular course of study in a College of the University,” the Reviewer pointed out that it was “an arrangement in force in the Scotch Colleges, and one obviously favourable to the professors as a class. Whether it is equally desirable in the public interest, or in the general interests of learning, is a question on which opinion is divided. . . . Yet the promoters of the Albert University have rested some of their chief arguments on the hypothesis that genuine teaching must be that given by authorised professors in College classes, and that all other teaching is inferior and unsound. All private tuition, all study pursued under the direction of tutors in the smaller colleges and schools, or of scholarly parents, is regarded as irregular and well-nigh worthless, or at least as unfitted to receive recognition by a University. It is needless to say that this is not the view which prevails at Oxford or Cambridge, where all the effective teaching is the work of private tutors and ‘coaches,’ and not of professors. Nor is it, having regard to the multiplication of the means and institutions for imparting higher teaching, the increase of libraries, and the cheapening of



"the best books, necessarily the view which it believes the public  
 "to adopt." That the student "cannot get his degree without  
 "attending the classes is the principal and characteristic provision  
 "of the new Charter."

Concerning the importance of academic discipline and association on which most stress was laid by the promoters of the new institution the article continued—"a university it is averred is not  
 "concerned merely to require that a certain amount of knowledge  
 "is attained; but it should secure that the knowledge is gained  
 "under right conditions. It should provide fellowship among  
 "students, personal intercourse between the undergraduate and  
 "eminent teachers and continuity of study; it should be a community whose members are animated by a love of study, by  
 "high aims, by a spirit of mutual helpfulness, and by a common  
 "pride in the institution with which they are connected and a  
 "desire to promote its interests. This is an admirable ideal. It  
 "is realised in part no doubt at the older residential Universities.  
 "But precious as all these influences are in their relation both  
 "to the moral and the mental life of the student, it is simply  
 "impossible to reproduce them in London. The only substitute  
 "which the Albert University offers or can offer for the many  
 "refining and ennobling influences which belong to a University  
 "with great traditions and venerable associations, is the obligation  
 "that all the students shall obtain their instruction in the same  
 "professorial classes. And this must be a poor substitute at best.  
 "London has, however, some compensating advantages in its larger,  
 "fuller life and in its greater variety of intellectual opportunities."  
 A student has a wider choice of instructors and might find it to his advantage to study different subjects at different institutions in the metropolis—an advantage from which he would be distinctly barred by the scheme under consideration which assumes that he must receive the whole of his instruction at one college, and that it is only instruction furnished at colleges of the University which will be accepted as a qualification for the degree.

Passing on to consider the status of Medicine in the proposed University and the liability there was for the degrees to be cheapened—which has previously been quoted (p. 223)—Dr. Fitch suggested that a similar degradation might be applied by University and King's Colleges in the case of former arts students, who with the precedent of medicine might be admitted *per saltum* to the degree of M.A. on the ground that they once attended a two years' course of collegiate lectures. "The effect of such a policy on the  
 "highest interests of education, and on the training and current  
 "value of an academical degree, would be disastrous. But its  
 "effect in swelling the numbers and the apparent prosperity of

“ the new University would be immediately favourable. And  
 “ unfortunately the governing body of the University will have  
 “ a strong temptation to cheapen its degrees.” A further ill-effect  
 of the charter in the opinion of Dr. Fitch would be the multiplication  
 of small federal Universities throughout the Kingdom, not  
 one of which would be a teaching University in the sense in which  
 that phrase was understood in Scotland or Germany and all would  
 be competing for students. “ We are far from denying that in  
 “ this way, much valuable educational effort will be encouraged;  
 “ but it is impossible to doubt that the danger of the ‘ Dutch  
 “ auction,’ which was so graphically described by more than one  
 “ of the witnesses before the Royal Commission, is a very real  
 “ danger, and that, while the multiplication of Colleges is a clear  
 “ gain to the intellectual life of the whole nation, the multipli-  
 “ cation of degree-conferring bodies may prove to be a great  
 “ mistake.”

As illustrating “ the narrowness of view that characterises the  
 “ new Charter, and its utter inadequacy when considered as an  
 “ attempt to organise, on a scale corresponding to its importance,  
 “ the higher and professional education of the metropolis,” the  
 writer referred to the position of the schoolmaster. Under the  
 regulations of the Education Department certain University examina-  
 tions were accepted as substitutes for the non-professional part of  
 the Government examinations for teachers’ certificates; and the  
 teaching at the various Training Colleges was amply sufficient for  
 the attainment of the B.A., degree, but under the Gresham  
 Charter such institutions would not be included within the  
 University, and the students consequently would be unable to  
 graduate there, whilst the students of University and King’s  
 College, where a like education was provided would be able to  
 take a degree.

The claims of the Society for the Extension of University  
 Teaching next fell under review, but though Dr. Fitch admitted  
 that the work of the Society was “ a very honourable and useful  
 “ effort to extend the influence of the Universities and to occupy  
 “ a region with which hitherto they have had no concern,” it  
 was “ only by straining the meaning of terms that these popular  
 “ lectures can be designated ‘ university teaching.’ ” The remarkable  
 “ proposal, that the students who attend the lectures should be  
 “ treated exceptionally, and allowed to take the degree examina-  
 “ tion by instalments extending over five or six years (Part II.,  
 “ p. 119) would probably be held by the authorities, both of the  
 “ older and the newer Universities, to be inadmissible and totally  
 “ inconsistent with the intention and significance of a University  
 “ degree.”

The article concluded thus:—"From every point of view the  
 " Draft Charter appears to us to be crude and inadequate. It  
 " gives additional privileges to two useful and important teaching  
 " institutions in London, but it does not add to their resources,  
 " nor their teaching power, give them a wider scope, nor increase  
 " their means of usefulness. It does not give to the teachers,  
 " what they have declared to be indispensable, an examination  
 " which shall be adapted to their own several methods and  
 " courses of instruction. It does nothing, and hardly professes to  
 " do anything, for the improvement of medical education. It  
 " permits the female students of University College, and pre-  
 " sumably those of the classes at Kensington, to count their  
 " attendance at lectures as qualifications for a degree, but it  
 " excludes from its purview women in other Colleges who are  
 " receiving regular instruction of exactly the same kind. It seeks  
 " to offer to the young London student who is living with his  
 " parents some equivalent for the academic fellowship and dis-  
 " cipline of the older Universities, but its only expedient for effecting  
 " this object is to insist on his receiving his whole instruction in  
 " the class-rooms of certain privileged professors. Finally, the  
 " scheme fails altogether to fulfil either the original design of the  
 " Teaching University Association, or the recommendations of the  
 " Royal Commissioners."

In the "Nineteenth Century" for February, 1892, appeared an article by Mr. J. Churton Collins, entitled "The 'Ideal' University," in which the writer aimed at showing in a very rhetorical style the kind of University that was wanted for London. Being an exceedingly popular and successful lecturer for the University Extension Society, the main arguments may be readily imagined:—

"The cry for liberal education," wrote Mr. Collins, was being raised "from men and women of all classes and in every walk of  
 " life; from the mine and from the workshop, from our counting  
 " houses and our offices, from the shop and from the board school,  
 " has gone forth the same voice. A serious interest in literature,  
 " in philosophy, in history, in science, and an eager desire for  
 " instruction in such studies, have become characteristics of those  
 " sections of our community, which were a few years ago prover-  
 " bially indifferent to subjects of this kind. For one young man  
 " or young woman then capable of profiting from teaching of a high  
 " standard, there are now multitudes. For one institution like the  
 " Working Men's College there are now hundreds. For one course



“ of lectures like those delivered by Maurice and Brewer, there are  
 “ now thousands.” The writer then went on to show how this  
 demand had been met, and that “ whatever scheme might be devised,  
 “ no scheme could be satisfactory without the sanction of the  
 “ Universities.” The Society for the extension of University teach-  
 ing was the result. “ But while throughout the country this move-  
 “ ment is proceeding without impediment, is drawing more and  
 “ more closely the ties which connect it with Oxford and Cambridge,  
 “ and is beginning even now to react on them, there is one part,  
 “ and that unhappily the most important and populous part, of the  
 “ kingdom where its progress is impeded. In and about London all  
 “ is anarchy. Nowhere has the cry for advanced instruction, under  
 “ conditions rendering it accessible to the masses, been louder and  
 “ more emphatic. Numberless institutions and societies to supply  
 “ this want have been founded, but they have sprung up indepen-  
 “ dently, they pursue separate courses, they have different systems  
 “ and different standards. Without any bond of union among  
 “ themselves, they have no bond of union with any common centre.”  
 Moreover, “ the whole academic system of London ” was in the  
 same parlous state. “ A university without colleges, and colleges  
 “ without a university,” &c., &c.

To this statement of the condition of affairs succeeded a not  
 very accurate account of the steps that had been taken in connection  
 with University reform which had resulted in the framing of the  
 Gresham Charter. It was quite clear that no such University as was  
 therein constituted would meet the requirements laid down by the  
 writer. The shortcomings of the scheme was set forth in language  
 corresponding to that above quoted. “ Two things are plain,”  
 continued Mr. Collins. “ For better or for worse, it will constitute  
 “ the only ‘teaching university for London’ that our generation is  
 “ likely to see; and, secondly, it invests King’s and University  
 “ Colleges with powers practically absolute and unlimited,” and  
 after reciting the well-worn objections to such a plan, the writer  
 wound up this section of his article thus: “ The constitution of the  
 “ curricula, the nature and quality of the teaching, all in fine that  
 “ relates to the interests of education and culture, need, in truth,  
 “ be of as little concern to them [*i.e.*, the two Colleges] as the  
 “ punctilious discharge of duty to a clergyman who is a fixture in a  
 “ rich family living.”

Proceeding to give an account of the work done by the City  
 of London College, the Working Men’s College and other like  
 institutions, more especially the University Extension Society, and  
 to draw unfavourable comparisons with University and King’s  
 Colleges, the writer continued, “ It was perfectly open to them to  
 “ establish centres and courses of lectures of the same kind of their

"own, to have made the evening classes at King's College what they were when Brewer conducted them, and to have filled the gaunt\* solitude in Gower Street with the students who now crowd the lecture rooms of the Extension Society."

What after all was to be the University that would satisfy Mr. Collins and his friends this alone gave any indication.

"What is needed is a University partly on the lines of the great Universities of America, and partly on the lines of the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic; which should, on the one hand, be a teaching body, amply provided with means for securing the very best instruction attainable, both of a special and of a general kind, and which should, on the other hand, be a legislative and co-ordinating body, with jurisdiction over all institutes and societies engaged, systematically, in higher education in London, affiliating some, directing, supervising, and encouraging all."

How all this was to be obtained no hint was given, and the "ideal" University was left to seek.

In the February issue of the "Westminster Review," Mr. Spencer Hill contributed an article on "A teaching University for London" in which were categorically set forth the criticisms and objections to the Gresham Scheme, but without adding anything to what has already been fully quoted from the letters and documents circulated by this very active opponent of the Charter.

In the same periodical in the following number Mr. S. H. Boulton put forward his views under the title of "A new State University," commencing thus:—

"The University is in a fair way to become the University of the Universities of the United Kingdom—the University without whose crowning distinction all other academic honours are incomplete. For many years it seemed as if Cambridge put the hall-mark upon London degrees." The writer proceeded to show that

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\* Thus wrote Professor Ramsay in the "Athenæum":—"In an article on the 'Ideal University' in the Nineteenth Century," Mr. Churton Collins refers to the 'gaunt solitudes' and 'deserted halls' of University College. The public will be able to judge if this is a correct description when I state, from official sources, that the numbers on the books of the College for the last five years has averaged 988 per annum. The number of undergraduates in the twenty-four Colleges and halls of Oxford University, together with the non-resident students, is given in the Calendar for 1890 as 3,145. It is instructive and amusing to note that Mr. Collins was himself a candidate for a chair in these 'gaunt solitudes' three years ago."

the late Mr. Todhunter, Dr. Routh and others after graduating with the highest mathematical honours in London entered as freshmen at Cambridge and came out senior wranglers. Recently, however, the tide had set the other way and Cambridge wranglers sought a London degree "to complete the Cambridge distinction."

Then followed an interesting criticism of several of the London University Examinations and a comparison of them with similar examinations at Oxford and Cambridge. The special purport of the article, however, was to show the desirability of fusing the University of London with the Civil Service Commission, both being State institutions, and the subjects and scope of the examinations conducted by both bodies being "in great measure identical."

The great want of the University is a substantial endowment. "A single candidate may obtain a scholarship or medals of small value. The rest, however distinguished, are sent empty away, with nothing but the barren honour of a diploma. The great want of the Civil Service Commission is some court of recognising unsuccessful merit. If fifty candidates for twenty appointments satisfy the examiners, the appointments are awarded to the first twenty; the remaining thirty are labelled unsuccessful and have not even certificates of their qualifications." Such a plan would constitute a State University. "The four branches of the University M.A. are almost co-extensive with the chief requirements of the Indian Civil Service, the Colonial Office, and the Foreign Office. The Home Office and the Treasury, not to speak of the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Post Office, scarcely exact more from their candidates than the University matriculation does. In all examinations, successful candidates would, until the available appointments were exhausted, have the refusal of posts tenable for life, and for the most part more valuable than a College fellowship; and after the available appointments were exhausted, receive the same recognition of their merit as they do in the existing University."

It is only fair to say that the writer was under the misapprehension that the Gresham University was already incorporated and to it and to the Victoria University as well as to a Midland and to a Welsh University, both to be founded, he proposed to abandon the educational field; whilst the London University, absorbing the Civil Service Commission, would be "nothing but a sublimated examining Board, offering to all competent persons its hall mark and such as desire and deserve them permanent appointments in the public service."

An account of the literature of the subject of the Gresham University would be incomplete were it to omit reference to two humourous skits on the situation,



entitled "The Varsity Suit, a tale of the Tailors," and "The Grasshopper or the Tailors and the Clothing Club." Although published\* anonymously their authorship was generally known, and admirably did they hit off the peculiarities of the protagonists and the inconsistencies of the position.

#### SUMMARY OF OBJECTIONS TO THE ALBERT CHARTER.

Such then was the nature of the opposition that from different quarters was concentrated on the Albert University Charter, and it may be convenient to set out categorically the several objections that were raised.

An initial objection to which, however, no very general expression was given, however widely it may have been entertained, was the establishment of a second university in London, it being held that the existing institution either did fulfil or could be so altered as to fulfil all that was required, and that the multiplication of universities was undesirable in itself and tended to a competition downwards in the matter of granting degrees.

The constitution of the proposed new University was strongly found fault with by many, the predominance therein of University and King's College being especially attacked. It was maintained that these two Colleges were not entitled to such an exclusive position as they sought, either on the grounds of their size or of their efficiency, as tested by the success of their students at the examinations of the University of London or elsewhere. It was openly alleged that the scheme was being pushed solely in the interests of these institutions, which were financially failing from lack of support.†

From the point of view of the higher education in London it was objected that the Albert University would

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\* By the Kelsey Law Book Company, Limited.

† "It is obviously promoted in the interests of two institutions, and not in the larger academic interests of the metropolis." ("The Spectator," February 20, 1892.)

not be a teaching university, since it had no professoriate, the collegiate teachers being independent of the University, and that it was rather to be looked upon as a teachers' university, where the teachers would be empowered to grant degrees to their own students. Others again complained that what was wanted was a university that should be mainly, if not entirely, controlled by teachers, and that separate colleges therein should be abolished.

It was strongly maintained that the report of Lord Selborne's Commission, which governed the whole situation, had unmistakeably contemplated the establishment of a teaching university, as was clearly set forth in paragraph 12 of the report (Part II., p. ix), that should organise and co-ordinate all the higher teaching of the metropolis. The Albert (Gresham) charter, it was urged, entirely disregarded the spirit and recommendations of the report, and was totally inadequate to meet the educational needs of London. All which it may be remarked was a good deal easier to say than to prove.

The exclusion of certain institutions was the ground of opposition in other quarters, such as Bedford and Queen's Colleges for women, the City and Guilds' Institute,\* and especially the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, who were pressing in their claims for the recognition of their work as forming part of a university curriculum, and entitled to certain privileges in respect to graduation.

The denominational character of King's College was a serious objection in the eyes of a great many, contravening, it was alleged, the Universities' Tests Act, and sufficient to warrant the refusal of the charter.

Not the least important was the opposition on the

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\* From "The Times," March 4, 1892.—At the next meeting of the Council of the City and Guilds Institute the following motion is to be brought forward:—"That on the charter of the Gresham University receiving Her Majesty's approval steps be forthwith taken for the purpose of getting the Central Institution, Exhibition Road, recognised as a constituent college of the said University."

medical side of the proposed university. The predominance of the Medical Faculty on the governing body was looked upon as detrimental to the future well-being of the institution, whilst the absence from the charter of any specific guarantees as to the character of the preliminary and scientific training that would be required as a condition of graduation would lead, it was asserted, to the providing of cheap and easy degrees that would lower the prestige of university degrees generally. The requirement of two years' residence and education in London as a necessary preliminary to obtaining a degree in medicine was loudly inveighed against as unfair to the provincial medical schools, whilst existing diplomates, and students who had not completed their course, sought to make retrospective the regulations concerning the granting of an M.D. degree.

Much was made of the fact that the petition of the promoters of the Albert University had, in the failure of the Senate of the University to submit a scheme, been dealt with by the Privy Council instead of being referred back to the Royal Commission as this body had recommended should be done. The validity of the objection was very doubtful, for, among other reasons, it was a question whether the Commission having reported had not *de facto* ceased to exist, and was therefore incapable of further considering the question, unless reappointed. It was not likely that any irregularity had been committed with Lord Selborne, who had been chairman of the Commission, taking the leading part in the hearing by the Committee of the Privy Council. This did not, however, prevent the opponents of the scheme putting forward the circumstance as a ground of complaint, with often an unscrupulous disregard of the real facts of the case.\*

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\* As a specimen of the criticism bestowed on the charter and its promoters, the following from the "Pall Mall Gazette"



No more substantial was the assertion that the Albert scheme, which in the form in which it left the Privy Council was in essentials the same as that which was before the Royal Commission, had been in a measure condemned by those Commissioners, by their recommendation (paragraph 12) that the new university should organise and co-ordinate the higher teaching bodies of the metropolis, such as the Birkbeck Institute, Working Men's College, the Society for Extension of University Teaching, and others, and since no provision existed in the Gresham Charter for such organisation and co-ordination it was in consequence condemned by the Commissioners.

Concerning the widespread opposition that was raised to the charter, two remarks might be made—

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(Footnote—continued.)

(February 19, 1892), which was singularly bitter in its treatment of the question, may be quoted:—

“The little clique that is working the Charter for the New Teaching University (so-called) is playing its cards well. The “adhesion of Gresham College to the scheme was secured on the “condition that the name of Gresham should take the place of “Albert. It is not a point of much magnitude, but, as it involved the consideration of the Charter by the Committee of the “Privy Council, the loophole was taken advantage of by the “opponents of the Charter to demand that other amendments “should be made. Instantly the clique gave out that they did “not intend to ask for a change in the name of the University or “for any other alteration, and took up again the cry that any “attempt to change the Charter must wreck it altogether. Finally, “we have the announcement made in the House of Commons last “night that the Committee of the Privy Council has decided to “alter the name, but to alter nothing else. That has been the “game all through. The members of the clique within and “without the Privy Council have worked their little plans in “private, and so jockeyed through to its present stage a scheme “which flies in the face of the report of the Royal Commission.”

It would scarcely be gathered from the foregoing that the question of the name of the proposed university was explicitly left open to further consideration by the Committee of the Privy Council, and was the only point so left (p. 109).

the opponents never gave credit to the governing body of the future university that they would be actuated in the conduct of the undertaking by any but the most unworthy motives, seeking to aggrandise their institution by any means however academically discreditable they might be; nor did they appear to appreciate the fact that there could not be included in the charter regulations for dealing with what were details—though no doubt important—in the working, and that no entirely complete scheme could be formulated, but that the University would develope and extend as time went on.

“The charter as settled,” Sir George Young wrote in the “Academy” on January 16th, 1892, “is not the university; it is not even the foundation of the university in any educational sense. It is a general commission to the administrators of it to go forward and make the university; it is a skeleton constitution for its administrative and consultative bodies, and a collection of restrictions imposed, for various reasons, upon its action. The work of the promoters has been to keep the commission as general, the constitution as simple, and the restrictions as unimportant as possible. The initiative in educational matters is reserved for members of the educational profession, engaged, not in education generally, but in university education; and organised not on the basis of separate institutions, but of separate faculties. The governing body is reserved to a single body carefully composed, in which no institution or interest will have an absolute majority, and on which experts, engaged in the actual work of the university will have sufficient representation and considerable voting power. Scope is given for alterations both in the educational and in the institutional arrangements; and the two great colleges which did the whole of the work in promoting the charter have contented themselves with an infinitesimal share of direct power in the University. Let those who cavil suggest their own plans, if they please; but they will find it difficult, at this stage, to suggest any which have not already been fully considered, and rejected on their merits, in favour of the plan as settled.”

One and not the least of the many difficulties which hampered the progress of the London University question in the course of its many turns and twists, its advances and its sets-back, was the want of a body of well-informed public opinion that could be brought

to bear on the petty and often factious opposition to any and every proposal, that was constantly springing up in one quarter or another. But as Professor Karl Pearson wrote,\* "Unfortunately the English and especially the London public has small appreciation of what higher education and sound intellectual training really denote. It will subscribe thousands of pounds for polytechnics, without the least clear understanding of what those institutions are intended to accomplish—whether they are to inculcate cleanliness by aid of swimming baths, to train apprentices in the folding of cretonnes, or to teach shorthand, chess, and the rudiments of drawing on the South Kensington plan. But for the education and training of those citizens whose knowledge and thought are to leaven the community, for the teaching of the teachers, for the preparation of that staff of scientists, specialists, leaders of industry and representatives of culture in and outside the learned professions, upon whom the welfare of the nation so largely depends—for these objects the greater public has no sense whatever."†

A review of the opposition to the Gresham Charter, at this distance of time, of the actual grounds themselves and of the way in which they were set forth and advocated by speech and in the press, gives strong reason to believe that it would have been well nigh if not quite impossible to have produced any scheme for a Teaching University in London that would have been

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\* The "Academy," May 2, 1891.

† It may be questioned whether this criticism of twenty years ago requires much modification to-day. It is true that there is a good deal of money now expended, both by corporate bodies and through the munificence of individuals, for the promotion of what is called "research"; but if most of this were devoted to the endowment of professorships and of laboratories, instead of being frittered away in scholarships and fellowships, the holders of which for the most part are never heard of, and for whose aptitude for the work there is no substantial guarantee, more satisfactory results might be expected to accrue.



satisfactory to all. However much the various opponents might agree among themselves in condemning the only plan which then held the field, there were many indications that the allies would turn on each other unless their own particular project prevailed. This was in great measure owing to the want of a clear understanding of what a university really is or should be, in place of which was a desire that, whatever else occurred, their own interest—whether of university character or not—should be safeguarded. However that may be, the opposition, as will appear, was noisy enough and powerful enough to stop the progress of the charter and throw the whole subject back into the melting pot.

## THE GRESHAM UNIVERSITY CHARTER.

Whilst opposition to the Albert Charter was taking shape in various quarters, negotiations were in progress on the part of the promoters, designed to improve their position by providing a name for the new University that in many respects was preferable to the suggestions hitherto made, and to furnish an element of stability that the new venture somewhat lacked by providing both a habitation if only of a temporary character, and also the prospect of financial aid greatly to be desired. It was with the Gresham Grand Committee that relations were opened, and the following letter to the Lord Mayor of London as ex-officio Chairman of that body was the first public step in the proceedings.\*

King's College, London,  
23rd January 1892.

MY LORD MAYOR,

IN the following communication I have the authority of the President of University College, London, John Eric Erichsen, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., to speak on behalf of the Council of

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\* The Gresham Grand Committee, consisting of 12 members of the Worshipful Company of Mercers and 12 members of the Corporation of the City of London, were charged with the administration of the provisions of Sir Thomas Gresham's will and the management of the funds accruing from his bequests, which included the upkeep of Gresham College formerly in Bishopsgate Street, and subsequently at the corner of Gresham Street and Basinghall Street.

that College, and I speak also with the authority of our own Council.

We are desired to transmit to your Lordship herewith, for the information of the Gresham Committee, the accompanying Charter of the Albert University for London which has been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council. It will be submitted for Her Majesty's approval after it has lain for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

We are desired to say that we hope the Gresham Committee may be disposed to co-operate in the establishment of this University, which will be a Teaching University in and for London, and will include, besides University College and King's College, the Medical Colleges attached to all the great Hospitals of London. Our Councils would be glad to afford every information on the subject, to confer with your Committee, and to seek the co-operation of the Medical Colleges. The Charter provides for admission as Colleges in the University of such institutions as Gresham College. But our Councils would suggest for the consideration of your Committee whether Gresham College might not itself rather be made the centre of the University. They are anxious that the University should be connected as closely as possible with the City of London, and the Privy Council having intimated that the proposed name of the University might be altered, the Councils venture to express a belief that it would be generally acceptable if the University were associated with the historic name of Gresham.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord Mayor,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

HENRY WACE, D.D.,

Principal of King's College, London.

A copy of this memorial was forwarded to the Committee of each of the London Medical Schools with a covering letter signed by Mr. Erichsen and Dr. Wace, and dated January 27th, 1892, to the following effect:—  
 “Without affecting in any way to bind the future  
 “Governing Body of the University, or the authorities  
 “of the Schools which will be Medical Colleges within  
 “it, our Councils thought it right not to neglect a  
 “favourable opportunity which offered, and which  
 “required prompt action, for placing before the Gresham  
 “Committee views which have been entertained by

“ many besides ourselves, in regard to the association  
“ of that Foundation with the University. You will  
“ observe that in compliance with the wish expressed  
“ by Counsel on the part of the ten Medical Schools,  
“ and following a hint given by Lord Cranbrook on the  
“ part of the Committee of Council, we have treated  
“ the name of the University as a point which may be  
“ considered open to further consideration.”

The next step in the proceedings which had originated from an informal conversation between the then Master of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Ralph C. Palmer, and Dr. Wace, was the unanimous adoption by the Gresham Joint Committee on January 29th of the following resolution :—

“ That this Committee are willing to co-operate  
“ with University and King's Colleges and the  
“ Medical Colleges of the great Hospitals of London  
“ in the establishment of the proposed University  
“ in and for London on the understanding that it  
“ be called the Gresham University.”

The precise meaning of this resolution was never very clear. That the name “Gresham” might be adopted by the promoters of the new or Albert University on certain unspecified conditions was obvious, but what was exactly signified by “co-operation” was not so evident. Dr. (now Alderman Sir Thomas) Crosby, who was chairman of the Corporation side of the Gresham Grand Committee, stated subsequently (July 20th, 1892) in the course of his evidence before Lord Cowper's Commission\* : “ My Committee are anxious to make this as  
“ useful as they possibly can for the extension pur-  
“ poses for which the Gresham College was founded,  
“ and we thought if we gave it the name we would  
“ help the new University as far as in our power lies.” Asked by Lord Reay whether the Gresham Committee proposed to enter the new University as a constituent College, no clear answer was forthcoming. “ It was not

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\* Questions 8488-8490, 8493.



“ proposed that the Gresham College would in the new  
 “ University maintain an independent corporate and  
 “ collegiate existence, because it was not a teaching  
 “ college.” To the inquiry whether “ the Gresham  
 “ Foundation would give part of its funds to the new  
 “ University which should appoint professors, who would  
 “ be University professors, out of those funds?” Dr.  
 Crosby replied “ No. As far as the Gresham Committee  
 “ under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham have the power  
 “ they will assist the new University, and as far as they  
 “ have the power to do it they will give them the  
 “ Senate House, or lend it to them until they get one  
 “ of their own. Following the instructions of Sir Thomas  
 “ Gresham’s will, I do not see how they can be fitted  
 “ in as a teaching portion of the new University unless  
 “ they are considerably altered. It might be done, but  
 “ at present they are not fitted for it.” (Q. 8494) “ But  
 “ you contemplate that the new University could make  
 “ this alteration so that the funds could be made service-  
 “ able for University purposes?” “ I do not know how  
 “ that could be done. I do not think that could be  
 “ done without altering the terms of Sir Thomas  
 “ Gresham’s will, which the Committee have no power  
 “ to do. The bequest is made for the fulfilment of  
 “ certain conditions. These conditions at present are  
 “ being fulfilled to the letter. I do not think we could  
 “ do anything further.” Nor did the evidence of Mr.  
 (now Sir) John Watney, then Clerk to the Mercers’  
 Company, indicate that any very material aid would be  
 forthcoming for the new University should the Gresham  
 College become associated with it—not much beyond a  
 sum of £1,400 or £1,500, which was what the Gresham  
 Committee was then annually expending on behalf of  
 the College (which was only one of the objects to which  
 the income of the trust had to be devoted). This sum  
 included the salaries of the seven professors (£700), and  
 it was not probable that their teaching would be  
 available for the University as it was of a popular  
 character.

The decision of the Gresham Grand Committee, notwithstanding the somewhat uncertain character of its extent, met with general approval. The "Times" in a leading article on February 2nd, 1892, cordially welcomed the association which was foreshadowed with the new University, regarding it as "a step of the first consequence in the movement which after some years of discussion will be brought to a decision within the next few weeks." After referring to the recent satisfactory action of the Privy Council which had resulted in approving the Albert Charter now only waiting the sanction of Parliament, the article continued: "But there remained one point in which all friends of the new University must have desired an improvement, and another on which most persons concurred in wishing for an amendment. Any University 'in and for London' ought to be closely connected with the City." The association of the Lord Mayor with the new University as High Steward ensured that the voice of the City would be heard on the Council, but a closer connection was desirable, so that the City should "take a more direct part in the University education of the metropolis." The other point was that where amendment of the Charter was desired was the name of the new University, inasmuch as the designation "London" was specially excluded. Although the title of "Albert" had been hitherto suggested as corresponding to the "Victoria University," and "from a grateful remembrance of the services of the late Prince Consort to the highest interests of education," it was felt not to be sufficiently characteristic for a great University. The name of Gresham, however, most satisfactorily met both these requirements. The University founded in the City of London 300 years previously by Sir Thomas Gresham was "precisely what is now understood by a Teaching University in and for London." Without immense expenditure, however, it could not be so developed as to meet the needs of the metropolis at the present day, but "by

“ uniting with the important modern foundations recog-  
 “ nised in the Charter recently sanctioned by the Privy  
 “ Council, it may become the centre of the University,  
 “ the home of its Council, with a considerable voice  
 “ in its government, though consistently with the con-  
 “ ditions laid down by the Privy Council the Gresham  
 “ College would not, at present at all events, become  
 “ one of the ‘Colleges of the University’ technically so  
 “ called.” Its professors also “ might hold an independent  
 “ position of great importance ” within the University.  
 “ Sir Thomas Gresham was the first man to conceive  
 “ the idea of a University, ‘in and for London.’ The  
 “ opportunity has at last presented itself for carrying this  
 “ idea into effect, and it is reasonable that his name  
 “ should be permanently attached to the institution in  
 “ which it will now be realised. A historic name, and  
 “ the alliance of the greatest city in the world must be  
 “ welcomed by all friends of the University. The  
 “ arrangement will, we believe, be of real benefit to the  
 “ City of London; it will regenerate the Gresham  
 “ foundation; and it will give a permanent and a  
 “ historic importance to the new University.”\*

The “Lancet” of February 6th considered the action of the Gresham Committee as very satisfactory, offering the new University the advantages of name, habitation and funds. “The City will have a University in its midst, where, indeed, a University in and for London should be, and so remove the reproach that London is the only capital in Europe, except Constantinople, without a Teaching University.” The “British Medical Journal” also expressed approval, and went so far as to say that Gresham College would provide an income for

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\* It may here be mentioned that some ten years previously a movement was started to bring about some co-operation between the University of London and Gresham College. The late Dr. Symes Thompson, who was then the Gresham Professor of Medicine, took an active part in forwarding the scheme, but it encountered great opposition and was dropped. (“British Medical Journal,” February 6th, 1892.)



the University of £2,000 a year, shortly to be increased. The misconception as to the financial advantages of the "co-operation" was thus seen to be pretty general, and was based on no good grounds. Writing to the "Times" (April 26th) on this point, Mr. Ralph C. Palmer, the master of the Mercers' Company, said: "I am bound to say that  
" I am unaware, and I am certain that my colleagues on  
" that Committee [the Gresham] are, of any authority or  
" recommendation on their part that the Gresham trustees  
" were, or would be prepared to contribute any direct  
" endowment to the proposed University, or to co-operate  
" on terms other than those of the independence reserved  
" by University College, King's College, and the Medical  
" Colleges under the proposed Charter."

Of the value of the association of the new University with Gresham College, other than the use of its name, some idea may be formed from a communication to the "Pall Mall Gazette" of February 13th from "A Gresham Professor," who wrote:—

"The College as it now stands consists solely of a very inconvenient and small lecture theatre, a professors' common room  
" (at present used for a variety of purposes), and a few tiny rooms  
" used by some of the existing professors as bedrooms. The  
" whole of it might be almost put inside the library of University  
" College or the chapel of King's College. Clearly then the  
" existing buildings of Gresham College cannot be considered as  
" a valuable contribution to the new University. Neither can the  
" present staff of professors be looked upon as adding largely to  
" the dignity of the professoriate of the new institution. They  
" were selected for a certain type of popular lecturing, and if,  
" possibly, the best men that could be got for the money, they  
" still make no pretence to being men of light and leading in  
" science and literature. Hence, clearly it is not Gresham College  
" as it is, but Gresham College as the City Fathers have the power  
" to make it, that may be a great factor in the future academic  
" life of London."

The approval expressed by the "Spectator" (February 20th) was of a qualified character, due in part to the objection to many of the provisions of the Albert Charter entertained by this journal:—

"The announcement that the Joint Gresham Committee has  
 "consented to co-operate with the promoters of the intended Albert  
 "University introduces a new and important factor into a problem  
 "of some difficulty. The concession was tardy and wholly un-  
 "expected, and it has been made on the eve of a Parliamentary  
 "session in which as it appears the scheme for the so-called 'Albert  
 "University' is to be definitely accepted or rejected. *Primâ facie*,  
 "this belated proposal is of happy augury. It at least promises  
 "to the new institution an appropriate and historical name. If it  
 "implies that the resources, the government and all the interesting  
 "traditions connected with Sir Thomas Gresham's foundation, are  
 "also to be incorporated with the 'Teaching University,' the fact  
 "is highly important. Still more important is it if it indicates  
 "that the citizens and guilds of London are being awakened to a  
 "sense of their intellectual responsibilities and are anxious to  
 "devote some of the great wealth and influence of 'the City' to  
 "the purpose of creating a real Metropolitan University worthy  
 "of the largest urban community in the world. But, at present,  
 "nothing is known on this subject. We are not made aware of  
 "the terms of the 'concordat,' if any, between the City and those  
 "active friends of University and King's Colleges who have framed  
 "the new Charter; and until something more is known, the mere  
 "announcement that the name 'Gresham' is to be substituted for  
 "'Albert,' so far from simplifying the question, only brings into  
 "stronger prominence the essential narrowness and incompleteness  
 "of the draft charter now to be submitted to Parliament, and  
 "renders it more necessary than before to call public attention to  
 "the very grave objections to that scheme . . . That Gresham College,  
 "after a somnolent and comparatively useless existence for over  
 "three hundred years, should suddenly rouse itself in order to come  
 "at the last moment to the rescue of such a scheme as that of  
 "the Albert University, is, to say the least, a curious fact. But  
 "it is one well calculated to make the Government, and all  
 "the best friends of academical organisation in London, pause  
 "awhile."

Professor Ray Lankester, though among the strongest  
 opponents of the Albert scheme, appeared to be highly  
 pleased, for in a brief letter to the "Times," on February  
 9th, he thus expressed himself: "It is matter for high  
 "rejoicing that the City fathers have—as I have always  
 "believed they one day would—in the nick of time  
 "recognised their great responsibility and their unique  
 "opportunity in regard to the formation of a true

“ professorial University in London, such as three  
“ centuries ago the great and good Gresham designed  
“ to found.”

Thus did each one, friend and foe, seek to interpret this happening as they did each other one, in terms consonant with their views and their hopes!

As was to be expected, the resolution of the Gresham Grand Committee was readily accepted by University and King's Colleges and by the Medical Schools, and it only remained to effect the necessary alteration in the Charter in regard to the name. As this was a point specially left open by the Committee of the Privy Council (p. 109), no difficulty was experienced. As previously stated (p. 110), the draft charter as finally approved was lodged in the Privy Council Office on August 1st. The petition from University and King's Colleges, praying for a change of the title to “Gresham University,” was acceded to at a meeting of the Committee of the Council, held on February 16th, 1892, and the draft charter with the amended name was forwarded to the Council Office on February 18th, and laid before Parliament the next day.

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE GRESHAM CHARTER.

It is not to be supposed that the promoters of the Gresham Charter were without supporters, although these came from a much smaller area than that from which the opponents to the measure were drawn. The authorities of University and King's Colleges and of the London Medical Schools, as the principal beneficiaries, constituted, of course, the principal advocates of the scheme, though even these were not altogether unanimous. The dissent of a section of the University College professoriate has already been referred to, and it may here be said that acting on the advice of the present writer, who was at that time Dean of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, the Committee of



that institution stood aside from the course that was followed by the other Metropolitan Medical Schools.\*

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\* A few words would seem to be necessary in justification of the views then held by the writer which led to his inducing the committee of his school to decline joining with the other Metropolitan schools in petitioning Parliament to approve the Albert Charter; the more so as he was far from being singular in the course he advocated. The writer's preference all along had been for such a reconstitution of the existing University of London as would bring the teaching and examination into line, that would give a considerable, but not uncontrolled influence to the teachers, and that would provide a degree for the London medical student on reasonably accessible terms. The failure of the Senate's scheme which, far from being perfect, offered, at least, the possibility of obtaining most of what was required, necessitated the London teachers looking to a second University, but it was imperative that this second University should not start on a line that was at an inferior level. This it appeared, to some, to be what it was doing on the medical side, and to avert such a result was the reason for placing the Royal Colleges in the relation to the new University that was sought for before the Privy Council, but which was disallowed. The London medical schools, large and small, being engaged in a friendly and perfectly legitimate rivalry to attract students by making every effort to render themselves efficient as places of education, it followed that the teachers would benefit rightly and properly according to the success with which that aim was accomplished. But this very fact rendered the teachers as such an improper body to which to entrust the absolute management of the medical department of a University. They would not as teachers be in a sufficiently independent position to assume such a responsibility when they would be obliged to hold the balance between their own interests and those of higher education; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, for them to rebut the charge so frequently made, that they were desirous of providing an unduly easy degree for the purpose of attracting students and consequently increasing their fees. The Royal Colleges, on the contrary, where the advancement of medical education was considered and determined without reference to the interests of schools or teachers, would have been eminently fitted to occupy such a position, especially since the teachers at the schools were almost all on the governing bodies of the Colleges where the various questions are regarded from an impersonal standpoint. To charge the holder of such views as being "filled with distrust of his colleagues and contemporaries," as was done, was neither fair nor true, whilst it would have been in

The nature and circumstances of the case scarcely permitted the holding of public meetings on behalf of the charter as counterblasts to those assembled to denounce the scheme; the arguments and misrepre-

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[Footnote—continued.]

the highest degree inconsistent with the attitude taken by the writer in support of the claim of the Royal Colleges to turn round and accept with eagerness the position assigned in the Albert Charter, though some of those with whom he had hitherto worked felt able to do so. To quote from a letter to "The Times" (February 15th) from "M.B. Oxon." (a colleague of the writer's at the Westminster Hospital Medical School): "The desire for aggrandisement on the part of " University and King's Colleges, and the want, however pressing, " on the part of the London medical teachers for an easier degree " to offer to their students (for these are the essential motives of " the proposed scheme) must necessarily discredit the claims of " the Albert Charter to supply the acknowledged desideratum of " a true and comprehensive teaching University which shall repre- " sent and encourage the highest educational powers and interests " in the leading branches of academic learning." Nor was it in the present writer's opinion a satisfactory arrangement that University and King's Colleges and the medical schools should have both an institutional and a faculty representation on the Governing Council; the latter alone should have been allowed. That University and King's Colleges insisted on this arrangement compelled the medical schools in self-defence to claim the same. To the technical objections raised in several quarters, such as that the Charter was opposed to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and that the question should have been remitted to the Commission when the Senate failed to meet the situation, the writer attached no importance; it was on the grounds above set forth that he refused his support to those promoting the Charter. Could he have foreseen, however, all that has since happened, and the entire failure up to the present to constitute a real teaching University in London, it is perhaps not so certain that he would have persisted in his opposition, for the Albert scheme certainly did in many respects greatly benefit the London student, and under wise guidance might possibly have developed in the working into a fairly satisfactory university. As regards the proposal persistently advocated by the present writer that the Royal Colleges should be associated with any University that provides for the London educated medical student, it must be admitted that no inconsiderable number of the Fellows of both Colleges have been opposed to any such arrangement, and among them not a few have regarded these ancient institutions as effete and out of date.

sentations of those busied in these manifestations required rather to be answered and corrected, and this could be more effectually done in the public press. Ample evidence has been given of the work done in this direction, a labour which fell almost entirely on the shoulders of Sir George Young and Dr. Wace, than whom none were more capable of defending the proposals for which in the beginning they were mainly, if not wholly, responsible. More than once it has been pointed out that "The Times" had exhibited considerable sympathy with the solution of the University problem in London which these two exceedingly able controversialists and educationists had advocated, and it may be convenient, though at the risk of some repetition, to print an article "from a correspondent" which appeared in that journal on January 25th which summarised the situation and criticised the chief lines of opposition to the proposed charter :—

The Charter for a new teaching University "in and for London," which was approved by the Privy Council last July, will soon enter upon its final stage. By an Act passed in 1871 any charter for such a purpose must be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than 30 days before the recommendation of the Privy Council can be submitted for the Queen's sanction. The charter of the Albert University will accordingly be laid before Parliament at the commencement of the session next month, and, unless an address against it be carried in one or the other House, it will in due course become effectual. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that, as six months have elapsed since the hearing before the Privy Council, the effect of the judicial decision then delivered by Lord Selborne should have been somewhat obscured, and that opponents of the charter should be attempting to revive the objections which, either by the Privy Council or by the Commission, were heard and overruled. It was quite possible for a settlement of so complicated a subject to be attained with which everyone would be satisfied ; and the question was eminently one which could only be settled by the judgment of an impartial tribunal. When the matter was first brought to a definite issue four years ago, by the submission to the Privy Council of the petition from the councils of University College and King's College, the Government referred the matter to a Royal Commission, of which Lord Selborne was chairman. That Commission heard a mass of evidence, from all institutions in London, at all events, which were



interested in the matter, and, without definitely rejecting the petition of the two colleges, they recommended that "a reasonable time" should be allowed to the University of London to propose an alteration in its constitution which would sufficiently satisfy the necessities alleged by the colleges and their supporters. The main contention of the petitioners, that a teaching University for London is needed, was held by the Commission unanimously to be made out. They only desired, if possible, to avoid the inconvenience of having two institutions in London both called Universities; and they sketched the outline of a new charter for the existing London University, which they hoped might meet the necessities of the case. The colleges did not show themselves at all uncompromising in the matter, and actually accepted, a year and a half ago, a scheme which the Senate had drawn up after consultation with them. But the provincial colleges then raised a protest against any alteration in the University of London which would give a considerable preponderance to London institutions—in other words, which would make it really a London University—and upon this the Senate propounded a new scheme, in the hope of satisfying both London and provincial interests. But this was rejected in Convocation by an overwhelming majority; and the Senate then frankly acknowledged that they must abandon the attempt to carry such a scheme as the Commission had recommended. Upon this it was probably felt that the time had come when the petition before the Privy Council ought to be definitely heard. The Commissioners, indeed, had suggested that, in case of the failure of the Senate of London University, "if your Majesty should think fit " to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed to make " enquiry for our further consideration, we should be at liberty to " make to your Majesty a further report." But the fact that Lord Selborne, the chairman of the Commission, served on the Committee of the Privy Council which proceeded to hear the petition, is sufficient evidence that there was good reason for bringing the controversy at once to an issue. The Senate of the University had, in fact, consumed nearly two whole years in abortive attempts; and it would have been hard on various interests concerned to have allowed any further delay than was necessary.

Notice was accordingly sent by the Privy Council to all persons or constitutions who had petitioned them to be heard against the application of the two Colleges, and, accordingly, some 20 important institutions were represented before the Committee, mainly by counsel, including the University of London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, the University of Edinburgh, the medical schools of the metropolis, University Colleges in Wales and Birmingham, and Bedford College, London. Arguments were heard for three days,

and the Committee sat on two subsequent days to announce their decision and to settle some alterations in the proposed charter. With those alterations, designed to meet some of the objections which had been urged, they agreed to recommend the charter to the Crown. This is the decision, arrived at after all this inquiry and argument, at a considerable outlay to the colleges and other bodies, and after four years' discussion, which some of the institutions and societies which were heard before the Commissioners or the Privy Council, or both, or, at least, could have been heard, now wish to upset in Parliament. It would seem that any such attempt would be unreasonable, unless serious questions of principle can be raised which were not duly brought before one or other of the two tribunals that have bestowed so much pains on the subject. Several of the questions at issue are eminently technical and matters of detail, and a tribunal like the Privy Council is the proper body to hear them. The Committee of the Privy Council was composed of men eminently competent to deal with such matters, its members being Lord Selborne, Lord Sandford, distinguished for his long experience and ability in matters of education, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Basing, and Lord Cranbrook as Lord President. The report of the Royal Commission was before the Committee, and Lord Selborne brought to its deliberations a full knowledge of all the evidence which had been brought before him as the chairman of the Commission. The decision of such a tribunal, with all this information and argument before it, is not likely to have given satisfaction to all the disputants, but is certainly likely to have done substantial justice between them, and to have arrived at a sound practical decision. The question, therefore, which the public, and the Houses of Parliament in particular, are likely to ask respecting the various complaints now raised against the charter, is whether they concern any point of consequence which was not within the cognizance of Lord Selborne and the Privy Council, and it will be found that no such point has been urged. Take, for instance, the objections raised on Tuesday in the Convocation of the University of London. The Annual Committee of Convocation were represented by counsel before the Privy Council; but it was decided that they could not be heard, and Lord Selborne intimated an opinion that Convocation itself had no claim to a hearing in the matter. "Two years," he said, "which is certainly a very reasonable time, have elapsed, and the result is that the body, for a Committee of whom you desire to be allowed to appear, have rejected the only charter which the Senate thought right to propose. I cannot conceive anybody in whose mouth it lies less to suggest that they ought to be heard for the purpose you are contending for." The Senate of the University of London was fully heard, and one or two of

the objections were deferred to in the settlement of the charter, and they have exhibited, as a body, the good feeling to be expected of them in waiving any further opposition. They are not likely to alter this reasonable resolve under the criticism of a body which made their two years' work in the elaboration of a new charter ineffectual. Or take again the opposition threatened by the University Extension Society, a very valuable institution, though not quite of the importance in this matter which some of its representatives would assert for it. By some neglect, as must be supposed, it omitted to appear before the Privy Council; but it was heard at much length before the Commission, the evidence on its behalf was referred to in argument before the Committee, and Lord Selborne, of course, was specially cognizant of it. Their complaints are, in fact, mainly founded on mere misapprehension. They allege that the charter gives the new University Council no adequate power to encourage their work or to reward their students. But the charter expressly gives power to the Council to appoint lecturers independently of the colleges of the University, and to grant certificates of proficiency to scholars and members of any academic institution. Although, moreover, by the very principle of the University, which has been approved by the Privy Council, degrees can only be given to students who "shall have pursued a regular course" of study in a college in the University, it will be in the power of the Council of the new University, as in that of the old ones, to adapt, and perhaps to shorten, this course of study for the case of students who present themselves with such special preliminary qualifications as may be possessed in some cases by University Extension students. There are, again, some rumours of opposition being threatened by the Victoria University; but any opposition from that quarter would be especially gratuitous, and even unhandsome. The Victoria University is only ten years old, and consists of colleges precisely similar to University College and King's College, and less is asked for the London colleges than the northern ones enjoy, especially in respect to medical degrees. The University of Edinburgh appeared before the Privy Council, and Lord Selborne said, "their Lordships really must consider what there is which entitles people to oppose what is asked for by others," and subsequently added that "the University of Edinburgh has no more special interest in this matter than any other University, or almost any medical practitioner." The Victoria University has certainly no higher claims to consideration than the University of Edinburgh.

But the most amusing example of exploded and irrelevant objection is furnished by an article in the current "Quarterly Review." The "Quarterly" has always treated this matter in the interests of the existing University of London and the present



article, which avowedly bases itself on a former one, exhibits the same bias. But it might surely have been supposed that, if a review in the position of the "Quarterly" dealt at all with this subject, it would at least bring forward some fresh and original considerations, and not refurbish up second-hand materials which have been already exhausted in the controversy. If the reader, however, will refer to the evidence before the Royal Commission of three years ago, at pp. 291-293, he will find not only the sum and substance of the article, but a good deal of its very language, in a memorandum presented to the Commission by Dr. J. G. Fitch, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Training Colleges. The article adds to this memorandum an account, somewhat incomplete, of the history of the question since 1888, and some observations, somewhat unfair and inconsistent with itself, on the present position of the two colleges, and then reproduces in the main the arguments of the memorandum, sometimes in identical terms. The article has just as much value, neither less nor more, as Dr. Fitch's buried and overridden memorandum of 1888. Lord Selborne, of course, had read it, and has advised the grant of the Albert charter in spite of it.

It may be doubted whether it is worth while to discuss the opposition represented by the meeting of a few Nonconformists, supported, and apparently prompted, by members of the Convocation of the University of London, and some members of the Extension Society at the Memorial Hall the other day, on the ground that the inclusion in the University of a Church of England institution like King's College is inconsistent with the principle of the University Tests Act. This objection, indeed, is sufficiently answered in one of the few really new pieces of the "Quarterly" article. But the best answer is that the objection was raised before the Privy Council; that Lord Selborne accordingly desired, on behalf of his colleagues, "that care be taken in the revised charter to remove, as to the University, any question upon that point, in accordance with the precedent that the law has established in the older Universities." A clause to this effect which already existed in the charter was consequently somewhat strengthened, and the Privy Council accordingly have been satisfied that the precedent established in the older Universities has been observed. One other point which has been raised seems to need nothing more than a little explanation. A great deal has been said of the desire expressed by the Commissioners that the numerous educational institutions in London "should be co-ordinated under a University as their natural head," and it has been urged that this result is not realised in a charter which recognises at present as colleges in the University only University and King's. But, in the first

place, power is given in the charter to admit other colleges which may, in the future, satisfy well-recognised tests of efficiency, as, for example, in the case of colleges applying for admission to the Victoria University, and an appeal to the Privy Council is provided against any refusal on the part of the University Council. But it is to be remembered that the Commissioners proceeded to sketch a charter in conformity with their own recommendations, and the institutions to which they give a place on their council are the same as those that will be represented on the Albert University Council, except that the two Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are replaced by the ten hospital Colleges. Of the other institutions enumerated by them, it is important to bear in mind that since the issue of the report, some of the most important of such bodies have accepted a grant from the City Parochial Charities Fund, on the express ground that they are giving education more especially suited to the wants of the working classes. As to the medical questions, it is one of the chief arguments in favour of the charter that it has solved the problem, which almost seemed desperate, of uniting all the medical schools of the metropolis in one University organisation. The allegation that the new University will give cheap and unworthy degrees seems sufficiently refuted by this fact alone, as the great hospitals and scientific schools of London may surely be trusted to maintain the credit of a London medical education. For such reasons as these it may be confidently believed that the Houses of Parliament will receive the charter in a very different spirit from that with which it has recently been treated by disappointed advocates of other solutions of this difficult question. It is understood that a circular letter to metropolitan members of Parliament from the institutions interested recommending their support of the charter is in preparation, and that the signatures are headed by the Lord Mayor as High Steward designate of the University. It cannot reasonably be doubted that the Privy Council, acting on the report of the Commissioners, guided by their chairman, have recommended the best practical settlement of a question of high importance to the education of London, and to its great scientific and medical schools; and, if it were rejected, there would be no hope of any solution of the problem at all within the present generation.

The situation being as it was, the really important step was to influence members of Parliament, who were being approached by petitions from more than one of the opposing interests. To counteract these, the following letter was circulated to the metropolitan members:—

DEAR SIR,

Mansion House,  
January, 1892.

The Charter of a New University in and for London, under the name of the Albert University, was last July approved, after a five days' public hearing, by a Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President as Chairman, the Earl of Selborne, Chairman of the Royal Commission of 1888-9 on a University for London, Lord Monk Bretton, Lord Basing, and Lord Sandford.

Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1871 this Charter will at the commencement of the Session be laid for thirty days upon the table of both Houses; after which, unless an address should be presented by either House praying Her Majesty to withhold her approval, it will pass the Great Seal.

If objection is raised in the House of Commons, we trust the Charter as settled will have the support of yourself, as Member for

The Charter has been settled in conformity, so far as possible, with the Report of the Royal Commission above mentioned, and follows the lines of the Charter granted to the Victoria University in 1880, so far as they are applicable to a University which is intended to incorporate Colleges in London only, and not, like the Victoria University, in various cities and places. It represents the results of several years' labour and discussion, of a balance taken between several competing schemes and conflicting interests, and of a hearing before the Privy Council of the Cases of the several parties, regularly argued by Counsel, and involving considerable outlay. It establishes in London, for the first time, a University in the old acceptance of the word—a Society, that is, of Teachers and Students, incorporated for purposes of education and the advancement of knowledge, and possessing the power of conferring degrees. It will provide for the better organisation, and, it is believed, for the continued improvement, of University teaching, in the institutions which will be "Colleges" of one or more Faculties in the University; that is to say, of all the Faculties, University College and King's College, of Medicine, the ten other recognised Medical Schools, and such other Institutions as may hereafter be admitted; as also for the development of the work of the University in new provinces of study, and for the dissemination of University teaching by such agencies as that of University Extension. It has therefore an interest for all Londoners, and for their representatives in Parliament; and we earnestly recommend it to your attention and guardianship.



A Copy of the Charter is herewith enclosed.

We have the honour to be, etc.,

DAVID EVANS,

Lord Mayor, *ex-officio* High Steward (designate) of  
the University.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.,

President of University College, London, a College  
(designate) in the University.

HENRY WACE, D.D.,

Principal of King's College, London, a College  
(designate) in the University.

STANLEY BOYD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.,

Dean of the Charing Cross Medical School, a  
College (designate) of Medicine in the University.

EDWIN COOPER PERRY, M.A., M.D.,

Formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge,  
Dean of the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, a  
College (designate) of Medicine in the University.

JEREMIAH MCCARTHY, M.A., F.R.C.S.,

On behalf of the Medical Council of the London  
Medical College, a College (designate) of  
Medicine in the University.

A. PEARCE GOULD, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.,

Dean of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, a  
College (designate) of Medicine in the University.

THOMAS W. SHORE, M.D., B.Sc.,

Warden of the College of St. Bartholomew's  
Hospital, a College (designate) of Medicine in  
the University.

GEORGE P. FIELD, M.R.C.S.,

Dean of St. Mary's Hospital Medical Schools, a  
College (designate) of Medicine in the University.

GEORGE HENRY MAKINS, F.R.C.S.,

Dean of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, a  
College (designate) of Medicine in the University.

E. G. ANDERSON, M.D.,

Dean, London School of Medicine for Women, a  
College (designate) in the University.

[The Letter was subsequently signed on behalf of St. George's  
Hospital Medical School, but not for the Westminster Hospital  
School.]

This letter was very shortly followed by the following statement, which was drawn up and agreed to at a meeting of delegates of the London medical schools exclusive of Westminster, and was also approved by Sir George Young. It was sent to members of Parliament, and was also published in "The Times":—

The medical schools of London, which include some 300 teachers and 2,000 students, have united with University College London, and King's College, London, in efforts to obtain the charter for the Gresham University, now on the table of the House. They venture to ask for your support in Parliament because they believe that this University will be of the greatest advantage to students and teachers in London, in that it will tend to develop in every way the exceptional means of instruction afforded by the metropolis. This remark applies especially to medicine, in which the opportunities of study must, from obvious causes, be greater than in any other city.

It is the desire of the supporters of the charter, including all the medical schools, to have in London a local University, which shall give its students all those academical advantages in learning and graduation which already exist in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow.

It has been objected, in a statement circulated by the Victoria University, that Gresham degrees may be given too easily, especially in respect of the standard of scientific attainment. On the part of the London medical schools—and we know it to be equally true of the other faculties—we can assert that nothing of the kind is contemplated. We are not less aware than the authorities of other medical schools of the importance in medical education of a good groundwork in arts and science. The education given by us is, we believe, as thorough as any in Europe, and the degree will represent that education, together with examinations, which will not seek to attract students by their inferiority. The whole body of the medical teachers of London, containing, as it does, a large proportion of the most distinguished physicians, surgeons, and teachers of science in the kingdom, may surely be accorded the trust given to the teachers in Universities elsewhere.

Some of the details of the statement of the Victoria University are inaccurate, and on other points—as to the intentions of the proposed University—mere assumptions are put forward.

It is not true that medicine is paramount upon the governing body of the University, or that it has a larger representation than is required by the numerical strength of the faculty and the variety of circumstances in the teaching institutions. The council will consist of at least 40 members, of whom not more than 14 will

certainly be, and not more than 16 are likely to be, representatives of medicine. Of the interests of science the constitution of the University supplies a special guarantee in the organisation of the teachers by faculties, not by institutions, as in the Victoria University.

The statement circulated by the schools of medicine in Birmingham, Bristol, and Sheffield repeats the arguments, and closely follows the lines, of that put forward by the Victoria University. Any attempt on the part of these schools to obtain for themselves the advantage of association in a teaching University will have our sympathy, but it would be a great injustice that in the meantime London should be refused this privilege.

The charter of the Gresham University grants what we have for many years endeavoured to obtain, and, in the interests of medical education in London, we earnestly hope that the University may be established on this basis.

We are, Sir, your faithful servants,

STANLEY BOYD, for the Charing Cross Hospital  
Medical School, a College (designate) in the  
University.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, for the Guy's Hospital Medical  
School, a College (designate) in the University.

JOHN CURNOW, for the Faculty of Medicine of King's  
College, London, a College (designate) in the  
University.

JEREMIAH M'CARTHY, for the London Hospital  
Medical School, a College (designate) in the  
University.

SIDNEY COUPLAND, for the Middlesex Hospital  
Medical School, a College (designate) in the  
University.

NORMAN MOORE, for the St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
and College Medical School, a College (designate) in the University.

THOMAS WHIPHAM, for the St. George's Hospital  
Medical School, a College (designate) in the  
University.

HERBERT PAGE, for the St. Mary's Hospital Medical  
School, a College (designate) in the University.

E. NETTLESHIP, for the St. Thomas's Hospital  
Medical School, a College (designate) in the  
University.



MARCUS BECK, for the Faculty of Medicine of University College, London, a College (designate) in the University.

E. GARRETT ANDERSON, for the London School of Medicine for Women, a College (designate) in the University.

February 17th.

Besides these direct appeals to members of Parliament, the following more elaborate statement was prepared by which it was intended to answer seriatim the objections to the charter which had been raised in various quarters:—

ANSWERS TO THE OBJECTIONS RAISED AGAINST THE  
CHARTER OF THE GRESHAM UNIVERSITY AS  
SETTLED BY THE COMMITTEE OF H.M. PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following Statement has been drawn up by a Committee of the Colleges (designate) in the GRESHAM UNIVERSITY, and is earnestly recommended to the attention of Members of both Houses of the Legislature.

DAVID EVANS, Lord Mayor,  
Chairman of the Joint Grand Gresham  
Committee, High Steward (designate)  
of the Gresham University.

JOHN ERIC ERICHSEN, President of University  
College.

HENRY WACE, Principal of King's College.

NORMAN MOORE, Chairman	} of the Committee of Delegates of the London Medical Schools.
STANLEY BOYD, Secretary	

I.—OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY TEACHING  
UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

*By members of the Convocation of the University of London, and others.*

OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

<p>That no "second University" ought to be established in London.</p>	<p>The existing "University of London" is not a Teaching University, with Professors, in Schools, and Students. It is an Examining Board, merely; conferring its degrees, as the result of examinations without residence, upon candidates from all quarters; and is without any special connection with London.</p>
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## OBJECTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

University teaching has long been given in London in University College, King's College and the Medical Schools attached to the General Hospitals, which it is now sought to combine in a local University, possessing the privilege of conferring degrees; a privilege which twelve years ago was granted to Owens College, Manchester, as "the Victoria University," into which Colleges at Liverpool and Leeds have since been admitted.

That the existing University supplies all that is required.

In the Report of the Royal Commissioners of 1888 on a Teaching University for London, they say (parag. 11) "the educational wants of the largest and most populous City in the world appear to make it a proper seat for a great Teaching University": and (parag. 13) "The general case for a Teaching University . . . is in our opinion made out."

The following are the principal drawbacks of the present system:—

Students in the University Colleges and Medical Schools of London cannot obtain degrees, except by passing examinations regulated by an external Body, which is not in touch with their authorities, or with their teachers. Examinations of this kind present difficulties to the student, which are not all due to the standard of attainment required, but in part to unsuitable regulations, and in part to the impossibility, on the part of the examiners, of doing justice at the same time to all varieties of system in teaching.

In Medicine this has led to a great number of the students deserting the London Schools in order to reside for a year or two at some other University and qualify for its degrees. This occurs especially in the later years of a medical student's course, which are those of clinical study, for which London affords far better opportunities than any other place.

The system of external examinations operates as a fetter upon the best teaching. The examinations do not follow the teaching,

## OBJECTIONS.

That the existing University can be so modified as to supply what is required, and that this was recommended by the principal Report of the Royal Commission.

That to found another University tends to the multiplication of small Universities competing for students, and making a Dutch auction of degrees, as in America.

## ANSWERS.

but the teaching has to follow the examinations.

In this way examinations come to occupy with the student a more important place than they should, and teaching one less important.

The Colleges and Schools suffer in repute, by their inferior position as compared with University institutions elsewhere. They fail to attract so many students as they should, and have less power to attract endowment.

They have no common organization, such as would promote economy of teaching, and division of labour.

In Arts and Science they have less power to attract and keep the best teachers, who are drawn away by the richer endowments and more unfettered system of Universities elsewhere.

There was a separate Report, signed by three of the six Commissioners, in which the possibility was doubted "of effectually combining the functions of an examining, and of a teaching as well as examining, university in the University of London."

This doubt was in the result justified; the Senate of the University having spent two years in various endeavours to devise a plan which might meet the requirements of the case, and the plan they finally adopted having been rejected in Convocation by 435 votes to 187. The Senate thereupon withdrew from opposition to the Charter, except only as to some points of detail, which were considered and settled by the Committee of Council.

The Gresham University is not open to the objection, for it will be from the outset a large University, in Medicine ranking with the largest in the world, and in other faculties larger than many which have a high reputation. It will contain at starting upwards of 400 teachers, and of students, perhaps a majority of the 4,000 who are at present studying in its twelve colleges; and who are paying at the rate of 70,000*l.* a year in fees.



II.—OBJECTIONS ON GROUNDS OF PROCEDURE.

*Raised chiefly by Members of some institutions which did not appear before the Privy Council.*

OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

That the proposal of the Royal Commission, to the effect that the whole subject should, in the event which occurred, be referred back to them for further consideration, was not followed by the Lord President of the Council.

It was probably considered that after four years' delay, and the disappearance of all opposition, except on points of detail, to the petition, the time was come when it should be heard before the proper tribunal. The Chairman of the Royal Commission was a member of the Committee of the Privy Council to which it was referred.

That no sufficient notice was given of the hearing, which ought in consequence to be reopened.

The hearing commenced 29th June 1891, seven weeks after the meeting of Convocation at which the scheme of the University Senate was rejected. Notice was sent, 26th May, to every institution or person who had communicated with the Privy Council on the subject since the presentation in 1887 of the various petitions. Twenty-three institutions, in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, presented Cases, and were represented by ten sets of Counsel. The cost of the hearing to the institutions which will be Colleges in the University exceeded 1,500*l*.

That the adoption of the name of "The Gresham University" and the resolution of the Gresham Committee to support the establishment of the University afforded an opportunity and increased the necessity for a revision of the Charter,

The question of name was expressly reserved at the hearing, and is non-contentious. No further amendment was ever in contemplation, or is possible without a reopening of the whole subject.

III.—OBJECTIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY AS  
SETTLED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*Raised by a Committee presided over by Mr. C. S. ROUNDELL, and others.*

OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

That University College and King's College will be "pre-dominant" in the University.

They will be represented by three Members each, or six in all, on a Council of at least 40.

Their Professors, whose interest and views are not by any means always identical with those of their respective Councils, will at the outset return the representatives, four each, of the Faculties of Arts and of Science, and may return two, or by possibility four, of that of Laws. In Medicine they will be far outnumbered by those of other Colleges. In no case, therefore, can the two Colleges dispose of a majority of the votes.

The same Committee objects that the Medical Faculty with 16 votes at most, will be "paramount."

That they are institutions of "character and antecedents" insufficient to justify the position they will hold in the University, or to inspire confidence in their ability to develop it.

That they have suffered from the causes above mentioned is admitted, and is in itself a main argument for the Charter.

On the other hand, each of them has a much larger staff, better buildings and equipments, and more students, than the Victoria University had in 1880, when it was founded, with Owens College as its one teaching institution.

They employ between them in University work more than 200 teachers, and have upwards of 2,300 students of University age and standing, the majority of whom are receiving a regular course of instruction, while the rest are attendants on particular courses, and more of them would doubtless become regular students, if they could thereby obtain a degree.

In Arts and Science alone (excluding medical students, the students in the School of Fine Art at University College, and the students in the Theological Department at King's College) they have 1,200 students.

## OBJECTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

Of these it is estimated that one-third are attending a regular course of study, extending over at least two, generally three or more, annual sessions of 33 weeks each. Of the other two-thirds many attend a regular course for one year, and many more special lectures for two or more years.

They are possessed of endowments, including sites, buildings, and equipments, of a value estimated at over one million sterling. Their receipts from fees (exclusive of fees received in their junior schools) are together more than £50,000 a year.

Each has a long and distinguished roll of old students, who have attained to eminence in life.

Their efficiency has twice been directly attested by the Report of a Royal Commission, viz., in Science, in 1874, by the fifth Report of the late Duke of Devonshire's Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science (the Report which led to the concession of a charter to Owens College), and in 1889 generally, for the purposes of a University, by Lord Selborne's Commission on a Teaching University for London.

The Government grant to University Colleges in England, which is given on grounds of quality of teaching, of amount of work done, of income, and of local support, was awarded to them in 1889, alone of London institutions, and on the highest scale of any, Owens College only excepted.

That it is rather a "teachers' University" than a Teaching University; *i.e.*, that in it teachers will have the control, and will give degrees to their own pupils, and are likely to do so on an inefficient standard of attain-

There will be four representatives of each Faculty, or 16 in all. Among the representatives of teaching institutions, 16 in all, there will doubtless be many teachers; but no single element or interest will have a majority.

Provision has been made, on approved lines, against abuses in the direction of lowering the standard, by the presence of external examiners in all subjects, and by placing the examinations under the supervision of a responsible Board of Studies.



## OBJECTIONS.

ment, thus cheapen-  
ing degrees, and in-  
juring more meri-  
torious Universities.

## ANSWERS.

Why should not the London teachers, under these conditions, be trusted, as the teachers in other Universities are trusted?

By Professor RAY LANKESTER *and some others.*

That it ought to be, and is not, a Teachers' University; under consideration, with a view to amendment. *i.e.*, that it ought to be under the control of a Committee of Professors, selected either as in Scotland, or by the Crown, as in Germany. The Scottish system, which has led to some Professors receiving very large incomes, is now under consideration, with a view to amendment. A German University in London would either require very large subsidies from the State, or entail very high-handed dealing with the endowments, which are of modern foundation, for its establishment; and would need, further, to be recommended to public opinion, a task which it cannot be said has yet been seriously attempted.

That there ought to be no "Colleges," *i.e.*, institutions within the University, each with a separate staff of teachers, but that they should be either lightly set aside. They have their several endowments, principles, and traditions; and within the University, each variety, within the University, has its own recommendations, and tends to check the monopoly, which a single head Professor exercises.

amalgamated, ignored, or suppressed. The Charter supplies a central organisation, which can extend what is good in these institutions to others, and amend what is deficient; and this organisation it has been possible to make stronger and better than in the Victoria University, where the Colleges are scattered. Inter-collegiate arrangements may be established, by common consent, and are desired, within reasonable limits, by all parties. One example of their willingness in this respect has already been given by the University Colleges, namely, their joint School of Oriental Studies, founded under the auspices of the Imperial Institute.

The arrangement proposed by the objectors is confessedly inapplicable to the Medical Colleges, and they have accordingly had to propose that there should be no Medical Faculty in the University.

OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

*By the same, and by Mr. ROUNDELL'S Committee.*

That it has no The objection has no force, because Oxford "University Professors," but only "Collegiate Professors," College and King's College are virtually small who will be of inferior calibre; and Universities, and do not at all resemble Colleges of the Oxford type. To institute that this was disproved by the Report the title of University Professors, would be of the Oxford University Commissioners of the absence of endowment, or wasteful, if 1852, and by other the endowment could have been obtained. authorities.

Past experience shows that the Professors will not be of "inferior calibre."

That these Professors are not appointed, and will not be dismissible, by the University itself. It is not necessary, or even desirable, that the appointments to Professorships should be vested in one Governing Body. The present system, whereby the Councils of the Colleges, who are charged with the responsibility for their success, appoint, after consultation with their own teaching staff, has work excellently, and secured a distinguished Professoriate, which University privileges will improve.

Although the University cannot dismiss at pleasure, it can render the position of a defaulting Professor untenable, by refusing to recognize attendance on his lectures as a condition in the qualification required for a degree.

*By members of some Teaching Institutions not included in the University.*

That no other institutions are included beside University College, King's College, and the Medical Schools. No others proved efficiency before the Royal Commission, as was done, with great particularity, by University College and King's College, and as is officially established for the Medical Schools, by their recognition, in accordance with the regulations of the General Medical Council, for the purposes of examinations for a licence by the authorized Examining Bodies.

Other institutions which can prove their efficiency will be admissible under the

## OBJECTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

Charter, and can appeal to the Privy Council if unfairly refused.

The conditions of efficiency are those laid down in the Charter of the Victoria University.

That the prayer of University College and King's College for incorporation as a University was "rejected" by the Royal Commissioners, and that by the Charter, substantially granting this prayer, an essential recommendation of the Commissioners, that, namely, in favour (parag. 12) of "co-ordinating under a University" a variety of institutions "purporting to give teaching of a high class in the metropolis," was set aside.

These statements are incorrect. The Commissioners reported, indeed (subject to the doubt above noticed, expressed by half their number, on the ground of possibility), that an attempt should first be made by the University of London to devise a Charter under which it might fulfil the double function of an examining University for the Empire and a teaching University for London, and that "in the event of their applying for and obtaining such a new Charter . . . no other University" should "be established in London, and that the prayer of the petition of University College and King's College" should "be not granted."

With regard to the institutions in question, classed by the Commissioners as "of a less authoritative character" than the University Colleges and some schools of science named, they did not propose that any of these should become "Constituent Colleges" in the University, with representation on its Council, but only that they should be "associated with it" on terms of distinct inferiority. It is noteworthy that not one of the institutions mentioned presented a case or appeared by counsel to ask for co-ordination on these terms.

So far from this being "an essential recommendation," the language in which it is suggested is of a studiously tentative character.

*By various Institutions claiming to be included without further inquiry.*

That Bedford College for Ladies is not included. The case of this institution was heard by the Privy Council, and its claims were expressly reserved for the consideration of the Council of the University. The only evidence of efficiency as yet submitted is a



OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

short letter to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, and a short Case, which did not contain the information absolutely necessary for a decision.

That the Birkbeck Institute, the City of London College, and the Working Men's College, are not included.

The information supplied to the Royal Commission was not sufficient to establish efficiency in the sense, for instance, which would qualify for admittance to the Victoria University, or for a share in the Government Grant to University Colleges. They were classed, accordingly, in the Report, among "institutions of a less authoritative character." They did not appear before the Privy Council.

Since the date of the Report of the Commissioners they have received large grants for maintenance, and to pay off debt, from the City Parochial Charities' Fund; and the two first are now united in a single organization, together with the Northampton Institute for technical training and recreation, which is called the "City Polytechnic Institution," and is not of a University character.

*Not by the Institutions, but by other persons, apparently without authority from them.*

That the Normal School of Science of the Government Department of Science and Art, and the Schools of the City and Guilds of London Institute, are not included.

In the absence of any claim on the part of these institutions it would be absurd to purport to include them, and almost equally so to delay the Charter, in order to address to them a special invitation. They may, however, be admitted hereafter.

It is possible that the special relations in which the Normal School of Science stands to a Government Department, and the local nature of the University, may be found to constitute a difficulty.

*By the Association for the Extension of University Education in London.*

That the Association is not included in the University,

The work of this Association is to provide lecturers to a number of local centres in London and the neighbourhood, and to

## OBJECTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

with representation, arrange for the examination of such of the at least temporary, attendants as desire it, in the subjects of the upon the Council, lectures.

and of its lecturers It has no endowment, buildings, or plant. on the Faculties, and The list of annual subscriptions amounts to admittance of its 162l., besides donations from City Companies students, as "mem- and Educational Trusts to the amount last bers of the Univer- year of 910l. The fees received by local sity," to the examin- centres are not under control of the Associa- ations for degrees. tion.

That the teach- Forty per cent. of the lectures are scien- ing given is of a tific, but of a popular character; ten per University character. cent. are in history and political economy; fifty per cent. are in subjects connected with Literature and the Fine Arts. No mathematics are taught, no mechanics, and no language or linguistic study of any kind, not even in English.

That it amounts, There is no power in the Council of the in individual cases Association to arrange or graduate the courses at all events, to a of lectures, but the subject of each is chosen regular course of in- by vote of the attendants on the previous struction, as worthy course. The number of students who obtain of a degree, after certificates in two courses is very small. No seven years of atten- prospectus of a seven years' course has ever dance, as that given been adopted by a centre, or put forth by in a University, after the Association. three years.

That even if the The condition of possessing buildings is teaching of the As- required in the Colleges, as in those of the sociation should be- Victoria University, in the interest of students. come efficient, it The plant of a University, schools, libraries, cannot be recognized, museums, and laboratories, absolutely requires under the Charter, as permanent buildings, held on a secure tenure, leading to a degree, for their development.

because the "regular To break down the well established con- course of study" ditions of efficiency in institutions, in order required must be in to admit a few exceptional students, can a "College of the only end, as is shown by the history of the University," and the University of London, in reducing the Teach- Association has no ing University to a second Examining Uni- buildings. versity.

## OBJECTIONS.

That the Charter does not provide, as the University of Cambridge has provided, for excusing to students from the Association one out of the three usual years of residence.

## ANSWERS.

It would be an unprecedented thing to impose such a regulation on a University by its Charter, in favour of an external Association of the kind.

The University is, however, free to confer such privileges if it should seem desirable.

That it is framed in a spirit hostile to "University Extension," and "does nothing" for the classes who are ready to avail themselves of such training.

On the contrary, provisions are inserted for the appointment of University lecturers, either in connection with a College or independently, for this among other purposes; and for giving certificates on the results of their teaching; and a successful lecturer may be added by co-optation to the Faculty with which his subjects are connected.

Recently University College and King's College have given facilities for laboratory work, of an evening, to selected students recommended by the lecturers of the Association.

It must be added that teaching by evening lectures, of a more systematic character than those of the Association, has for many years been carried on at King's College, with success.

#### IV.—OBJECTIONS TO THE INCLUSION OF KING'S COLLEGE AS A DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*By Mr. ROUNDELL'S Committee, and others.*

That to include a denominational College in an undenominational University is contrary to the recent course of legislation and precedent.

The privileges conferred on King's College by this Charter correspond, for practical purposes, with those of affiliation to the University of London, as originally founded in 1837. University College and King's College were at first the only Colleges "affiliated."

When the Act passed for the Abolition of Tests at Oxford and Cambridge, in 1871, University offices and degrees (except in Divinity), and offices and fellowships in the ancient Colleges, were thrown open; but the foundation of modern denominational



## OBJECTIONS.

## ANSWERS.

Colleges, and their admittance to University privileges, was not prohibited.

Keble College and Hertford College at Oxford, and Selwyn College at Cambridge, are instances of modern denominational Colleges admitted to University privileges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the Charter of the Victoria University the provision against tests is the same as in this Charter; and under it King's College could now claim admittance as a College to that University.

That it is unfair to Nonconformists.

To exclude denominational Colleges would exclude Theological Colleges, and preclude the establishment of a faculty of Theology. This, however, is much desired by many, especially by Nonconformist Ministers, who are compelled at present to resort to Scottish or Foreign Universities for degrees in Divinity. The unfairness, therefore, would lie in excluding them.

That King's College has too large a share of power and influence in the University.

It has, as above shown, 3 members on a Council of at least 40. The representative of the Faculties will not be representatives of King's College, and those of them who may be professors in King's College are not likely to exceed five or six in number.

That there ought not to be a test at King's College on election to a Professorship.

This is not an objection to the Charter, but to the King's College Act of 1882.

## V.—OBJECTIONS IN RESPECT OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*By the Victoria University.*

That some of the London Medical Schools do not possess complete equipment for all the branches of scientific teaching allied with the

This may be a valid objection in the Victoria University, because a Student in a provincial school which was incompletely equipped in science might not be able to get good scientific teaching elsewhere. But it has no force as applied to London, or to the Gresham University, which will have

OBJECTIONS.

ANSWERS.

medicine, and that many efficient Colleges of Science. That no such School ought the teachers are organised by Faculties, not to be a College in as in the Victoria University by institutions, the University. affords additional security in the interests of Science.

*By the same, by Provincial Medical Schools at Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bristol, and others.*

That there is no- It is impossible by Charter to prescribe a thing in the Charter standard of attainment, and the attempt is to enforce a sufficient not made in any existing University Charter. standard of attain- The Medical authorities will not have the ment, especially in power to prescribe too low a standard, being Science, for Medical 14, or 16 at most, on a Council of 40 at Degrees; and that least.

the Medical autho- The statement as to their intention is rities, will have the emphatically repudiated. It has been alleged power, and intend, in numerous forms, now of the standard in to give Medical De- general knowledge, now of the standard of grees on an insuf- scientific attainment; or again, that it is ficient standard of intended to require for a degree no more attainment. than the minimum required for a qualifica-

tion by the General Medical Council; or fourthly, by Mr. Roundell, that the mere qualification is also to qualify for the degree.

All these statements are without foundation.

That to require of The objectors might with equal plausi- students migrating bility have objected to the first two years, from other Univer- in the interest of their scientific teachers.

sities that they The requirement of two years' residence, should reside for at in such cases, is not unreasonable in a least the final two Teaching University, and the insertion of this years before taking a requirement was insisted on, in its own interest, Medical Degree will by the University of London.

injure the clinical A similar regulation exists in the Victoria teachers in Provincial University, which raises this objection: the Medical Schools. only difference being, that the authorities there can fix the two years so as to suit their own convenience.

*By an Association of Diplomates and Students of the London Medical Schools.*

OBJECTIONS.

That degrees cannot be conferred upon in Medicine, which was asked for in order past or present students in the Schools, out by the Privy Council (although it is unless they will go through their course over again.

ANSWERS.

The power of conferring honorary degrees to meet the case of past students, was struck out by the Privy Council (although it is exercised by the University of Dublin), at the instance of the University of London.

For present students it will be possible, under the Charter, to make suitable arrangements, of a transitional character.

THE GRESHAM CHARTER BEFORE PARLIAMENT AND THE DEPUTATION TO LORD SALISBURY.

On February 19th, 1892, the draft charter of the Gresham University was laid before Parliament, where by the College Charter Act of 1871 it had to remain for thirty days. Four days previously, Mr. Roby (M.P. for the Eccles division of Lancashire) had asked in the House whether there was any truth in the reports that the charter for the Albert University was being reconsidered and modified, and when it could be laid upon the table. To which Sir W. Hart-Dyke (Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education) replied that the charter had not yet passed out of the hands of the Privy Council, though it was practically settled, and would be before the House during the week. On the 18th February similar questions were asked by Mr. Picton (M.P. for Leicester and a graduate of the University of London) and by Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Bartley (conservative M.P. for North Islington, and formerly connected with the Science and Art Department), and the Vice-President's answer was that the sole alteration that had been made in the charter referred to the adoption of the name Gresham instead of Albert (p. 269). The opponents of the charter had become very suspicious of the proceedings of the promoters of the charter, and



were not to be caught napping. They numbered a good many supporters in Parliament, some of considerable influence and importance, among whom was to be reckoned Mr. John (now Viscount) Morley, who, it was understood, was prepared to move the House against approving the charter. The opposition was by no means of a party character, for hostility to the proposal was to be found both on the Conservative and Liberal benches.

On February 25th Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presented a petition against the Gresham Charter from the medical schools of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, and Mr. Bartley, who took a very active interest in the question, asked the Leader of the House (Mr. A. J. Balfour) to fix a day for the discussion of the charter, but no very satisfactory answer was given. On the 29th February Mr. Mundella (M.P. for Sheffield) made a further inquiry to the same effect, but Mr. Balfour again could not promise more than that when the question did come on, sufficient time should be given for its discussion. The Government had its hands full with other matters, and the affairs of a London University had not entered into its calculation, whilst the knowledge that there was some opposition within the Cabinet itself to what was expected to be a foregone conclusion did not conduce to allowing the time of the House for its consideration. Moreover, circumstances had occurred which had upset the calculation of the promoters of the charter. When the Senate failed to produce a scheme that was approved by Convocation in May 1891, those who were advocating the claims of University and King's Colleges had great hopes of being able to get the Albert Charter through the Privy Council, and subsequently obtain parliamentary sanction in the session 1891. Mr. W. H. Smith, who was then the Leader of the House, was on the Council of King's College, and his good services were calculated on to help the charter on its way. This explained a good deal of the haste with which the matter was hurried on in the summer of 1891. Unfortunately for the promoters, the difficulties that arose in

connection with the medical aspects of the charter involved so much time that the session closed before the Privy Council could finally recommend the charter and give time for it to lie on the table of the House. Before Parliament opened again in the following February Mr. Smith had died and had been succeeded by Mr. Balfour, who represented Manchester, the University connected with which city (Victoria) was opposing the Albert Charter, and who could therefore scarcely be expected to give any extra facilities or assistance.

The apparent reluctance of the Government to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the charter was also to be explained by the fact that the opposing interests had combined in seeking an interview with the Prime Minister, which took place on Thursday, March 3rd, and of which the following, reprinted from "The Times" of the next day, is an account:—

Yesterday a large and influential deputation waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury at the Foreign Office, representing Victoria University, Manchester, the provincial schools of medicine at Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, the Yorkshire College, Leeds, and various teaching establishments in London, to urge objections to the draft charter proposed to be issued to the Gresham University. The Marquis of Salisbury was accompanied by Lord Cranbrook, President of the Council on Education, and the Hon. Schomberg M'Donnell, private secretary.

The deputation consisted of the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer, and the following members of Parliament:—Mr. J. Chamberlain, Mr. W. H. Cross, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Colonel Howard Vincent, Mr. Ainslie, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Leake, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, K.C., Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Roby, Mr. H. H. Howorth, Mr. R. Neville, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Willox, and others, together with a large number of gentlemen connected with educational establishments.

Earl Spencer, in introducing the deputation, explained that he did so as Chancellor of the Victoria University, for though Lord Derby, the Chancellor of the London University, was present, that body was officially taking no part in these proceedings. They came there on educational grounds alone, though there were,

no doubt, other grounds of objection to the charter which might be heard of hereafter. They believed that there were very strong reasons that could be urged against the charter as it now stood, reasons with regard to education generally and with respect to the Victoria University in particular. He was aware that there was a very important report of a Commission which had had to deal with various objections which had been sent in to Her Majesty's Government to a teaching University for London. The Victoria University was not against the establishment of such a University at all, but was in strict sympathy with those who were in its favour. The Commissioners in their report recommended the Government, if possible, to make some arrangement with the University of London, and in the event of the University of London not altering their charter or constitution in such a way as to create a new teaching University, then for Her Majesty to remit again the question to them in order that they might report upon it. He could not but express regret that a different course was adopted by Her Majesty's Government, as he believed to have referred back this question to the Commission would have had great advantages over carrying it before the Committee of the Privy Council. Within the last few weeks an alteration had been made in the charter itself. It was no longer called the Albert University, but the Gresham University, and the reason, they understood, was that the Gresham Trustees were to form part of the new University. There was no reference in the Commissioners' report to the Gresham Trustees at all, and some of them did not exactly understand how it was the Gresham authorities came into the arrangement. There was some doubt as to whether they were a teaching body in the sense of teaching as a preparation for a University degree. As this was not a part of the report of the Commissioners, he thought that gave an opportunity of reconsidering the whole subject.

Mr. W. R. Rendall, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, said they did not appear before the Royal Commission because they had every confidence in their judgment. . . . . Their opposition to the proposed University rested not on general but specific grounds, that touched not London so much as the students of the Universities in the provinces. Their main ground of objection was the excessive prominence given to medicine in the proposed University. On the council it was proposed that there should be six representing arts, six science, and four law, with probably 17 representing medicine. That would give an undue ascendancy to medicine. They wished the charter to be amended, either by enlarging the basis of the University, or readjusting the representation on its council so as



to place medicine on an equality with the other faculties, or to exclude from the University medical schools which were not efficiently equipped for scientific teaching; or to insert express provisions in the charter directing that for the degree of medicine there should be University tests in science in addition to and distinct from those demanded for the ordinary qualification for registration. They hoped that the Government would withhold approval from the draft charter and remit it to the Royal Commission for further consideration and report.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had been asked to represent the provincial schools of medicine, which included Mason and Queen's Colleges, Birmingham; the Medical School of Bristol; the medical department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds; the medical department of University College, Liverpool; the medical department of Owens College, Manchester; and the School of Medicine, Sheffield, and he believed he was accompanied and supported by representatives of most of the provincial towns in which these colleges were situated. Following what had been said by the Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, he might say that they all approved of the policy of creating a teaching University in London, and generally of the principle of the charter, although they objected very strongly to it as it was at present framed. Their objections were two: they considered, in the first place, that it would infallibly lead to a degradation of the medical degree in Great Britain; and, in the second place, they believed that it would seriously injure the prosperity of the provincial colleges. The Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University had already pointed out that under the constitution the medical faculty would have practically a commanding influence in the settlement of the terms and conditions of examination, and the provincial colleges felt a great fear lest that power should be used in the direction of deteriorating the quality of the degree. They based their fears partly on the public statements which had been made by some of the principal promoters of the new University. He alluded especially to a speech which was made by Sir George Young and to a letter which was written and published by Professor Erichsen, and it was suggested by both gentlemen that the council of the new University should allow persons who possessed the ordinary qualification of medicine to proceed to the degree *per saltum*, with a single final examination by the new University. His Lordship, of course, knew that at present the M.D. involved a course of general study, and especially in arts and science, and, on the other hand, those who were unable to pursue such a course of study or were unwilling to do so could obtain a licence from the Society of Apothecaries and from the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians themselves. But the provincial colleges thought that it

was essential and eminently desirable to maintain the distinction between the degree and the ordinary qualification, and not to allow persons who possessed very little more than the ordinary qualification to have the honorary appellation of Doctor of Medicine. Now, in the charter, besides the indications which had been given in the speeches and letters to which he had referred, there was nothing to prevent persons who had received this ordinary qualification from proceeding at once to examination; and undoubtedly it was the fear of the provincial colleges that this privilege would be accorded to London students, and at the same time that a great temptation would offer to provincial students who did not want to go through a thorough course to adopt the chance which was offered to them of obtaining a degree on easy terms. The students in the provincial schools which were connected with the University—a student resident, for instance, in the colleges of the Victoria University might have his term of residence in the University counted to him by the new Gresham University, and all that would be required of him was that he should pass the final two years of his course in London, and then proceed to examination. Even this, however, was extremely undesirable in the interests of the provincial Universities and colleges, because it tended to break the course of study and take them away from the provinces. But in the case of the provincial colleges which were not connected with a University as well, such as Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bristol, the student who feared to go through the course which was pursued in those colleges, and which would qualify him for the M.D. degree in London University, would be undoubtedly tempted to come up to London to spend the whole of his five years there, and to take there the degree which was offered to him cheaply and on easy terms. The effect would be to take from the provincial colleges many of the students who were attracted by the opportunities which were there offered. They maintained that these provincial colleges stood much higher than some at any rate of the colleges which were proposed to be constituted in the new Gresham University. The scheme of education was more thorough; their professorial staff more complete, and their equipment was altogether superior; and it would be a strange anomaly to say that students should be attracted from a higher and better education to a lower education in order to get a higher degree—that was to say, that they would actually get a higher degree by attending institutions where they would get a lower education. They thought that these colleges had fulfilled the purposes for which they had been instituted—that was to say, they had kept in the country the students resident in the country who otherwise would have gone up to London. The provincial

colleges were suspicious of this new University, with its superabundant representation of the medical faculty, and thought that there was a desire to recover those country students and bring them up to London, thus taking them away from the institutions in the country. Those were the grounds on which the provincial colleges earnestly hoped that Her Majesty's Government would see fit to withdraw the charter and give to its provisions further consideration, allowing specially the views of the provincial colleges to be represented. He had been requested to place in his Lordship's hands the memorial from these provincial colleges.

The Earl of Derby said that he did not appear as representing the London University in any official or collective capacity, but he was there undoubtedly because he had the honour of being the Chancellor of the University. When the matter was before the Privy Council, the London University asked for certain conditions, and certain conditions were made which he thought were not very different from what they had petitioned for; therefore, he had no mandate for the Senate to be present as objecting to this scheme. But he could not ignore the fact that the great body of members of the University, as represented by Convocation, were entirely hostile to it. Out of an available strength of 3,200 available members of Convocation the memorial which had been prepared within the last few days had been signed by 1,200. The objections turned mainly on two points—one, the danger of lowering the present standard of the medical degree, and the other and more general question of policy—namely, whether a teaching University for London, which might be a very good thing in itself, could possibly be established without having a larger and wider basis than that which was proposed.

Mr. E. H. Busk, chairman of the Convocation of London University, said that many of their members were of opinion that the circumstances were now in many important respects different from what they were in July, and possibly the Privy Council would not have arrived at the decision they did if the circumstances which now exist had then existed. The basis of the original charter was far too narrow, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, as it at present stood, to incorporate the Gresham College in the new University. He hoped the Government would suspend the grant of the charter until after the Commissioners had made further inquiry.

Mr. Story-Maskelyne, M.P., on behalf of the Ladies' College (Bedford College), urged that whenever London was establishing a great University which was to embrace all the teaching elements, Bedford College certainly ought to be included amongst those that were recognised in the charter.



Mr. Bartley, M.P., speaking for the London Committee, which had been formed to oppose the charter, said that they considered this was a period when the educational system of London should be completed on as broad a basis as possible. He hoped the charter would be suspended for the present, as a step in the direction contemplated would be so serious as to impede the permanent settlement of the educational system.

Mr. Roundell, chairman of the London Committee, also urged that upon educational grounds the charter should not be granted in its present form.

The Marquis of Ripon, representing the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, said that that body cordially concurred in the views which had been expressed. As a member of the Court and Council of Victoria University, he concurred in what its representatives had urged, as well as being also interested in the question of the higher education of London. The London Society was founded 15 or 16 years ago under the direct auspices of Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had always displayed deep interest in the classes of the institution. The society had now attending its courses in the metropolitan district 13,000 persons, and their experience had shown that there was a very distinct and growing desire in the metropolis for the highest kind of education—*i.e.*, for University education, and also, if they might judge from the reports of the examiners, the students passed in a manner which showed that they were qualified for University degrees. There were, therefore, a large number of persons in London who were anxious to obtain the very highest education the country could give, but who had no means of study except in the evening, and it was desirable that to such there should be afforded a means of gratifying their laudable desires. That the society endeavoured to do by evening lectures, and all that they asked with regard to the charter, was that power should be given to the new University to recognise the University Extension Society in its fullest sense, and that they should be able, if they thought fit, upon any terms that they thought fit, to give degrees to the society's students if they should prove themselves worthy of them.

Prebendary Whittington claimed that the Birkbeck Institute, the City of London College, and the Working Men's College should also be admitted to the University.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, said: I thank you very much for the speeches to which we have listened, and which contain a vast amount of most important matter which deeply concerns all those who have a decisive voice in this question carefully to consider and weigh before they come to a conclusion. Of course, I do not express either assent to or dissent from all that I have

heard. I shall not venture to discuss it, and that for two reasons—one, which perhaps you will think the most important, being that I am wholly incompetent to do so, and I should feel myself in a very absurd position if I criticised the opinions expressed by men who are so much more worthy to be heard on such a matter than I am; and further, I have my noble friend Lord Cranbrook behind me, who is so much more familiar with the matter than I am. The other reason is that time is getting short and there are several present who have engagements in a building not very far from this, to which they must repair. I only wish to say, while thanking you very much for what you have laid before us, and promising to bring it before my colleagues, and to give it most careful consideration, so far as consideration is required at our hands—I wish to impress upon you one matter of procedure, and that is that, looking at it as members of the Executive Government, as far as we are concerned this proceeding is somewhat late. I imagine it should have been taken when the matter was before the Privy Council. I have heard it said several times to-day that we should withdraw or revoke the charter which has been issued. I speak with submission, but I very much doubt whether we have power to do so. It has now been laid before Parliament; Parliament has been seized of it, and the power rests exclusively with the two Houses of Parliament whether this charter shall become valid or shall cease to be valid. If it is to become valid, I suppose there may be modifications by the same process as it came into existence; if it is determined to be invalid, the negotiation out of which this charter has sprung will no doubt be recognised; but, in either case, one House or the other of Parliament must speak before any other authority can interfere. Therefore, though I have sat here in a position of seeming authority, I have not, nor has my noble friend, an ounce more power than any other member of the House of Commons or the House of Lords who is present here to-day. I have no doubt the deeply interesting matter which you have brought before us will be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and I hope that whatever is done, whether their action is positive or negative, it will not be such, on the one hand, as to put a stop to the agitation, development, and growth of this question, and, on the other hand, that if it takes a positive character it will leave the door open for the introduction of such improvements and extensions as shall bring together all the educational power and all the educational enthusiasm of this metropolis in the common search after one end.

The deputation then withdrew.

The doubt expressed by Lord Salisbury as to whether the Government could withdraw or revoke the charter,

led to a short discussion on the point in "The Times" started on March 4th, by Dr. T. B. Napier, LL.D., who affirmed that by the College Charter Act, section 2, the Government "might withdraw the charter" "at any moment they pleased with the result that the" "report of the Privy Council could not be 'submitted" " 'to Her Majesty,' in other words, no charter could" "be granted." Nor was there any reason, contended Dr. Napier, "either in constitutional law or common" "sense, why this should not be so, for the withdrawal" "of a charter was analogous to not proceeding with" "a Bill after the first or second reading." To this, next day, Mr. R. S. Mure, writing from New Square, Lincoln's Inn, replied that nothing in the Act of 1871, referred to by Dr. Napier, "affected the correct-" "ness of the position put forward by Lord Salisbury," and now that the draft was in possession of both Houses, he questioned the competence of the Government "within the range of their executive powers to" "withdraw it from the cognizance of Parliament, or" "to advise Her Majesty not to receive the report" "submitted to Her by the Committee of Council, to" "whom the matter was referred." Dr. Napier, however, maintained that he was right, and that it was quite possible for the Government to withdraw the charter, stating that it was a draft which since they had announced their intention of recommending the Queen to grant, they had reason to alter their views, and therefore did not intend to proceed with it. The argument that the charter could not be withdrawn "was based on the fallacy that charters of that kind" "were granted by the Sovereign on the report of a" "Privy Council Committee in some different way than" "that in which the Sovereign assents to other Acts of" "administration. The Queen would give no assent to" "the Committee of the Privy Council's report or to" "anything else, except on the advice of Her responsible" "Ministers. If Parliament directed Ministers what to" "advise the Queen, it is assumed that they will so



“advise Her Majesty. If it does not, they advise Her  
 “as in their discretion they please. If Parliament  
 “passed no resolution on the Gresham Charter, it  
 “leaves the matter to Ministers.” And so this practically unimportant point was left.

The following very characteristic letter appeared in “The Times” of March 4th, and is here reproduced, not for any value pertaining to its substance, but as further showing the way in which the subject was approached by a leading member of the Provincial Medical Schools :—

To the Editor of “THE TIMES.”

SIR,—There are, as it seems to me, two debatable points in the charter for this proposed University, and as a member of the deputation received by Lord Salisbury this afternoon, I was much disappointed to find that the first passed absolutely unnoticed, and that the second was only casually alluded to.

The history of the movement for this new institution may, from my point of view, be very briefly stated; and its motives, as indicated by that history, may be easily rated at their proper value by your readers. There are four bodies in London who are empowered to grant licences to practise medicine and surgery, and one person—the University of London, the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, the Apothecaries’ Company, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first and last of my list may, for my present purpose, be left out of discussion. The two Royal Colleges united some time ago to form a “conjoint board” to grant a double qualification after one set of examinations, and, in spite of due warning and protest, they left the Apothecaries’ Company out in the cold. Their subsequent proposal for the establishment of a University of their own was promptly and wisely defeated, and now they, in their turn, are out in the cold.

The attack on the University of London, one of the most retrograde proposals possible in the interests of medical education, was also, happily, dismissed by Convocation. Now a new proposal, for the manufacture of a fifth- or sixth-rate University, by a combination of wholly unmixable elements, is under discussion. This last proposal has many faults, but mainly two. The first is that its degree will carry with it no licence to practise, so that each graduate must seek elsewhere, and from another examining body, the qualification without which his degree might as well have been obtained at Pekin. This may be a good arrangement or a bad one—

I cannot say ; but it is essentially new, entirely without a precedent, and therefore its probable and possible results ought to be considered by the Government in every possible way.

As medical examinations are now conducted in London, they are too much of a lottery for students deliberately to wish for their duplication, and I think that, for this reason, the proposal may defeat its own ends ; or it may have this result—that in a short time the new University may find it necessary to combine its examinations with some qualifying body, such as the Apothecaries' Company, and thus become a real teaching, examining, and qualifying body, fit to compete with Durham, the Victoria, and the Scotch Universities. I am not competent to speak with certainty, but from all I can understand, the Apothecaries' Company is the only qualifying body in London with which such an amalgamation is possible, and then we shall have another example of the fulfilment of the familiar saying that the stone which the original builders rejected has become an integral and essential part of the new edifice.

That the accomplishment of such an amalgamation would be for good or for ill I cannot venture to predict, but I have a very great confidence in the Society of Apothecaries. They earned the confidence of the medical profession very long ago, and the two Royal Colleges have done very much of late to beget a strong distrust in them. I think that a combination of a "Gresham University of Blackfriars" would make a strong and very useful institution.

The second defect in the charter of the proposed Gresham University, that two years' residence at a London school is essential for the degree, embodies a proposal which is simply monstrous, and can have no kind of basis except the selfish consideration of the London teachers and a jealousy on their part of the growing success of the provincial schools of medicine and of the two great Universities of Scotland. There are 11 medical schools in the metropolis, and of these it may be said that five are well equipped. But the conclusion of this provision, that residence and instruction in any of the schools out of London is in any way inferior to similar experiences [*sic*] in the other six of these metropolitan institutions, is simply a ridiculous perversion of words.

I am, &c.,

Birmingham, March 3.

LAWSON TAIT.

The proceedings at the deputation scarcely elicited as much editorial comment from the Press as might have been expected. The "Observer" for March 6th

devoted a long article to it, which contained a novel suggestion. Some portions are worth quoting :—

“The powerful deputations, headed by men of light and leading, who have waited on Lord Salisbury to protest against the Draft Charter of Gresham University represent a great body of intelligent and educated public opinion which neither the Minister or the House of Commons can ignore. That is, indeed, obvious from the fact that the subject was gravely considered at yesterday’s Cabinet meeting. Clearly a sad mistake has been made by somebody before the Privy Council were induced to submit to Parliament for ratification a charter which has evoked almost universal hostility, simply because after forcing Oxford and Cambridge to abolish religious tests, it establishes them in our new teaching University. Opposition, however, is now focussed in the threat of one Conservative member (Mr. George Bartley) and one Liberal Unionist (Sir John Lubbock) to move the rejection of the Charter in the House of Commons.”

After a sketch of the events that had taken place in connection with the subject from the previous six or eight years up to the rejection of the Senate’s scheme by Convocation, the article went on as follows :—

“Unhappily, some of the Professors in King’s and University Colleges conceived the idea of pushing aside the Royal Commission. It was the dead season in town. ‘Nobody was looking,’ so the old Draft Charter of the proposed Albert University was revived, and by dint of extraordinary influence the Privy Council was induced to consider it. Formal notice to all concerned was given, and some parties interested appeared before the Privy Council to raise objections. But nobody took the proceedings seriously, because nobody imagined that the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, viz., to remit the question to them in the event of London University refusing to move, would be ignored. All objections were summarily overruled. The Charter was ‘rushed’ through the Privy Council, and before the public realised what had taken place, it only needed the formal sanction of Parliament to become law. One can easily understand, then, why the Charter has evoked violent opposition. There is a strong feeling that the Professors of King’s and University Colleges—though it must be noted that some of the most distinguished of them protest against the whole transaction—are not only trying to snub the Royal Commission, for whose final decision we are waiting, but are trying to get in front of it with an accomplished fact which will render any such decision futile.”



After repeating with manifest agreement the various objections that had been raised to the charter, the article concluded thus:—

“We think there are several points about which Londoners agree. In the first place, they feel it is hopeless to organise their University on the Oxford or Cambridge model. They therefore naturally look to the Scottish Universities for a ground plan. They also feel that they owe an incalculable debt of gratitude to University College for carrying on with great ability the work of the higher University teaching in London, unfettered by religious tests, for many years. Till Oxford and Cambridge abolished tests, Englishmen not members of the Church of England could get this teaching nowhere else in their own country except in University College. It is the removal of the tests in the older Universities that has depressed University College, and Londoners will therefore be hostile to any scheme that does not safeguard her interests with generous support. The removal of tests in Oxford and Cambridge has not of course affected King’s College, which is still under them. But here, again, we feel that the institution has, despite this limitation, done excellent work for us, and that it would be ungrateful to ignore its services to the higher education of middle-class London. But both colleges must now adapt themselves more to the needs of men in business, because it is idle to ignore the fact that in these days all lads who can afford the luxury of such education as King’s and University College give go to Oxford and Cambridge. It seems, then, that the simplest way out of the trouble would be to bring King’s into line with University College, by removing her religious test, and then to let the Charter stand, on condition that all teaching appointments shall be vested in the new University authorities created by the two colleges. The vexed question of incorporating other teaching bodies in London, few of whom are at present fit for incorporation, might be got rid of by adopting the extra-mural academical system of Edinburgh University with local modifications. The new University could, for example, take power in the Charter to grant a teaching licence to anyone it chose as an extra-mural or ‘Extraordinary Professor,’ no matter what institution he belonged to in London, and the extra-mural lecturers as a body might even get representation in the Faculties or in the Senate. Except when they taught evening classes it would, however, be necessary to make them charge the same fees if their lectures were to qualify for degrees as the professors in the day colleges exact, so that the latter might not be subjected to unfair and degrading competition. We believe some such plan as this would

soothe the jealous susceptibilities of the 'Extensionists' and teachers in other institutions than those specially privileged by the Charter; but perhaps the fairest thing would be to send it back to the Royal Commission for reconsideration in view of the new situation created by the absorption of Gresham College—by the way, an institution devoted to the teaching of City men after office hours—and the obstructive attitude of London University."

The "Lancet," on March 12th also devoted a leader to the subject of the deputation and its outcome, and pointed out that to refer the question again to a Royal Commission, where the various dissentients would be heard, meant a further delay of at least twelve months, which would press hardly on the London medical students. It was admitted that the establishment of the University as proposed would be injurious to the interests of the provincial schools unconnected with a University, and for that reason the "Lancet" urged the foundation of a midland university as well. The Victoria University would grant degrees "on fair terms" to the students of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, and it was "a grave injustice that London was debarred from a similar privilege." "The Times" (March 10th) took a similar line on this point:—

"No part of the scheme appears to have aroused more opposition than the proposed establishment of a Medical Faculty. The hostility to the design manifested by the Victoria University and by the authorities of certain provincial schools of medicine, is intelligible enough. They know that the metropolitan schools enjoy unparalleled advantages for clinical instruction. They see that if the latter obtain the rights of a University in addition, they themselves cannot hope to contend with them on equal terms. But it would be monstrous to deprive the teaching University of London of a Medical Faculty, just because London possesses special facilities for teaching medicine. Manchester has no right to legislative protection against the natural advantages of the capital. The Victoria University must compete with the Gresham on a free-trade basis, and if the Gresham can defeat her she must acquiesce in her defeat."

Thus also the "Morning Post" on March 11th:—

"The provincial schools can scarcely expect the metropolis to impose a self-denying ordinance upon itself, merely because they

“ may possibly be affected thereby. If the proposed Medical Faculty is desirable from the standpoint of London interests, it is idle to contend that these should be subordinated to the wishes of Manchester or any other provincial town.”

Comments such as these showed that the true inwardness of the provincial opposition was clearly recognised.

The reply of Lord Salisbury to the deputation in no way arrested the dealing with the subject in the House of Commons, and as the statutory period of thirty days was drawing to a conclusion, Mr. Bartley, on Monday, March 7th, asked Mr. Balfour what facilities would be given for discussing the charter of the Gresham University. Mr. Balfour's reply was significant. “ I hope it will not be necessary,” he said, “ to cut short the ordinary business in order to carry out that discussion. From what the Vice-President of the Council tells me, I believe we can go a great way to meet the views of honourable members in regard to the propriety of remitting the draft charter for reconsideration. I think we shall be able to make a statement on the subject on Thursday.”

What was thought of this answer may best be judged from the following extracts from the “ Daily News ” and the “ Pall Mall Gazette ” of the next day :—

“ Mr. Balfour's answer to Mr. Bartley's question as to the discussion on the Gresham University Charter marks a further success of its opponents. The change of name from ‘ Albert ’ to ‘ Gresham ’ indicated the weakness of the cabal which was attempting to foist such a scheme on the country, and we may now reckon on their defeat. It seems to be generally believed that on Thursday Mr. Balfour will announce that the Charter is withdrawn, and that it will be sent to the Royal Commissioners for consideration and revision. There is little doubt that the Royal Commissioners will make short work of it. The Draft Charter was issued in complete disregard of their recommendations, and it is most likely that it will be entirely transformed before it leaves them. It will, however, be wise that the opponents of the Charter as it is, should keep up their organization and assume an attitude of suspicious watchfulness. The influences which procured the issue of the present scheme will not



“ easily accept defeat; and they must not be allowed to mould the  
 “ new Charter to their liking. The new Teaching University must  
 “ be as broad, as liberal, and as comprehensive of all educational  
 “ influences as it is possible to make it.”

The “Pall Mall Gazette,” which had been remarkably virulent in its opposition, thus expressed itself:—

“ Whether Mr. Balfour’s answer about the Gresham Charter can  
 “ be regarded as satisfactory or not depends wholly upon the  
 “ meaning of the phrase, ‘remit for consideration.’ Remit to  
 “ whom? If to the Royal Commission, well and good. The  
 “ Gresham Charter, as it is now known, will emerge no more, and  
 “ we shall have the chance of a real teaching University, such as  
 “ the Royal Commissioners intended when they made their original  
 “ report. But, if by ‘remitting for consideration’ Mr. Balfour  
 “ means remitting to the Privy Council, it will not do at all.  
 “ After the hole-and-corner business which has led up to the present  
 “ Charter, the public will not be content that the Government  
 “ should—to escape defeat in the House of Commons—refer it back  
 “ to the same little clique again. The Charter must go to the  
 “ Royal Commission, or Mr. Bartley must persist in his motion.

“ If the Charter goes back to the Royal Commission, it is hardly  
 “ likely that a new Charter can be issued during the present session.  
 “ It is further possible that the change of Government may cause  
 “ the delay of another year, though there is no reason in the nature  
 “ of things why it should. But even a couple of years’ delay is not  
 “ a serious matter when we are dealing with the most important  
 “ educational interests of five million people. It would be far  
 “ better, as Mr. Karl Pearson urges in his little book on the new  
 “ University, to wait twenty years rather than accept any such  
 “ misshapen thing as that which the Gresham Charter proposed to  
 “ create.”

Not content with this, the same journal returned to the charge next day in these terms:—

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL TRICK.

The proposed recommitment of the Gresham Charter to the Privy Council will not do at all. A concession of this kind will be no real concession at all. The opponents of the doomed Charter have half won their battle; but they must not think of coming to terms until the Government have made some genuine concession by agreeing to refer the matter back, not to the Privy Council, but to the Royal Commission.

It may be well at this stage to set forth with some frankness the case against reconsideration by the Privy Council. The case

is threefold. First, the Privy Council is for this purpose an incompetent tribunal. Secondly, it cannot hear the best evidence. Thirdly, its proceedings are not free from the suspicion of jobbery. First, the Committee of the Privy Council is, as compared with the Royal Commission, an incompetent body. It is a trick of the promoters of the Charter, we know, to speak of the Privy Council with bated breath and admiring awe as to the highest tribunal in the Empire, and a body whose opinions should command the unquestioning deference of every loyal citizen. This trick can only have any chance of succeeding so long as the generality, "the Privy Council," is not reduced to individual terms. Here, in parallel columns, are the members of the Privy Council Committee and the Royal Commission respectively (Lord Selborne, being a member of both, can be eliminated):—

<i>Privy Council.</i>	<i>Royal Commission.</i>
Lord Cranbrook.	Right Hon. J. T. Ball, D.C.L.
Lord Monk Bretton.	Lord Hannen.
Lord Basing.	Mr. Welldon.
Lord Sandford.	Lord Kelvin.
	Professor Stokes.

Now will anybody in his senses pretend that Mr. Gathorne Hardy (we will drop the disguising titles) is a greater authority than the ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Dodson than Lord Hannen, or Mr. Sclater-Booth than the Headmaster of Harrow? For the late Permanent Secretary of the Education Department we have all due respect; but would even Sir George Young back him as equal in authority to Sir William Thomson and Professor Stokes combined? The comparison is obviously disastrous to the authority of the Privy Council, but even if this latter body were far more authoritative than it is it would be at a disadvantage in being cut off from the best sources of independent information. Public opinion has killed the Charter; but how is it possible, we should like to know, for public opinion to appear before the Privy Council "by counsel"? Again, there are numerous external scientists who want to see a great Teaching University in London; but, so far as the Privy Council is concerned, their voice would be non-existent. Any number of external men of mark or the dissentient Professors of the London Colleges, or anybody else really interested, can give evidence before the Royal Commissioners, but no one has a footing before the Privy Council except "Institutions." And this very fact will confirm the suspicion of jobbery which has hung around the proceedings of the Privy Council from the first, and which was confirmed only the other day by the surreptitious amendment of the "Albert University" into the "Gresham" when the favourite argument of the promoters hitherto had been that no amendment

was possible. In view of these facts, there is no security that the suggested re-commitment of the Charter to the Privy Council is not simply a continuation of the same tactics, which would end, and may be designed to end, in a sham consideration of objections for form's sake, but really in a perpetuation of the existing Charter in its present shape.

What, then, Mr. Bartley and Mr. Chamberlain must insist upon is that the case goes again to the Royal Commission. In its broader aspects, it has not yet been discussed at all by the Commission. The Commissioners decided that the existing University of London should be given the first chance, but, failing action on the part of the University, they expressly suggested the reference of the matter back to themselves. To say that the matter cannot be referred back to the Royal Commission, because the Royal Commission does not exist, is to say what is absurd. Lord Selborne was one of those who signed the recommendation that it should be referred back, and are we to suppose that Lord Selborne stultified himself by putting his name to an impossible proposition? It is, of course, just as easy to revive a Royal Commission as it is to continue a Select Committee from one session of Parliament to another. All that it requires is a piece of blue paper with an official stamp. London can afford to wait a year or two for a University which will be worth having, but what it cannot afford is to let the one great opportunity of making a University be intercepted by two or three institutions for their own advantage, to the exclusion of all the others.

This diatribe was followed next day by a letter from Mr. Spencer Hill, which was notable as omitting from the list of "general considerations" upon which Parliament was asked to reject the scheme, any reference to the denominational character of King's College—a point upon which the Committee he represented had been particularly insistent. It would seem as if those who had raised this question so vehemently in the press and at public meetings felt somewhat less sure of their ground, since no reference was made to it either in the course of the speeches of those who interviewed Lord Salisbury, or in the very brief discussion which took place in Parliament, although other objections were fully entered into:—

To the Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SIR,—If the Government should persist in their determination to refer the Gresham Charter to the Privy Council, it will be



necessary, as you point out in your issue to-day, for Mr. Bartley to move his motion and take a division on the question. I shall therefore be glad if you will allow me to set forth shortly the general considerations which justify us in asking Parliament to reject the scheme now before it.

1. The Gresham Charter as it is now before the House is substantially the same as that drafted by the two colleges before the Royal Commission commenced its labours. It is obvious therefore that the Charter completely disregards, and indeed reduces to a nullity, the whole work and recommendations of the Commission.

2. Those responsible for the present scheme hardly care to deny that they have conceived and carried out the Charter almost entirely in the individual interests of the two colleges and of the medical schools. The co-operation of the other educational agencies of London was studiously excluded, and as a consequence the Charter contains no provision whatever safeguarding the interests of these "excluded" institutions, and with them much of the higher educational resources of London. And here it may be added that a large and influential section of the governors, the council, and the teaching staff of University College have expressed their dissatisfaction with the Charter, while it is equally condemned by a large body of medical opinion, both within and without the medical schools included in the Charter.

3. The scheme has met with almost unanimous condemnation from the press of all shades of thought and opinion, including such journals as the "Quarterly Review," the "Nineteenth Century," the "Spectator," the "Speaker," the "Standard," the "St. James's Gazette," the "Pall Mall Gazette," the "Daily News," the "Daily Chronicle," the "Echo," and the "Star." Such a varied union of diverse opinion clearly shows that the opposition to the Charter is based upon the manifest demerits of the scheme and not on any mere partisan bias.

4. The Charter has been unanimously condemned at large and representative meetings, while not a single meeting has been called in its favour.

5. It has aroused the bitter hostility of the provincial colleges and medical schools by the unsatisfactory manner in which it deals with the medical aspect of the case.

6. The present discussion has done much to settle issues which before public attention was called to the scheme were uncertain or hostile. There is every reason to believe that the great medical colleges and the Inns of Court will be prepared to work heartily with a University conceived on broader and wider lines. The claims and positions of the various educational institutions are better defined and better recognized than before, and all this is

the strongest argument in favour of a bold and thorough reconsideration of the whole question.

I venture to think that your readers will agree with me that these broad general considerations are conclusive against the scheme. They go far to warrant the conclusion that a Royal Commission, with full and ample powers to deal with the issues in a broad and comprehensive spirit, is the only satisfactory solution of this pressing question.—I am, yours faithfully,

J. SPENCER HILL,

Hon. Secretary Committee

for Opposing the Gresham

National Liberal Club, March 9th.

University Charter.

Meanwhile those who were interested awaited the statement that Mr. Balfour had promised to make, though there was a pretty general feeling that the charter as it stood was doomed. On March 10th a leading article in "The Times" criticising the situation endeavoured to forecast—but, as it proved, incorrectly—the proposals of the Government in these terms:—

Mr. Balfour has announced that the Government hope to make a statement on the subject of the Gresham University charter to-day, and he has already intimated in a general way what the nature of their proposals will be. Much of the opposition offered to the charter is no doubt of the trivial and irrational character which the discussion of all educational topics invariably begets, and much is transparently inspired by motives very different from a pure and unselfish ardour for the advancement of learning. In view, however, of the grave importance of such a step as the creation of a teaching University for London, the Government entertain a laudable anxiety that the project should receive the fullest possible consideration before it is irrevocably sanctioned, and that all persons in any way interested should have every facility for explaining their objections. The critics of the charter have, indeed, already had their opportunity. They ought to have said all that they can say against it when it was before the Privy Council. Those amongst them who neglected to press their claims then are now technically "out of time," as the lawyers say. The charter has been settled by the Privy Council after full discussion and mature deliberation. It has been laid before both Houses of Parliament, and the promoters of the scheme might perhaps complain with some reason that it is rather hard upon them to re-open the controversy at the present stage. The Government, however, appear to have decided to endeavour to meet the wishes of those who desire to submit the

draft charter to reconsideration, and on the whole their determination is probably a wise one. The case in favour of the charter, at all events in its leading provisions, is so strong that further discussion can but demonstrate its soundness, while it is manifestly inexpedient that any suspicion, however unfounded, of undue haste or want of proper publicity should attach to the foundation of a great national institution. We do not, indeed, think that there is any justification for recommencing the whole inquiry afresh, or for appointing a second Royal Commission on the subject. The reconsideration at present contemplated is, no doubt, a reconsideration by the Privy Council. By remitting the draft charter to that body the Government will, in our opinion, give the opponents of the scheme all the grace that they can now reasonably ask for. To go further would inflict heavy sacrifices of time, labour, and money on the promoters, and would involve an intolerable delay in granting the just demands of London. Londoners have had to wait quite long enough already, and they think it is high time that a question in which they are so deeply interested was finally disposed of.

On March 10th, the day before the thirty days would have expired, the matter was brought to a crisis in the House of Commons, where :—

In answer to Mr. Bartley,

Mr. Balfour said that, in the event of the draft charter of the University being referred by the House to the Privy Council, it was the intention of the Government to refer it back subsequently to a Royal Commission. It must, however, be a new Commission, because the old one had come to an end. Care would be taken to make the Commission stronger, but it must not necessarily be inferred that the members of the old Commission would not be asked to serve again.

Sir A. Rollit asked whether the whole question of University education in London was to be referred to the Commission.

Mr. Balfour said that would be too large a question. He thought the inquiry should be confined to the establishment of a teaching University in London on a broad basis and in accordance with the views of the House.

In reply to Mr. J. Stuart, who asked whether if the Commission were dissatisfied with the present proposal they would have the power to make a new proposal themselves,

Mr. Balfour said he imagined that full powers would be given to the Commission, and that the Commission would be a vain machine if it had no power to make recommendations.



In answer to Mr. Acland,

Mr. Bartley said he should make his motion in reference to the Gresham University at 12 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Balfour said some motion must be accepted to-night, because the present charter was on the table of the House, and must be got rid of in some way or other. The motion to be accepted would, of course, be drawn up in conformity with the answer he had given.

In reply to a further question, by Sir H. Roscoe,

Mr. Balfour said he thought it would be a misfortune to interfere with the existing examining University. The object of the House generally was to obtain a teaching University worthy of this great centre, and he did not think they would gain by adding to the labours of the Commission an investigation into the examining University.

At a later period of the sitting Mr. Bartley moved,—“That an  
“humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying her to with-  
“hold her assent to the proposed charter for the Gresham University  
“until it shall have been remitted for further consideration and  
“report, in accordance with the recommendation of the University  
“of London Commission, to the late Royal Commissioners, or to  
“such other persons as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint.”  
He thanked the Government for having agreed to the arrangement which had been arrived at. Every one was satisfied with what the Government had done. He regretted that the motives of those who opposed the charter had been challenged, and that “The Times” should have thought proper to accuse them of raising trivial objections. The only objections which they had raised were made from the educational standpoint. They wanted a real teaching University, sufficiently great and important for the metropolis, which should be one of the greatest centres of education.

Mr. A. Acland was of opinion that, although the course which was to be pursued would involve some delay, it was right to refer the question back to a Royal Commission. The charter, which was now practically dead, was open to criticism in many particulars. He believed that when the time came for supporting the new institution leading citizens would contribute generously towards the endowment of professorships. Many people thought that the whole movement would come to an end if the charter were rejected. He did not agree with them, but shared the anticipations of the Prime Minister that the movement would extend and enlist more and more supporters.

Sir A. Rollit wished to say a word with regard to the answer which the First Lord of the Treasury had given him earlier in the

day on the question before the House. He understood the First Lord to say that the present University of London would not be included in the scope of any new inquiry. He hoped that there would be no such restrictions imposed. The London University provided for a large class who could not give the time for regular teaching, but who could be examined for the purpose of obtaining a stamp to the knowledge which they had acquired.

Mr. Balfour explained that he had no intention of limiting the inquiry by prohibiting the consideration of a scheme which would include a teaching University and the existing London University in one combined body. The Government did not wish to criticize the manner in which the London University had carried on its examining work. That, he thought, ought to be altogether outside the purview of the Royal Commission. But if it should be possible to frame a scheme which should associate with the existing examining body a new teaching body it would, he thought, be a good thing.

Sir J. Lubbock said he was glad to hear that the whole question was referred back. The creation of a second University would be a great mistake. The Senate of the University which he had the honour to represent did not wish to oppose the proposed charter, but the Convocation of the University opposed, and would oppose, any similar charter. He spoke also for the Working Men's College and several kindred institutions, which wished to be affiliated to the present University, the degrees of which stood deservedly high. The right hon. gentleman the leader of the House drew a distinction between a teaching and an examining University. It was admitted on all hands that the University of London had done its work well, but they were told that it was not a teaching University. The great plea for some change had been that it would be an important thing for London to have a teaching University. But nobody proposed to establish any new teaching institution. At present the teaching was given in various colleges, and the degrees were conferred by the University of London. Under the new system the teaching would have continued to be given in the present colleges, and the degrees would have been conferred by the new examining University. The Albert University or the Gresham University would not teach; it would only be a second examining University. The question was whether the London teaching institutions should be affiliated to the existing or to a new University. It was the general opinion of those interested in education that the multiplication of Universities was a mistake. He did not deny that there were difficulties, but the Senate of the University of London were ready to consider the matter with every desire to meet the views of the

colleges in the most friendly manner, and he was glad to hear that this course would be permitted. He hoped it would be suggested in the reference to the Commissioners. Their object was to have one great University worthy of this great metropolis.

Mr. Powell said there were many of those who objected to the charter who by no means shared in the objections raised by his hon. friend on the opposite side of the House. Their objections were not in any way whatever connected with the subject of tests.

Mr. Roby remarked that the announcement of the First Lord of the Treasury had saved many hon. members a good deal of trouble. The charter bore on its face the term Gresham University. Obviously the intention was that the Gresham foundation of the City of London should in some way be made serviceable in the formation of this University. Before, however, the Gresham foundation could be properly associated with the new University an alteration of the trust would probably be required, and that could not be done by Royal Commission. He therefore suggested that the First Lord of the Treasury should, following the analogy of the Universities Commission of Oxford and Cambridge, consider the desirability of giving Parliamentary powers to a body of competent men to draw up schemes for dealing with so much of the Gresham foundation as was intended to be joined with the new University. It was certain the present trust could not properly be joined with the proposed institution except under Parliamentary powers.

The motion was then agreed to.

It may be recorded that this action on the part of the Government met with the approval of the "Pall Mall Gazette," which thus expressed itself on March 11th:—

Mr. Balfour's announcement with regard to the Gresham University was perfectly satisfactory. The Charter is to be referred back to the Privy Council, but only on the understanding that it will be passed on thence to a Royal Commission—not to *the* Royal Commission, for in Constitutional phrase a once dead Commission can never be revived—but to a Royal Commission on which all the previous Commissioners may sit. The opponents of the Gresham Charter have thus won all they asked for. A salutary check has been administered to the little clique who had counted so confidently on rushing their scheme through, and the friends of a "Teaching University on a broad basis" (as Mr. Balfour put it) will now once more have a chance of realising their hopes.



So far as Parliament was concerned, the whole matter was closed on March 21st, when—

## THE PROPOSED GRESHAM UNIVERSITY.

*Royal Message.*

Lord A. Hill, Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the Bar of the House, and brought up the following Royal Message:—"I have received your Address praying that  
" I will withhold my assent to the proposed charter for the  
" Gresham University until it shall have been remitted for  
" further consideration and report, in accordance with the  
" recommendation of the University of London Commission  
" to the late Royal Commissioners, or to such other persons  
" as I may be pleased to appoint. I will withhold my consent  
" to the scheme in conformity with your desire."

Thus ended another stage in the course of the proceedings directed to establish a Teaching University for London. The failure first of the attempt so to alter the existing University as to bring it into harmony with what was required, and then of the proposal to set up a second University for the same end, threw the whole subject into the melting pot, from which it was hoped a satisfactory result might be extracted by another Royal Commission which was issued on April 30th, 1892.

Meanwhile the University of London kept on its same old course, making no real endeavour to meet the needs of the situation; the Senate contenting itself with passing futile resolutions which came to nothing, and Convocation adopting motions which sounded important, but of which nothing more was heard.



## APPENDICES.





I. (a.)

*Draft, adopted by the Councils of University College, London, and King's College, London, for the constitution of proposed new University.\**

*The insertion of the passages in square brackets [ ] is contingent upon the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England being associated with the University.*

DRAFT.

CHARTER OF THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

**VICTORIA**, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS University College London, originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, and King's College London, also originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, lately presented to Us in Our Council a humble Petition under the common seals of those Colleges and thereby represented to Us (among other things) as follows:—

THAT there exists at present in London an urgent demand for the extension of the benefits of University Education and for the better encouragement of learning and research, and that it is expedient there should be constituted in and for the London District a University providing for its Students the best attainable teaching in all the subjects included in its Faculties, together with the necessary appliances and aids to study, and commending to its Students systematic courses of teaching and methods of study, for the efficiency of which it should become responsible;

AND by the same Petition humbly prayed Us to be pleased to grant a Charter to a Body of Persons, to be appointed as therein

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\* This Charter was drafted in 1887 and presented with a petition to the Privy Council in the same year. (Part I., pp. 196-212.) It was referred with other documents to the Royal Commission, and, after the rejection of the Scheme of the Senate of the University of London, in May 1891, it was revived by the authorities of University and King's Colleges, and became the basis of their case before the Privy Council, when it underwent certain modifications, and was finally approved in the form set out on pp. 110-121.

described to be a University in and for the London District, having power to grant Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, with power to add other Faculties; and that We would be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Us in Our Royal Wisdom and Justice might seem meet;

Now know ye that We, having taken into our Royal consideration the said humble Petition, do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will and ordain as follows:—

I.—*Foundation of the Albert University of London.*

There shall be and there is hereby constituted and founded a University, in and for London, with the name of the Albert University of London, by which name the Chancellor, and other members of the Albert University of London for the time being, shall be, and are hereby, constituted one body corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and with power, without any further licence in mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, and also to grant, demise, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property; which University shall have the constitution and powers, and be subject to the regulations, in this our Charter prescribed and contained; and which University is in this Our Charter referred to as the University.

II.—*Colleges in the University.*

University College London and King's College London shall be and are hereby constituted Colleges in the University.

Other Colleges may from time to time be admitted as Colleges in the University in the manner and subject to the conditions in this our Charter prescribed.

III.—*[Association of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England with the University.]*

The Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, shall be associated with the University in the manner in this Our Charter prescribed.]

IV.—*Medical Schools in the University.*

The Medical Schools of University College London and King's College London shall be Medical Schools in the University.

Every other Medical School in London which is recognised as efficient by any Body having power to grant a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts, may claim to be admitted as



a Medical School in the University in the manner and subject to the conditions in this Our Charter prescribed.

V.—*University Degrees and Certificates.*

The University shall have power to confer Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, and in such other Faculties corresponding to the provinces of study and educational work occupied by the University as shall from time to time be determined by the Council of the University, on all persons, male or female, who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a College or Medical School in the University, and shall submit themselves for examination.

Provided that no ordinary Medical Degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts.

The University shall also have power, in the case of Students of the University who shall have been resident Students of any other University in our Dominions, to accept the examinations and periods of residence and study passed by them at such other University as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study in the University as the Council constituted by this Our Charter shall from time to time determine. Provided that the Council shall not allow a Degree to be conferred on any such Student unless such Student shall have pursued a course of study in a College or Medical School in the University during such final portion of the period of study as may be determined by the Council and shall have passed the final examination of the University in that course of study.

The University shall also have power to admit by special grace Graduates of other Universities in Our Dominions to similar and equal Degrees in the University.

The University shall also have power to admit to Honorary Degrees in the University such persons, being, at the constitution of the University, Fellows of University College London, Fellows of King's College London, or past Students of the said Colleges, and such other persons, as are worthy, in the estimation of the Council, of this distinction.

The University shall also have power to grant to Students of any College in the University, after such examinations, in such mode and on such conditions as to the University from time to time shall seem fit, certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge.

The University shall also have power to examine into the efficiency of schools of any academic institutions, and to grant certificates of proficiency to scholars and members thereof.

The University may appoint Lecturers independently of a College or Medical School to give instruction in any subject, whether it be or be not included in a Faculty.

VI.—*Visitor.*

We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, to be the Visitor of the University.

VII.—*Authorities of the University.*

The authorities of the University shall be the Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Council, the Assemblies of the several Faculties in the University, the Boards of Studies of the several Faculties, and the Convocation of the University.

VIII.—*The Chancellor.*

The Chancellor shall be the Head of the University, and may preside over meetings of the Council and of Convocation.

The Chancellor shall be the Head of the University, and may preside over meetings of the Council and of Convocation.

The Chancellor shall hold office during his life or until his resignation.

shall be the first Chancellor of the University.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Chancellor within ten years from the date of this Our Charter, we reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs, and successors the right of nominating to the Office.

Thereafter the Chancellor shall be elected by the Convocation of the University.

IX.—*The Vice-Chancellor.*

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor, except the hearing of Appeals under any provision of this Our Charter.

The first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among the members of the Council, and shall hold office for two years from the date of election, or until he shall cease to be a member of the Council, whichever shall first happen. His successors shall from time to time be elected by the Council from among the members of the Council, and shall hold office for one year.

The Vice-Chancellor may appoint a member of the Council as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor to exercise his functions in his absence.

X.—*The Council.*

The Council shall consist of the persons following, namely; first, the Chancellor; secondly, persons appointed by this Our Charter, and their successors appointed by the Lord President of Our Council and by the Convocation of the University, as in this Our Charter provided; thirdly, persons representing the several Colleges in the University; fourthly, [persons representing the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England; fifthly], persons representing the several Assemblies of the Faculties in the University.

Except as in this Our Charter provided, every member of the Council shall hold office for the term of five years, and shall be capable of re-appointment or re-election. Any member who shall cease to be qualified, or shall become incapacitated to act, or shall notify his resignation to the Council, or shall for the space of two years consecutively be absent from all meetings of the Council, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

The following six persons shall be members of the Council from the date of this Our Charter:—

On any such person or successor of such person ceasing to be a member of the Council, the Lord President of Our Council shall appoint a fit person as his successor, provided that after the expiration of ten years from the date of this Our Charter the Convocation of the University shall elect a fit person to succeed to the first, the third, and the fifth vacancy so caused, and on any person so elected or a successor of such person ceasing to be a member of the Council shall elect a fit person to be his successor.

The persons in the Council representing University College, London, shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.

The persons in the Council representing King's College London shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.

On the admission of any College other than University College London and King's College London as a College in the University, the number of its representatives, not exceeding three, shall be determined by the Council.

[The persons in the Council representing the Royal College of Physicians of London shall be three persons chosen by the Fellows in Comitia of the College.



The persons in the Council representing the Royal College of Surgeons of England shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.]

The persons representing each of the Assemblies of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, shall be four persons appointed by the Assemblies of such Faculties respectively.

If any other Faculty shall be established by the University the persons representing such Faculty in the Council shall be such number of persons to be elected by the Assembly of such Faculty not exceeding four as shall on the establishment of the Faculty be determined by the Council.

Any College represented on the Council, or any Assembly of a Faculty may, at any time after six years from the Constitution of the University, present a memorial to the Council requiring its number of representatives, or the number of representatives of any other College or Assembly of a Faculty, to be taken into consideration with a view to its increase or decrease; and the Council shall thereupon refer the matter to the several Colleges and Assemblies of the Faculties other than that presenting the memorial, and after receipt and consideration of such of the reports as may be received within three months from the date of reference the Council may increase or decrease the number of representatives to which such memorial relates. Provided that within six months after the promulgation of the decision of the Council any College or Assembly of a Faculty may appeal to Us in Our Council against the decision of the Council of the University.

The acts of the Council shall not be invalidated by the existence of any vacancy among its members.

#### XI.—*Powers of the Council.*

The Council shall be the Governing Body of the University, and shall direct the form, custody, and use of the common Seal, and shall have the management and control of the affairs and property of the University, and shall appoint a Registrar and any other officers necessary for conducting the business of the University.

The Council shall have full power to make and alter or revoke statutes for regulating all matters concerning the University, and may exercise and do all powers and things by this Our Charter granted or authorised to be exercised or done by the University.

Provided, first, that it shall not be lawful for the University, by any statute or otherwise, to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession; and

Provided, secondly, that any statute made by the Council be not repugnant to the law of England, or to the general objects, or any provision, of this Our Charter.

Provided, thirdly, that the Council, in determining the curriculum of each Faculty, and making regulations respecting the examinations or degrees of the Faculty, shall proceed on the recommendation of, or after submitting the proposal for consideration and report to, the Assembly of the Faculty.

## XII.—*The Assemblies of the Faculties.*

The Assemblies of each of the Faculties of Arts and Science, and of any other Faculty that may hereafter be established by the University, shall consist, in the first place, of such persons doing Professorial work in the Colleges included in the University in respect of that Faculty as shall be designated by the Governing Body of each College, and for this purpose University College London and King's College London shall, at the constitution of the University, be deemed to be included therein in respect of the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine shall consist, in the first place, of such of the Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, and Lecturers of the Medical Schools in the University as shall be designated by the Governing Body of each School.

The persons whom a College or Medical School shall be entitled to designate as members of the Assembly of a Faculty shall be such as are giving regular instruction to Classes in the College or Medical School in one or more of the subjects included in the Faculty.

Provided that, except in the case of the persons designated as aforesaid before the first election of the Council by the Assemblies of the Faculties, the designation of persons to be members of the Assemblies of the Faculties shall not take effect without the approval of the Council, or on appeal to the Chancellor, his approval of the same.

The Assembly of each Faculty shall consist, in the second place, of such of the Examiners of the University in subjects included in the Faculty, not being otherwise Members of the Assembly, as the Council may appoint Members of the Assembly; provided that such Examiners shall not vote in the Assembly of the Faculty on the election of Members of the Council.

It may consist, in the third place, of such persons engaged, or who have been engaged, in University Teaching in London in subjects included in the Faculty as shall be nominated in that behalf by the Assembly of the Faculty and approved by the Council.

XIII.—*Powers of the Assemblies of the Faculties.*

The Assembly of each Faculty shall have the following powers; namely:—

Of prescribing the mode of conducting the proceedings of the Assembly and of registering the same, and of reporting the same to the Council;

Of electing members of the Council, and of the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty;

Of discussing and of declaring an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University, including any matter referred to the Assembly by the Council;

Of delegating from time to time to the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty the power of making recommendations and reports to the Council.

XIV.—*Establishment of New Faculties.*

Before establishing any new Faculty the Council shall refer the matter to the Assemblies of the Faculties for consideration and report.

When a new Faculty has been established, the Council shall determine which of the Colleges of the University shall be deemed to be included in the University in respect of such Faculty.

XV.—*The Boards of Studies.*

There shall be a Board or Boards of Studies in each Faculty, which shall consist of

*First.* Members of the Faculty elected from time to time by the Assembly of the Faculty from amongst its own members.

*Secondly.* Such of the Examiners of the University in the subjects of the Faculty as are members of the Assembly of that Faculty.

The Council shall have power to refer matters to the Boards of Studies, either separately or conjointly, for consideration and report; provided that a copy of each such report shall be transmitted forthwith to the Assembly of each Faculty concerned.

The Boards of Studies shall have power to meet with each other in conference, either by themselves or by their Committees, to prescribe the mode of conducting their own proceedings, and to report directly to the Council, either separately or conjointly, on any matter relating to the subjects of their Faculty or Faculties.

XVI.—*The Convocation of the University.*

The Convocation of the University shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and registered graduates of the University for the time being



All graduates of the University of three years' standing shall be entitled to register, and for this purpose a register shall be kept, which shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name appears thereon at the time of claiming to vote in Convocation is entitled to vote, and that any person whose name does not then appear thereon is not so entitled; provided that the holder of an *ad eundem* or honorary degree shall not, as such, without the consent of Convocation in each case, be entitled so to register.

The first meeting of Convocation shall be called by the Vice-Chancellor, at the expiration of ten years after the date of this Our Charter.

At that meeting the Convocation shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold office for three years or until his previous death or resignation, but a Chairman going out of office shall be re-eligible.

The Council shall, as often as may be required for the election of Members of Council and may at such other times as to them seems fit, convene a meeting of Convocation.

If at any time twenty members of Convocation, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman to convene a meeting of Convocation, he may in his discretion do so.

Notices of all meetings of Convocation shall be given in such manner as the Council shall prescribe.

No question shall be decided at a meeting of Convocation unless at least thirty members are present, but in the election of members of the Council, members of Convocation shall be entitled to vote by voting papers in such form, and to be signed, verified, and transmitted in such manner as the Council shall prescribe.

#### XVII.—*Powers of Convocation.*

The Convocation shall have the following powers; namely:—

Of prescribing the mode of conducting the proceedings of the Convocation and of registering the same, and of reporting the same to the Council;

Of electing the Chancellor of the University after the first vacancy in the office which shall occur subsequently to the expiration of ten years from the date of this Our Charter;

Of electing members of the Council as aforesaid;

Of discussing and of declaring an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University, including any matter referred to them by the Council.

#### XVIII.—*Members of the University.*

The members of the University shall be the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Council; the members of the

Assemblies of the Faculties; the Registrar, Graduates, and Students of the University.

The Students of the University shall be such Students in any College or Medical School in the University as shall have been admitted as Students of the University under the regulations of the Council.

#### XIX.—*Examinations.*

The Examiners of the University shall be such members of the Assemblies of the Faculties, and such external Examiners, as the Council shall from time to time appoint to be Examiners.

All examinations of members of the University shall be conducted jointly by external Examiners, and by Examiners being Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, Lecturers, or Teachers in a College or Medical School in the University; and for this purpose at least one external Examiner shall be appointed by the Council for each subject forming part of the course of study required for a Degree.

For each examination the Council shall form a Board, or Boards, consisting of all or some of the Examiners, to which the Examination Papers shall be submitted previously to the examination.

#### XX.—*Place for Meetings.*

Unless and until the University shall possess other buildings proper in this behalf, all meetings directed to be held under this Our Charter shall be held, and all Degrees granted and examinations for Degrees held by the University shall be granted and held, in buildings provided by the Colleges of the University or otherwise with the approval of the Council.

Nothing in this Our Charter shall prevent the University from conferring any Degree by special grace on any qualified person in his absence.

#### XXI.—*Property.*

Notwithstanding anything in this Our Charter, the University shall not at any time hold real property in our United Kingdom exceeding the annual value of ten thousand pounds (according to the value of such property at the time of its acquisition) over and above the value of the site, buildings, and hereditaments of the University used and occupied for the immediate purposes thereof.

#### XXII.—*Fees.*

The University may demand and receive for Degrees and other distinctions, and for certificates of proficiency and other certificates,

and on examinations conducted by the University, such fees as the Council shall from time to time appoint; and the produce of all such fees shall be applied in or towards discharge of the expenses of the execution of this Our Charter.

Every member of Convocation shall pay such fees, at such times, and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and on default may be removed from the Register.

#### XXIII.—*Contributions of Colleges and Medical Schools.*

In case the produce of such fees is insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the management of the University, together with the expenses of conducting examinations and conferring Degrees, the Council may require from the several Colleges and Medical Schools in the University contributions for defraying those expenses; and in fixing the amount thereof the Council shall consider a report to be made in each case by a committee, consisting of seven members of the Council, of whom three at least shall be of the six members appointed by this Our Charter, or their successors; which committee in making their report shall have regard to the relative magnitude and resources of the several Colleges.

Any College or Medical School may, within two calendar months after the receipt of any such requisition from the Council, appeal against it to the Chancellor of the University, whose decision shall be final.

#### XXIV.—*Fellowships and other Emoluments.*

The University from time to time may found and endow fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, and other prizes, for which funds may by devise, bequest, donation, grant, or otherwise be supplied, and may make regulations respecting the same, and the tenure thereof, but not so as in any way to interfere with the regulations respecting the entrance or admission of students to any College or Medical School in the University.

#### XXV.—*Admission of Colleges and Medical Schools.*

The Council after considering in each case a report to be made by the Assembly or Assemblies of the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is made may accept the application of any College in the London District to be admitted as a College in the University, on the Council being satisfied:—

*First.* That the College is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence, and is under the independent control of its own Governing Body.



' *Secondly.* That the College possesses a sufficient staff, buildings, and appliances, with adequate arrangements for teaching and study, in the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is granted.

A Medical School admitted to the University shall be admitted in respect of the Faculty of Medicine.

If any Medical School shall apply to be admitted to the University in respect of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Medicine, the claim shall be considered and decided in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of a College claiming to be admitted to the University, except only as regards the condition that it is under the independent control of its own Governing Body.

In case the Council refuse any such application, the College or Medical School applying may appeal to Us in Our Council against such refusal.

The Governing Body of a Medical School admitted to the University in respect of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Medicine, shall be entitled to designate persons doing Professorial work in the School to be Members of the Assembly of the Faculty; subject nevertheless to the same conditions and provisions as are hereinbefore contained with regard to the persons whom a College shall be entitled to designate as Members of the Assembly of a Faculty, and with regard to the approval required before such designations take effect.

#### XXVI.—*Authority over Colleges.*

A College or Medical School in the University shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the Council, except as regards the regulations for the duration and nature of the studies to be required of the students of the College or School as a qualification for University Degrees or distinctions.

#### XXVII.—*Exclusion of Colleges.*

The Council may, from time to time, revise the list of Colleges and Medical Schools in the University, and on its appearing that any College or Medical School has ceased to possess the qualifications for admission in this Our Charter prescribed, or is in other respects no longer efficient, the Council, after considering a report to be made in each case by the Assembly or Assemblies of the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the College or Medical School has been included in the University, may exclude that College or Medical School from the University.

On such exclusion members of the Council representing or elected by that College shall cease to be such; and the Professors and Teachers of that College or Medical School shall cease to be by virtue of their office members of the Assembly of any Faculty of the University, or examiners of the University; but the students of the University, then members of that College or Medical School, shall, if the requisite instruction is given therein, be allowed by the University to complete in that College or Medical School the courses of study necessary for the attainment of the Degrees of the University.

No member of a College or Medical School excluded shall, on account of such exclusion, be deprived of any right, privilege, or emolument possessed by him by virtue of any Degree, reward, or distinction granted to or conferred on him by the University.

Provided that not less than one year before a proposal to exclude a College or Medical School from the University is considered by the Council, notice in writing of such proposal shall be given to the College or Medical School; and no such exclusion shall take effect until the expiration of six calendar months from the date of the decision of the Council; and within those six months the College or Medical School may appeal to Us in Our Council against such exclusion.

#### XXVIII.—*Definition of London District.*

The London District for the purposes of the University shall mean a radius of fifteen miles from Somerset House.

In witness, &c.

I. (b.)

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, and KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, for the Grant of a Charter constituting a University in and for London and the surrounding District.

(In this case the report of the Royal Commission appointed to take evidence whether any and what kind of new university or powers is or are required for the advancement of higher education in London, Parliamentary Paper C. 5709.—1889, is referred to as Roy. Comm. Report. The evidence taken before the said Commission, Parliamentary Blue Book C. 5709.—1 1889, is referred to as Roy. Comm. Evidence.)

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CASE ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS.

1. This is a Petition presented to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council by University College London and King's College London praying that she would be pleased to grant a Charter for the foundation of a University for London. A draft of the Charter for which the Petitioners pray accompanies the Petition.

2. This Petition is supported by a petition of the Right Reverend Frederick Lord Bishop of London to Her Majesty in Council.

3. This petition is further supported by a statement sent in to the Privy Council Office, by the Teachers of the Westminster Hospital Medical School and a number of the staff of the said Hospital, in favour of the establishment of a Teaching University in London.

4. A Petition to Her Majesty in Council has also been presented by the Physicians Surgeons and Teachers of the Medical Schools of St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, Guy's, London, Middlesex, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and Westminster



Hospitals, which, while it represents that the establishment in London of some body of academic constitution with power to grant degrees in medicine would be of great benefit to the public, prays that in any Charter to be granted, the position of the said Medical Schools may be fully recognised and that they may be admitted into the constitution of any proposed University on terms of equality with any other teaching body of like standing.

5. A Memorial to Her Majesty in Council has been presented by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, expressing their sympathy and cordial concurrence with the main purport of the Petition of University and King's Colleges, and with the arguments in its support, but objecting to the provision in section V. of the Draft Charter in which it is proposed that no ordinary medical degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts; on the ground that there is no reason why the proposed University should not in this respect be placed on the same footing as the sister Universities in the United Kingdom. The said Memorial also expressed a hope that if a Charter should be granted, the Council of the University would make certain provisions with regard to attendance at classes in Edinburgh as a qualification for admission to the examinations of the new University.

6. A letter has been written by the Registrar of the University of London to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Privy Council expressing the desire of the Senate of the University of London to show cause before the Lords of the Privy Council why the present Petition should not be granted. No formal Petition against the granting of the said Charter has (so far as the Petitioners know) been presented by the University of London.

7. A Petition to Her Majesty in Council has been presented by the President and Members of the University of Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne praying that the Petitioners' Charter might not be granted on the ground that if this privilege were conceded it would prove to be detrimental to the existent Universities in England.

8. Three Petitions have been presented by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, praying that, if by the Petitioners' Charter it should be provided that candidates for medical degrees should be required to possess diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the same provision might be extended to the diplomas of the Petitioners respectively. Letters to the same effect have been addressed to the Lord President of the

Council by or on behalf of King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

9. The Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have addressed a request to Her Majesty's Privy Council to be heard on the Petition for the grant of a Charter.

10. In addition to the Petition of University and King's Colleges and the various petitions and memorials regarding it, above referred to, a Petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England praying that the President and 23 persons from each of the said Royal Colleges may be incorporated under the name of the Senate of Physicians and Surgeons with power to grant degrees in Medicine and Surgery. A number of petitions in support of, in opposition to, and praying for modifications of the above-named petition were presented, a list of which is given on pages xxi and xxii of the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission.

11. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow have likewise petitioned that certain of their Presidents and Fellows should also be incorporated into a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland with power to grant degrees in medicine and surgery. In their Petition the Petitioners explained that they had no desire to take any step to disturb the existing arrangements whereby Universities alone have the privilege of granting degrees in Medicine, but that in consequence of the action of the two Royal Colleges in London they had been constrained to apply for powers, similar to those sought by them.

12. A similar petition has been for similar reasons presented by the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, praying that a Senate of the Physicians and Surgeons should be constituted, with power also to give degrees in Medicine.

13. On May 2nd 1888, after the various petitions and memorials above mentioned had been presented, a Royal Commission was appointed consisting of the Right Honourable the Earl of Selborne, D.C.L., F.R.S., the Right Honourable John Thomas Ball, LL.D., D.C.L., the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, the Honourable George Charles Brodrick (who resigned his place on the said Commission at an early stage), Sir William Thomson, Knt., D.C.L., Professor Stokes, M.A., P.R.S., M.P., and the Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A. The said Commission, after reciting that certain petitions had been presented to, and were then under the consideration of Her Majesty's Privy Council and

that sundry memorials and petitions relating thereto were also before the Privy Council, authorised and appointed the above-named Commissioners to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire whether any and what kind of new University or powers is or are required for the advancement of higher education in London.

14. A letter was written on March 15th 1888 by the Secretary of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council informing the Secretary of King's College, that the Lord President had desired him to inform the said Secretary of King's College that, inasmuch as the Government had determined to refer the whole subject to a Royal Commission, it would not be necessary for them to prepare and lodge a case at present.

15. The said Commission held its first sitting to take evidence on June 2nd 1888, and heard the evidence of 45 witnesses. The following institutions were represented by witnesses, viz.:—University College, King's College, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the University of London, the Convocation of the University of London, the Medical Schools of St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, Guy's, London, Middlesex, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, and Westminster Hospitals, the Association for founding a Teaching University, the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the Incorporated Law Society and the Society of Apothecaries. Written communications were also received from various other bodies.

16. At the hearing of the evidence it was admitted by all the witnesses (as the Petitioners believe) without exception, that the institution of a teaching university was desirable and evidence was given of various schemes which had been prepared by committees of the Senate and Convocation of the University of London to supply this want. None of the schemes had however been finally approved by the London University.

17. The report of the Commission, to which the Petitioners will crave leave to refer in detail, was dated April 29th 1889. The said report stated that in the opinion of the Commissioners the general case for a teaching university was made out, but recommended as follows:—"That a reasonable time should be  
 " allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the University of  
 " London to consider whether they will apply to your Majesty  
 " for a new charter extending the functions and duty of their  
 " University to teaching, associating with it teaching colleges and  
 " institutions, remodelling the constitution of its Senate, establishing  
 " as electoral bodies the teachers of its constituent and associated  
 " colleges and institutions in the several faculties of arts, science,



“ laws, and medicine, establishing boards of studies and otherwise  
 “ granting new powers to the University in accordance with the  
 “ suggestions contained in the report. In the event of their applying  
 “ for and obtaining such a new charter we recommend that no  
 “ other university be now established in London, and that the  
 “ prayer of the petition of University College and King's College  
 “ be not granted. We further recommend that the consideration  
 “ of the course which your Majesty might be advised to take  
 “ in the contrary event should be for the present reserved; and  
 “ that if that event should happen and if your Majesty should  
 “ think fit to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed  
 “ to make inquiry for our further consideration, we should be at  
 “ liberty to make to your Majesty a further report.” The said  
 report was signed by Lord Selborne, Professor Ball, Sir James  
 Hannen, and by Sir William Thomson, Professor Stokes, and the  
 Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon (subject to a note  
 appended thereto), in which note the said last-named three  
 Commissioners reported as follows:—

“ Considering that the London University has long since ceased  
 “ to be in any sense a teaching university, and has become merely  
 “ an examining board; that in this capacity it has established a  
 “ high reputation, and is doing a useful work for the whole empire;  
 “ and considering the very large number of candidates who present  
 “ themselves for the various examinations leading up to a degree,  
 “ we doubt the possibility of effectually combining the functions  
 “ of an examining, and of a teaching as well as examining,  
 “ university in the University of London, and on this account we  
 “ should have preferred the establishment of a new teaching  
 “ university for London, leaving it to the London University to  
 “ continue to discharge its present functions. At the same time  
 “ we feel that there are objections which may be urged against  
 “ the plan of having two distinct universities in London discharging  
 “ totally different functions, though we are not disposed to attribute  
 “ so much importance to these objections as some of our colleagues.  
 “ If it is assumed that there is to be but one university for London,  
 “ we think that the change in the constitution of the London  
 “ University recommended in the report is as good as could be  
 “ desired, and we acquiesce in the recommendations that an attempt  
 “ should be made to unite the teaching and examining functions  
 “ in a single university.”

18. With regard to the petition above mentioned of the Royal  
 College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of  
 Surgeons of England praying to be empowered to confer degrees  
 the Royal Commissioners reported as follows:—“The result has  
 “ been to satisfy us that a great demand exists for medical degrees

‘ attainable in London more easily than at present, and that it  
 “ may be desirable to provide for that want in some proper  
 “ manner. But a careful consideration of the whole evidence has  
 “ led us unanimously to the conclusion that the establishment  
 “ of such a body as the Senate of Physicians and Surgeons  
 “ proposed by the Royal Colleges would not be the best means  
 “ by which that end could be attained,” and they were therefore  
 “ of opinion “that the charter asked for by the Royal College of  
 “ Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of  
 “ England ought not to be granted.”

19. In pursuance of the recommendations above mentioned a new scheme for a charter for the University of London was prepared by a committee appointed by the Senate of the said University. It was submitted to a Convocation of the said University on May 12th 1891 and its adoption moved. It was rejected by a very large majority.

20. Thereupon on May 26th 1891 the Secretary of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council addressed to the Secretary of King's College a letter, informing him of the said rejection by Convocation of the scheme of the Senate of the University of London and that the Lords of the Council now proposed to take into consideration the petition of King's College and University College praying for the grant of a charter for a teaching university in London, and that they would fix a day for hearing counsel in the matter.

21. The area of the London district, for which it is proposed by the draft charter that the new university should be founded, comprises that part of London and of the surrounding counties which lies within a circle having a radius of 15 miles and its centre at Somerset House. This area nearly coincides with that of the Metropolitan Police District for London in which it is stated that in the week ending June 13th 1891 there were resident 5,633,332 persons.

22. This population is the largest and wealthiest ever ascertained to be residing within limits admitting of daily intercourse. In intelligence enterprise and desire for improvement it is in no respect interior to other communities, inasmuch as it comprises the capital of the British Empire, the seat of its Government, and the largest and most valuable libraries and National Collections of any city in the world. It is believed to be the only important city in Europe which is unprovided with a university in the common acceptation of the term, that is to say, an association of teachers and students in all the principal departments of learning organised in a suitable manner for the transmission and increase of knowledge,

and possessing the power of granting public degrees as marks of proficiency.

23. The University of London is a body established by Royal Charter which examines students and confers degrees highly and justly valued by those who have obtained them. Its examinations are open to all persons from every part of the Empire and are held in various parts of England as well as in the Colonies. No residence or regular attendance at any lectures, or organised course of study is required of those who present themselves for examination (except in the case of medical degrees) nor are the governing bodies, professors, or teachers of any other institution either in London or elsewhere recognised as having any right to be consulted as to the mode or times of conducting the examinations, or as to the standard of excellence to be required of those who present themselves as candidates for degrees.

24. The said University of London was originally founded in 1836 for the purpose of conferring degrees upon students coming from University and King's Colleges and from such other institutions as might thereafter be affiliated to the University. But no official representation upon the governing body was ever given to any of the affiliated institutions nor were the teachers of such institutions ever associated as such in the work of the University.

25. Originally degrees were only granted to students of affiliated colleges, which, including the various universities, colleges, academies, and grammar schools, numbered about fifty, students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were also admitted to the examinations for degrees as though they came from affiliated colleges. "When at last, in 1858, the examinations and degrees of the University were, under a new charter, thrown open to all comers, without any distinction between those who came from affiliated colleges and others, and when the University ceased to require, except for medical degrees, attendance for instruction at any teaching institution at all, affiliation became a name without practical value."

26. Although therefore the said University bears the name of the University of London, it does not, as the Petitioners contend, really constitute a university in the full and true sense of the word, nor is it (except by the circumstance of its meetings being held at Burlington House) more closely related to London, than to any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions. Upon this point the Royal Commissioners reported as follows:—"The existing university, as long as it is a mere examining and degree-giving body for students, collegiate and non-collegiate, from all parts of the Kingdom, and even from the Colonies, is not a *London University* in any practical sense."



27. University College was founded in the year 1826 and was opened in 1828 under the name of "The University of London" with the intention on the part of its founders that it should be established as a university giving regular instruction by means of professional lectures, and should acquire the power of conferring degrees upon its own pupils. After the teaching functions of a university had been for some time successfully discharged by the college it was in 1835 recommended by a vote of the House of Commons that it should receive a charter to confer degrees. In 1836 University College was incorporated by charter, and in the same year the existing University of London was founded, and the college was thereupon incorporated under its present name the claim to confer in degrees being withdrawn, but the institution in all other respects remaining unaltered. It comprised in the year 1887 a Faculty of Acts and Laws with 27 professorial chairs, a Faculty of Science with 15, and a Faculty of Medicine and recognised medical school with 16 chairs. The total number of the staff including professors and assistant professors, physicians and surgeons in the hospital, lecturers and demonstrators is about 100. The entire number of students in the college was, in 1885-86, 1,192, of whom 383 belonged to the Faculty of Medicine, and 160 to the Slade School of Fine Art. There is also belonging to it a boys' school containing 550 scholars. The total amount received in the same year from fees was 33,250*l.*, of which 13,087*l.* was received in the boys' or junior school. The college is endowed with a site of seven acres, and with buildings erected upon it, which, including the hospital, have cost upwards of 300,000*l.* There are belonging to the college invested funds to the amount of about 200,000*l.*, which are held chiefly upon special trusts for scholarships and prizes, and by way of partial endowment for a few of the professorships. The college also holds about 135,000*l.* in trust for the hospital. All the classes except those in the Faculty of Medicine have since 1878 been open to women. University College is well equipped with laboratories for the teaching of Science and Art. Many societies are formed amongst the students for the purpose of assistance and encouragement in their studies. There are also other societies for recreation. No residence in any particular houses or buildings is required as at Oxford or Cambridge, but the students are subject to the moral disciplinary control of the College by means of a Court of discipline.

28. King's College was founded by Royal Charter in 1828 in order that the various branches of literature and science and also the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England should be taught in the College. In 1837 it became affiliated to the University of London, and so

remained until that University abandoned the system of affiliated colleges. It comprised in the year 1887 a theological department with eight chairs, a department of general literature and science with 12 chairs, a department of applied science with 10 chairs, a department of medicine with 19 chairs, to which is attached a hospital with a staff of 19 physicians and surgeons, a department for the higher education of women, occupying a separate college at Kensington receiving the services of 23 professors and lecturers, a department of evening classes receiving the services of 43 professors and lecturers, besides other departments and a public school. The total number of the staff including professors, lecturers, physicians and surgeons is more than 100. The number of students of all kinds in the College is about 1,000, besides 400 boys in the school, 1,300 students attending special classes, and 500 ladies attending the lectures at Kensington. The total amount of fees received during the year 1887 was 42,714*l.*, of which 9,500*l.* was received in the school. The College occupies a site attached to Somerset House on a lease from the Crown of 999 years and the buildings erected upon this site together with the Hospital situated in the immediate neighbourhood have cost at least 300,000*l.* It also holds trust funds to the amount of 42,000*l.* chiefly for the endowment of scholarships and professorships besides sundry funds held in trust for the hospital. There are at King's College very well-equipped laboratories for the teaching of science both on its theoretical and practical sides, together with libraries, museums, and a fine-art studio.

29. Upon these two colleges, the Royal Commissioners reported as follows:—"In the meantime," (*i.e.* during the development of the University of London) "University College and King's College had  
 " taken high rank as teaching institutions. Their present curricula  
 " include all branches of knowledge usually taught in universities;  
 " they have large buildings, not inconsiderable endowments, and  
 " students so numerous as to bring in, to each of them, a large  
 " revenue from fees. Their students are generally younger than  
 " those of Oxford and Cambridge, and do not, generally, reside  
 " within the walls; but in other respects they are not unworthy  
 " to be compared with the colleges of those universities. In proportion as they have grown in importance and in the value of  
 " the results which they produce, they have felt the disadvantage  
 " of having no academical status or privileges. Such of their  
 " students as aspire to degrees must seek them, either from other  
 " universities in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or from the  
 " University of London, on the governing body of which these  
 " colleges, as such, have neither direct nor virtual representation.  
 " The examinations of the London University, as at present

“ conducted, are said to be out of touch with the teaching of the  
 “ colleges, and to tend, not so much to test the proficiency of the  
 “ candidates in what they have there learnt, as to divert their  
 “ attention from the instruction given within the colleges to  
 “ whatever may be discoverable as to the views of the examiners  
 “ from time to time appointed:—the colleges having no *locus*  
 “ *standi* to make representations to the authorities of the University,  
 “ either as to the settlement or alteration of the ‘syllabus’ by which  
 “ the course of the examinations is regulated, or as to the choice  
 “ of examiners.”

30. “University College and King’s College have attached to  
 “ each of them hospitals within a convenient distance, with medical  
 “ schools. Nine other medical schools (some of them long estab-  
 “ lished, and well endowed) are connected with other metropolitan  
 “ hospitals, of which St. Bartholomew’s, Guy’s, St. Thomas’s, and  
 “ the London Hospitals are the greater, and Charing Cross,  
 “ Middlesex, St. George’s, St. Mary’s, and Westminster Hospitals  
 “ are the less. Every one of these has its school ; all good schools,  
 “ efficiently conducted, though, in point of scientific as distin-  
 “ guished from clinical instruction, some of them appear to have  
 “ advantages over others, which might make an interchange be-  
 “ tween them (like the system of combined or inter-collegiate  
 “ lectures, lately introduced at Oxford and Cambridge) desirable.  
 “ Each of these schools has its own staff of professors and lecturers,  
 “ each has its own body of students, regularly admitted, and subject  
 “ to some rules of discipline.” There is also a London School of  
 Medicine for women attended by about 70 students.

31. The number of students registered as attending these schools  
 has been computed at 2,150 of from one to five years’ standing, to  
 which must be added about 50 more who are registered elsewhere,  
 but who are attending the classes or hospitals in London. From  
 this total of 2,200 must be deducted a certain number due to  
 illness, absence, or death. The Petitioners believe that this number  
 of students is second only to one other city in the world, namely,  
 to Vienna, which is believed to have 2,318 medical students on  
 the register including those who study pharmacy.

32. The Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal  
 College of Surgeons of England are of ancient foundation, and  
 number among their Fellows and Members many of the most  
 eminent medical men in England. They have by law power to  
 confer licenses entitling the holders to be registered to practise  
 under the Medical Acts. Examinations are held by them for this  
 purpose. They are not teaching or educational bodies, nor do they  
 possess the power of conferring academic degrees.



33. The registration of medical practitioners necessary by law to entitle them to practise is controlled by the Medical Council (which has branches in England, Scotland, and Ireland) and to which Council the various bodies in the United Kingdom capable of granting licenses to practise, send representatives. The Medical Council (among other powers) has power to watch the various medical examinations throughout the country and to move the Lords of the Privy Council to cause the licensing power of any corporation to be suspended or revoked when examinations appear to be insufficient or improperly conducted.

34. Upon the condition of medical teaching in London, the Royal Commissioners reported as follows:—

“No city in the United Kingdom, or perhaps in the world, offers so good opportunities for clinical instruction as London. Clinical instruction forms an important part of the training of medical students. It is, therefore, important that a large number of these students should spend a considerable time in London before they are qualified to practise; and they would naturally so spend it unless there were some cause tending to draw them away from London. But medical students are generally anxious to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A man who can call himself a doctor of medicine possesses certain practical advantages over a man, however distinguished, who cannot. The result is that if men cannot obtain the Doctorate of Medicine without much difficulty in London, but can obtain it elsewhere, many of them will leave London for other places; but not only will they leave London, but they will leave it just at the time when they ought to be getting the best clinical instruction, *i.e.*, in the year or two years before they become entitled to practise. The degrees of Doctor of Medicine which have been conferred by the University of London are strangely few. Dr. Bastian says, ‘For the whole of England during the first 40 years of the existence of the University of London, that is to say, up to the year 1879, it has only granted an annual average of 19 M.B. degrees, whilst even during the last six years it has granted an annual average of no more than 25 M.D. degrees.’ The great majority of London medical students, if they take a degree at all, take it elsewhere than in London, and that is a fact which the highest representatives of the medical profession view with regret. It is injurious, not to the men themselves only, but to the public.”

35. The Royal Commissioners when dealing with the various schemes for constituting the University of London a teaching university of London, say as follows:—

“On this point, therefore, our opinion is, that the Metropolitan limit should be adhered to; and we think that there may properly

“ and conveniently be, within that limit, different degrees of associa-  
 “ tion. Such Colleges as University College and King's College,  
 “ which give academical instruction upon a complete system and  
 “ an adequate scale in all the faculties, may well be called  
 “ ‘constituent colleges’ (as was proposed by the schemes of the  
 “ Committees of Convocation); and they appear to have a just  
 “ claim to be at once admitted as such by the Charter necessary to  
 “ include teaching within the functions of the University, if they are  
 “ willing to accept that position. Institutions limited to the studies  
 “ of a single faculty may be ‘associated’ with the University in  
 “ respect of that faculty; but they should not, we think, be called  
 “ ‘constituent colleges.’ We assume that the medical schools  
 “ attached to the nine hospitals unconnected with University or  
 “ King's College would (if willing) be admitted by the new charter  
 “ to the benefits of such association. As to examining bodies  
 “ which do not regularly teach (such as the Royal Colleges of  
 “ Physicians and Surgeons, the Council of Legal Education, and the  
 “ Incorporated Law Society), it would not seem proper, or likely to  
 “ be acceptable to them, that they should be made or called either  
 “ ‘constituent’ or ‘associated’ colleges or institutions of the  
 “ University. But we think it would be beneficial to the University,  
 “ in respect of the faculties with which they are respectively  
 “ concerned, (and we should hope it would not be unacceptable to  
 “ them), to be connected with the University by means of some  
 “ representation on its governing body (as was proposed in the same  
 “ two schemes), and perhaps, on its boards of studies also.”

36. The three great functions of a University are, as the Petitioners submit, the organization of teaching, the stimulation of study by the mutual intercourse between the Teacher and the Students, and the examination of Students with a view to conferring degrees. There is, as has been shown, no University in London which unites all these functions.

37. The Petitioners will humbly submit that in their experience the severance of the work of examination for degrees from the work of teaching, has an injurious effect upon University Education. Examinations so arranged, though a test of knowledge in a narrow sense of the word, are no adequate test of real education, and tend to deprive instruction and study of that power of transforming the mind of the learner which is their most valuable function. In his evidence given before the Royal Commission the Lord Bishop of London says, “ I have no hesitation in saying that the most effective  
 “ instrument of giving the highest kind of education is contact  
 “ with great masters of the subjects to be taught, and that there is  
 “ nothing else which can supply the place of that contact of mind  
 “ with mind . . . . I do not think that an examination

“ alone, taken apart from the teaching really fulfils the proper “ purpose of an examination.” Evidence to the same effect was given by Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., and by a number of other witnesses. This view was (the Petitioners submit) uncontroverted. The Petitioners believe, that the difficulty of inducing Students to undergo the discipline of a steady attendance at Lecture Rooms and Laboratories, which has an excellent effect on the formation of regular habits of study, is greatly increased by the circumstance that such attendance under the present arrangements is in no way recognised as aiding to qualify them to obtain degrees. In this respect the Petitioning Colleges feel that their power of teaching is impaired, and that they are placed at a great disadvantage as compared with other Colleges in the United Kingdom.

38. Owing to the want of representation of the Teachers in London upon the Senate or Councils of the Examining authority there is a dislocation between the bodies which regulate the Teaching, and the body which regulates the Examinations. The examining body is not in touch with the teaching body. In a letter addressed to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council by the Registrar of the University of London the writer on behalf of the Senate says, “ The Senate are at one with “ the Petitioners in holding that the various teaching bodies in “ London, would greatly gain by union and co-ordination.” On the part of the Medical Schools the want of association between the teaching bodies and the examining bodies was strongly represented to the Commissioners. In addition to this, the fact was pointed out, that it was this dislocation which mainly led to the students “ leaving London, where they can obtain the best Clinical “ and Professional teaching with ease, but a degree with difficulty, “ for places where they can obtain a degree with ease, and real “ knowledge with difficulty.”

39. The want of co-ordination between the teaching colleges and the University of London was represented to the Royal Commissioners as tending to cause the teaching power of the country to “ gravitate from London to places where the Professors “ can obtain the position of University Professors ” and moreover as exercising a discouraging effect upon the pecuniary support which a complete University in London might expect to receive.

40. The Draft Charter which accompanies the Petition of University and King's Colleges (to the details of which the Petitioners when needful crave leave to refer) provides for the foundation of a University for a district comprising the area within a circle having a radius of 15 miles and its centre at Somerset House consisting of University and King's Colleges and comprising all such Medical Schools in London as claim to be



admitted as Medical Schools in the University, provided that they are recognised as efficient by any Body having power to grant a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts. It provides also for the admission of other Colleges from time to time.

41. The petitioners pray that Her Majesty her heirs and successors will graciously be pleased to be the Visitor of the University.

42. The proposed Authorities are, a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to whom if Her Majesty graciously please, the Petitioners would desire to add a High Steward to be ex officio the Lord Mayor of London for the time being. The Governing Body of the University is the Council consisting of the Chancellor, and (at first) 30 members, of whom 6 are to be nominated in the Charter. Upon any such person so nominated ceasing to be a member his successor is to be nominated by the Lord President of the Council. After 10 years from the date of the Charter the successors of such persons are to be elected by the Convocation of the University. Three members are chosen by University College and 3 by King's College and 4 are appointed by each of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine. It has also been suggested by the petitioners that 3 members should be chosen by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and 3 by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. As other Colleges are admitted to the University it is proposed that they should each nominate a number of members to the Council, not exceeding 3, and that the assembly of each new Faculty established should appoint a number of members not exceeding 4.

The powers of the Council are: to have control of the affairs and property of the University, to appoint the University Officers and Examiners, to make and revoke University Statutes, (in so far as the same are in accordance with the Charter and with the Laws of England) but with no power to impose any religious test.

The Assemblies of the Faculties of Arts and Science and any other faculties that may be established, consist, in the first place, of such persons doing professorial work in the Colleges in respect of that Faculty as shall be designated by the Governing Body of each College; and the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine consists in the first place, of such of the Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, and Lecturers of the Medical Schools as are designated by the Governing Body of each School. The Assembly of each Faculty consists in the second place, of such of the University Examiners in the subjects included in the Faculty, as are appointed by the Council. Power is given to each assembly of a faculty

to add to its number such persons as have been or are engaged in University Teaching in London and are approved by the Council.

The powers of the Assemblies of the Faculties are: to elect members to the Council and Boards of Studies, and to consider discuss and declare an opinion on any matters relating to the University.

These is a Board of Studies for each Faculty consisting of members elected by the Assembly of that Faculty, and of the University Examiners.

The powers of the Boards of Studies are: to make recommendation to the Council on the matters relating to their several faculties.

The Convocation of the University consists of the Chancellor [the High Steward], the Vice-Chancellor, and all registered graduates. Its first meeting is proposed to take place ten years after the date of the Charter.

It is proposed that the University shall have power to confer degrees in the three faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine (with power to add other faculties), but with the proviso that no ordinary medical degree shall be conferred on any person who has not previously obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts.

43. The proviso for the representation of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England by six places upon the Council of the proposed University (*v.* draft Charter Section X.) was proposed by the Petitioners subject to the said Royal Colleges being associated with the University. The Petitioners are not aware whether the said Royal Colleges desire to accept this position. Should they not desire to do so, or should it be considered that the said six places ought to be filled wholly or in part by representatives of the various medical schools in London, the petitioners humbly pray that in this respect their draft Charter may be approved or amended as to Her Most Gracious Majesty may seem fit.

44. The petitioners humbly pray that whatever the title be which Her Majesty may graciously choose for the University the word London may not be omitted therefrom as being of great importance in indicating the sphere of operations of the said proposed University, in interesting the people of London in the University, as localising it, and as serving to attract to it those endowments which the petitioners anticipate.

45. The petitioners humbly submit that the University for which they pray will not be a small University, but will start as one of

the largest in the United Kingdom, and they hope that in this view Her Majesty will be pleased, if she see fit to grant a charter, not to curtail or weaken the functions and powers of the University, but to place it in a position at least similar to that of other Universities in the Kingdom, and especially of the Victoria University lately established by Her Majesty, to the petition for which and the Charter of which they crave leave to refer.

46. The Petitioners will humbly submit, that ample time has been given to the Senate and Convocation of the University of London, to apply to Her Majesty for a Charter, in accordance with the recommendations of the above-mentioned Royal Commission, but they have failed to do so or to agree upon any scheme for such a Charter, and that there is no reasonable prospect that any scheme will be, or can be, proposed which would so effectually remove the defects in the present condition of Higher Education in London pointed out by the Royal Commissioners, as that contained in the Draft Charter presented by them, with such modifications as Her Most Excellent Majesty may see fit to approve.

#### THE PRAYER.

The Petitioners therefore pray that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to grant a Royal Charter (in the terms of the Draft Charter or in such other terms as to Her Majesty may seem proper) to a body of persons to be appointed as therein described, to be a University in and for the London district, having power to grant degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, with power to add other faculties, and to make such orders therein as to Her Majesty in Her Royal Wisdom and Justice may seem meet.

The Petitioners submit that the said prayer should be granted for the following (among other)

#### REASONS.

1. That it has been shown that London is without a University in the full sense of the word.
2. That it is desirable in the interests of higher education that such a University for London should be established by Royal Charter with power to examine and confer degrees.
3. That it is expedient that University and King's Colleges should be Colleges in the said University, and that the efficient medical schools in London should be medical schools in the University, and that other Colleges in London when properly qualified should be admitted



- into the University from time to time, and that the Professors and Teachers of such Colleges and Schools should be duly represented on the Governing Body of the said University.
4. That it is expedient that the powers of the said University should be confined to the London District proposed in the Draft Charter.
  5. That no scheme whereby the constitution of the existing University of London could be remodelled so as to fulfil the functions of a Teaching University for London, has met with the approval of the Senate and Convocation of the said University, nor has any such scheme been shown to be reasonably likely to succeed if put into practice.
  6. That the proposed Draft Charter affords a good basis for a Teaching University for London, in which the interests of the various faculties and of the medical profession, have been fairly satisfied and conciliated.
  7. That it has been shown that, if the said Draft Charter be granted, a large and important University will be established in London.
  8. That the form of the Draft Charter and the powers and constitution therein proposed to be conferred upon the University are such as will best conduce to the above objects, and to the true interests of the higher education of Her Majesty's subjects.
  9. That the Grant of the said Charter will in no way conflict with the existing University of London, whose methods and aims are different from those of the proposed University, and whose examinations and degrees are not confined to London, but extend over the whole British Empire.

JOHN RIGBY.

H. H. S. CUNYNGHAME.

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## II.

### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

#### IN THE MATTER OF A PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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#### CASE ON BEHALF OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON STATED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

i. The first point to which the attention of the Lords of the Council is invited is the name proposed for the new University, the "Albert University of London." It is obvious that the mere co-existence of two Universities in one place is likely to create confusion, and that convenience therefore requires that the name of the proposed University should be as distinct as possible from that of the existing Corporation; whereas the name proposed will be so nearly like that of the old body that, in fact, if it be adopted, there will be two Universities of London, and a graduate of the Albert University would correctly describe himself as a graduate of a University of London. It is submitted that the words "of London" should be omitted from the corporate name of the new body.

ii. The Senate of this University, though retaining the objections to the creation of a new University formerly urged by them before the Royal Commissioners, nevertheless, under existing circumstances, desire to offer no further opposition to the Charter petitioned for, so far as it proposes to confer on the petitioning Colleges the power of granting degrees in Arts and Science to students of the Colleges who have pursued their entire academic curriculum within the Colleges.

iii. But so far forth as the Charter, if granted, would go further and enable the new University to confer degrees on other persons, the University desires to submit that the proposed Charter goes beyond the declared object and intent of the Petitioners, and would create a needless and mischievous competition with the existing University, which is confessedly able satisfactorily to meet

the requirements of students other than those of the petitioning Colleges.

iv. The Petition of the Colleges lays great stress upon the paramount importance of close association of students and teacher-examiners, and of placing the power of granting degrees in the hands of those teachers who have instructed the candidates. Reference may be made in support of this statement especially to paragraphs 5, 6, 16, and 17 of the Petition. The same view was prominently put forward in the evidence tendered on behalf of the Colleges before the Royal Commission.

The Draft Charter nevertheless (sec. V.) gives power to accept residence and examinations at other Universities in lieu of residence and examination at the proposed new University, if only such portion of the final period of study as the Council may determine (which might be a short attendance at evening classes) be passed at that University, and also confers on the proposed new University the power of admitting to its degrees graduates of any other University in Her Majesty's dominions. It is submitted that these powers should not be granted to the New University.

v. Another and most important question raised by the Draft Charter has reference to the Metropolitan Medical Schools, to which the Draft Charter proposes to give the right to claim admission as Medical Schools in the New University.

If the numerous Metropolitan Medical Schools were associated with the new University, it is clear that, so far as medical degrees are concerned, the teacher-examiner system, which forms the foundation of the demand for a new University, would not apply, and that the only result would be a competition with the present University in the granting of Medical Degrees which would be injurious to the interests of sound medical education.

It is also to be observed that the arguments of the Petitioners, so far as regards the Faculties of Arts and Science, do not apply to the Faculty of Medicine, in which the Collegiate system is already fully at work. The Medical Examiners in this University have in the great majority of cases been selected from the teachers in the London Medical Schools; in the present year the numbers being 12 out of 14. Under the existing Charter of this University, moreover, no student is admitted to a Medical Degree unless he has studied at one or other of the Medical Institutions recognized by this University, amongst which are to be found all the Medical Schools of London, which it is now proposed to associate with the new University.

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### III. (a.)

#### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PETITION of a Committee appointed by the Annual Committee of Convocation of the London University to represent its views and those of Convocation before the Privy Council in the Matter of the Petition of University and King's Colleges.

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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of MATTHEW BAINES, M.D., EDWARD HENRY BUSK, LL.B., M.A., WILLIAM JOB COLLINS, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., THOMAS BATEMAN NAPIER, LL.D., HENRY ARTHUR NESBITT, M.A., and WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN, B.Sc., F.R.S., being a Committee appointed by the Annual Committee of Convocation of the University of London to represent its views and those of Convocation in the matter of the Petition to Your Majesty by University College, London, and King's College, London.

SHEWETH :—

1. That on June 19th, 1891, Members of the Annual Committee of Convocation of the University of London received information, through the confirmed minutes of the Senate of May 27th that, "in consequence of the Convocation of the University having declined to concur with the Senate in a scheme, which it was proposed to adopt as the basis of a petition for a new Charter, the Lords of the Council now propose to take into consideration the petition of King's College and University College praying for the grant of a Charter for a Teaching University for London." And further, that it was proposed by the Senate to present a case to the Privy Council in regard to the above petition; and that it was required that such case should be presented on or before June 22nd. Until receipt of the said minutes neither Convocation nor its Annual Committee had received any intimation of the intention of the Lords of the Privy Council in regard to the said petition, or of the course proposed to be adopted by the Senate of the London University.

2. That at a meeting of the Annual Committee held on June 22nd, to "consider the present position of the University question," the case for the Senate not having been communicated to the Committee, and opportunity for joint action with the Senate in the matter being thus temporarily prevented, it was proposed and carried—

"That this Committee take steps to represent its views and the  
 " views of Convocation as expressed in resolutions, so far as  
 " they may bear upon the matter under review before the  
 " Privy Council in regard to the petition of King's College  
 " and University College and that the following be a Sub-  
 " Committee for that purpose: Dr. Baines, Mr. Busk,  
 " Dr. Collins, Mr. Hinton, Dr. Napier, Mr. Nesbitt, Prof.  
 " Unwin and Dr. Hale White."

3. That your Petitioners while fully recognising that under Clause 18 of the University Charter of 1863, "the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and that in all cases unprovided for by this Charter, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended to be promoted by the University," yet would point out the powers vested in Convocation under Clause 21, and would especially point to the second of the powers therein named.

"21. AND WE FURTHER WILL AND ORDAIN, That the Convocation  
 " of the University shall have the powers following (that is  
 " to say).—1. The power of nominating three persons for  
 " every Fellow to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore  
 " mentioned from a List nominated by the Convocation, as  
 " provided by this our Charter; with power to the Convo-  
 " cation, if it shall think fit, to enable absent Members of  
 " the Convocation to vote on such nominations of Lists by  
 " Voting Papers, in such form or to such effect, and to be  
 " signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner  
 " and subject to such regulations and provisions, as the Con-  
 " vocation may from time to time determine, but not so to  
 " vote on any other matter:—2. The power of discussing  
 " any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of  
 " declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter:  
 " —3. The power of deciding as to the recognition, upon  
 " such terms as the Senate shall propose, of any Degree to  
 " be hereafter conferred under this our Charter, other than  
 " the said Degrees in Arts, Laws, Medicine, and Science, as  
 " a qualification for admission to Convocation:—4. The

“ power of accepting any new or supplemental Charter for  
 “ the University, or consenting to the surrender of this our  
 “ Charter or of any new Charter or supplemental Charter;  
 “ PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That the consent of the Senate  
 “ shall be also requisite for the acceptance of any new or  
 “ supplemental Charter, or the surrender of this our Charter  
 “ or of any new Charter or supplemental Charter:—5. The  
 “ power of deciding on the mode of conducting and register-  
 “ ing the proceedings of Convocation:—6. The power of  
 “ appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation and of  
 “ prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided,  
 “ the Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in, or  
 “ have any control over, the affairs of the University.”

4. That under the Standing Orders of Convocation as amended 13th May, 1879, Nos. 63 and following, the Annual Committee has the following powers and constitution:—

“ A Committee to advise Convocation upon any matter affecting  
 “ the interests of the University, that may not have been  
 “ referred by Convocation to a Special Committee, shall be  
 “ appointed every year at the Ordinary Meeting of Convocation  
 “ held in May.

“ Such Annual Committee shall consist of all the Members of  
 “ Convocation who are also Members of the Senate, together  
 “ with 32 elected Members, of whom 16 shall belong to the  
 “ Faculties of Arts and Laws, and 16 to the Faculties of  
 “ Medicine and Science.

“ The Annual Committee may refer the consideration of any  
 “ subject to a Sub-Committee of its own Members; but all  
 “ communications to Convocation shall be made by the entire  
 “ Committee.”

5. That a Special Committee, appointed to deal with the proposed reconstitution of the University in 1885, reported at the Meeting of May 12th, and is no longer in existence.

6. That the Annual Committee has, therefore, full power to advise Convocation upon any matter affecting the interests of the University, or to refer any matter to a Sub-Committee of its members.

7. Your Petitioners submit that the petition of King's and University Colleges, and the questions affecting University education and graduation arising in connection therewith, do affect deeply the interests of the University, and they respectfully submit that the views of Convocation as set forth in resolutions, and the views of the Annual Committee as the advising body of Convocation, no less than those of the Senate, deserve consideration before a final conclusion is arrived at.



8. That Convocation of the University was represented before the Royal Commission in the year 1888 by special witnesses, viz.: Dr. Wood, Sir P. Magnus, Mr. Anstie, Q.C., and Dr. Collins, appointed by a Sub-Committee of the combined Annual Committee and Special Committee, after conference with Members of the Special Committee of the Senate, May 28th and 30th, 1888.

9. That Convocation has from time to time passed resolutions directly bearing upon the question of the proposed Teaching University for London. Thus:—

On January 6th, 1885, it was moved by J. Anstie, B.A., Q.C., seconded by P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D., B.A., and carried: “That  
“ a Special Committee of 40 members be appointed to con-  
“ sider the proposals lately published by the Association for  
“ Promoting a Teaching University for London and to report  
“ thereon to Convocation; and that it be an instruction to  
“ the Committee to take the necessary steps for summoning  
“ a Meeting of Convocation to receive their report at the  
“ earliest convenient opportunity.”

And on February 24th, 1885, it was proposed and carried: “That  
“ in the opinion of Convocation the objects of the Association  
“ for Promoting a Teaching University for London would,  
“ if carried into effect by this University, add to its usefulness  
“ and importance.”

The scheme drawn up by the Special Committee, in accordance with the above resolutions, not having been approved by Convocation, the matter was referred to a new Committee of 25 Members on December 8th, 1885, which prepared a scheme of reconstitution, which was approved by Convocation as a basis of conferring with the Senate on June 29th, 1886.

10. Your Petitioners humbly point out that this scheme included permission for “extending the functions and duties of the University  
“ to teaching; associating with it teaching Colleges and Institu-  
“ tions; remodelling the Constitution of the Senate; establishing  
“ as electoral bodies the teachers of its constituent and associated  
“ Colleges and Institutions in the several faculties of arts, science,  
“ laws and medicine, establishing boards of studies” and in other ways suggesting a reconstitution of the University, which the Royal Commission recognized as an approximation to a satisfactory settlement (clause 18). The Royal Commission in acknowledging this added, that Lord Justice Fry had pointed out that Convocation and the Senate were not likely to reject any reasonable settlement which the Commission might recommend, so as either to force forward the alternative of a second University or leave the want (which they have in principle recognized) unprovided for.

11. Your Petitioners also feel bound to point out that on January 17th, 1888, Convocation resolved:—

“That Convocation expresses its approval of the Senate's action  
“ in objecting to the joint scheme of King's College and  
“ University College.”

And though we venture to doubt whether such resolution would now be carried by Convocation or not, we feel sure that it would be desirous of safe guarding the present work of the University should any other University be founded in London.

12. That on July 7th, 1885, Convocation resolved:—

“That this House desires to express its approval of the  
“ resolve of the Senate as intimated by the Vice-  
“ Chancellor, to maintain the standard and scientific  
“ character of the medical degrees of this University.”

And this resolution has recently been confirmed by Convocation.

On this point your Petitioners think it well to state that so long ago as 1881, a Sub-Committee of the Annual Committee urged the importance of facilitating the access to the medical degrees of the University, without lowering the standard, but the means for carrying out such proposal were then rejected by the Senate. Convocation has always shown itself anxious to maintain the high standard of its pass degrees in the medical as in the other faculties.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray your Majesty to be pleased to allow your Petitioners to be represented at the hearing of the petition of University College, London, and King's College, London, for the granting of a Charter to the said two Colleges to be a University in and for the London District, and to be heard by Counsel or otherwise, as your Majesty in your royal wisdom and justice shall deem fit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On behalf of the Petitioning Committee.

EDWARD HENRY BUSK.

T. B. NAPIER.

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### III. (b.)

#### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

#### IN THE MATTER OF A PROPOSED CHARTER FOR THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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#### CASE SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE ANNUAL COMMITTEE OF CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1. Clause 37 of the Report of the Royal Commission is as follows:—

“We therefore humbly recommend your Majesty that a  
“reasonable time should be allowed to the Senate and Convocation of the University of London to consider whether  
“they will apply to your Majesty for a new Charter, extending  
“the functions and duties of their University to teaching;  
“associating with it teaching colleges and institutions; re-  
“modelling the constitution of its Senate; establishing, as  
“electoral bodies, the teachers of its constituent and associated  
“colleges and institutions in the several faculties of arts,  
“science, laws, and medicine; establishing boards of studies;  
“and otherwise granting new powers to the University, in  
“accordance with the suggestions contained in this our  
“Report.”

“In the event of their applying for and obtaining such a  
“new Charter, we recommend that no other university be now  
“established in London, and that the prayer of the petition of  
“University College and King’s College be not granted.”

The draft Charter submitted by the Senate to Convocation on May 12, 1891, differed most materially from the Scheme suggested by the Royal Commissioners, and therefore the late vote of Convocation of the University of London cannot be construed into the rejection of such a Charter as advised by Her Majesty’s Commissioners. It is submitted that unless and until the draft of such a Charter has been laid before Convocation for acceptance or rejection, and has been rejected by Convocation, or unless and until Convocation has unreasonably delayed to consider such a Charter the advice of the Commissioners to Her Majesty not to grant the prayer of University and King’s Colleges holds goods.

2. The same Clause 37 further proceeds:—

“We further recommend that the consideration of the course  
“which your Majesty might be advised to take in the contrary  
“event should be for the present reserved; and that if that



“ event should happen, and if your Majesty should think fit  
“ to remit the subjects on which we have been appointed to  
“ make inquiry for our further consideration, we should be  
“ at liberty to make to your Majesty a further Report.”

It is submitted that the Commissioners intended that the question of a second University should be referred to them for determination in case the scheme proposed by them was rejected or not accepted by the Senate or Convocation. If it can be said that the Senate and Convocation, or either of them, have rejected, or unreasonably delayed to accept the scheme proposed by the Royal Commissioners, it is submitted that the question should, in accordance with their Report, be remitted to the Commissioners for a further Report before a final decision is arrived at.

3. Those Members of the Royal Commission who doubted the possibility of reconstituting the University of London, so as to make it a teaching University for London, while retaining its former functions, were conscious “ that there are objections which  
“ may be urged against the plan of having two distinct Universities  
“ in London, discharging totally different functions,” and that all the Commissioners agreed in thinking “ that if there were two  
“ Universities both bearing the name of London (however differentiated) it would be hardly possible for some time to avoid  
“ confusion and some encroachment by one upon the reputation  
“ of the other.” In the draft charter, suggested by University and King’s Colleges, the name of the proposed new University is the “ Albert University of London.” If this designation is granted the confusion alluded to by the Commissioners, and pointed out by the Witnesses for the Senate and Convocation, must arise, and it is submitted that if such University should be created, the words “ of London ” be omitted from its title.

4. Since the Charter of 1858 the University of London has abolished the requirement of the attendance of candidates for its degrees at certain recognised institutions, except in the medical faculty. The accessibility of its examinations to all persons has thus become a feature of its work, and has supplied a want and proved eminently useful to those unable to attend regular courses. In so far as it is proposed by University and King’s Colleges to admit to degrees students, other than those who have pursued their whole course of study in one or other of the colleges of the proposed University, the work of that University would conflict with the work of the University of London. It is submitted that such powers as would interfere with the present work of the University of London should not be conceded.

T. B. NAPIER.

J. G. JOSEPH.

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#### IV.

##### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

##### IN THE MATTER OF A PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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##### CASE ON BEHALF OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

1. The Royal College of Physicians, from 1518 to the beginning of this century, exercised the principal influence in London in Medical Education, even to the extent of controlling the defects of the Universities, and since the beginning of the present century the two Royal Colleges, at first separately and since 1884 conjointly, have regulated the education and directed the particular studies of the majority of Students of Medicine in London. The Royal Colleges submit that the draft of the Albert Charter provides a new organization of Medicine in London for educational and Examination purposes, traversing more or less that organization which has so long existed between the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools, and which has attained such high distinction. It is further submitted that in the existing organization, the Royal Colleges have largely directed and controlled the teaching in the various Schools of Medicine, and have conferred Licences to practise on the majority of Medical Practitioners; that there has grown up between the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools a close connection which has created a true Faculty of Medicine in that the Teachers of the various professional subjects in the Medical Schools are largely represented on the Governing Bodies and on the Examination Boards of both the Royal Colleges; and that the Royal Colleges have from time to time increased the stringency of the Examinations for their Qualifications, and have added to the course of study, and have incurred great expenses in erecting and equipping Examination Buildings and in providing all appliances for Examination purposes, so as to ensure the thorough proficiency of the Medical Practitioner.

2. The Royal Colleges submit therefore

- (a) That from their long connexion with the Metropolis, the influence which they have exercised over the advancement of education, their high position in the Profession and the prestige which their Diplomas have obtained, they are entitled to hold, as heretofore, the foremost place in any new organization for the granting of Medical degrees in London.
- (b) That in any central Teaching and Examining University such as is sought to be constituted by the Charter of the Albert University, it is submitted, that the Royal Colleges should occupy such a position as shall enable them to continue their control of Medical Education, within as well as without the University, and to utilise their experience in Examination matters for the improvement of the Medical Profession and the good of the Public.
- (c) That the Royal Colleges possess at the present time complete arrangements, with all the necessary Buildings, including Offices, Examination Rooms and appliances for conducting the business of the Medical Faculty.

3. The Royal Colleges have no desire to offer opposition to the general aim of the Charter petitioned for, and are anxious to assist the petitioners in the establishment of a Teaching University on the following basis:—

- A. The Medical Faculty to consist of the Governing Bodies of the Royal Colleges.
- B. All resolutions of that Faculty to require the separate assent of both Royal Colleges before submission to the Council of the University.
- C. That the decisions of the Faculty shall be subject to the approval of the Council of the University, which shall have the power of Veto but not of alteration.
- D. The Royal Colleges to be represented as the Faculty of Medicine on the Council of the University.
- E. A Board of Studies in the Medical Faculty to be formed, consisting of:
  - (a) Representatives in equal numbers chosen by the governing bodies of the Royal Colleges;
  - (b) Examiners in the professional subjects for University purposes.
  - (c) Teachers in the professional subjects selected by the Medical Schools.



The duties of the Board of Studies shall be to advise the Faculty on all matters relating to the curriculum and the Examinations, and to nominate Examiners for election by the Faculty.

F. An administrative Board for carrying out the Regulations of the Faculty shall be constituted; its Members to be chosen from among the Representatives of the two Royal Colleges and from the Teachers represented on the Board of Studies.

4. This Scheme involves little alteration in the existing arrangements, which, as has been shown, already carry on the work of a Medical Faculty, whilst, by the formation of a Board of Studies as proposed, the Teachers and Examiners in Medical subjects will be enabled to exercise to a greater extent than heretofore that influence which is so essential to the harmonious combination and efficiency of Teaching and Examination.

5. The Royal Colleges submit that a difference should be made between the constitution and relation of the Faculty of Medicine to the University and the constitution and relation to the University of other Faculties for the reason that in the former Teaching and Examining are already closely connected, whilst in the others, so far as Arts and Science are concerned, there is not in London at the present time any similar connection.

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## V.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IN THE MATTER OF A PROPOSED CHARTER FOR THE  
ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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### STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE METROPOLIS.

1. This Statement is submitted on behalf of the following Medical Schools engaged in the work of teaching Medicine and Science in the metropolis, namely:—

- (1) The Guy's Hospital Medical School.
- (2) The London Hospital Medical College.
- (3) The St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College.
- (4) The St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.
- (5) The St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School.
- (6) The Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.
- (7) The Middlesex Hospital Medical School.
- (8) The St. George's Hospital Medical School.
- (9) The Westminster Hospital Medical School.
- (10) The London School of Medicine for Women.

2. The above-named Medical Schools (hereinafter referred to as the Metropolitan Medical Schools) give instruction in Science and Medicine to about 2,600 students for the medical profession annually. They have been founded and maintained, and have been endowed with scholarships through the exertions of private individuals, without grants from the Crown or aids from Parliament. The duties which this great educational organisation discharges are of the highest importance to the public.

3. Each of the Metropolitan Medical Schools is in itself a complete Medical College, giving instruction in every branch of a medical education, and providing abundant opportunities for the improvement of medical science. The students who attend each medical school are invariably above sixteen years of age. Previously to entering at the medical school each student must have passed some test of general education. The course of work of a student after having passed the test of general education is divided into (1) what may be called strictly

scientific work, such as chemistry, physics, biology, and kindred subjects; (2) what may be called preliminary medical science of the character of anatomy and physiology; and (3) the clinical or practical work of the medical profession; and the period of study is practically a minimum of four years, though many students take a longer time than that.

4. The Draft of the Charter of the proposed Albert University of London proposes to create a University which is to provide for its students the best attainable teaching in all the subjects included in its Faculties, together with the necessary appliances and aids to study, and which is to be responsible for systematic courses of teaching in the metropolis. The proposed University is by Draft Charter to have power to confer degrees in Medicine.

5. In the Draft of the Charter, it is proposed that University College, London, and King's College, London, shall be constituted colleges in the University, but no recognition as a college in the University, in respect of the Faculties of Medicine or Science, is given to any one of the above-named Metropolitan Medical Schools.

6. The Draft of the Charter further provides for the direct representation of University College, London, and King's College, London, on the Council of the University, by three persons to be chosen by each of those colleges. The above-named Metropolitan Medical Schools are not under the proposed Charter awarded any direct representation at all on the Council of the University. Four members of the Council of the University are under the proposed Charter to be appointed by the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine, but except so far as the holders of office in the Metropolitan Medical Schools would, as members of the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine, take part in the election of four members from that Assembly, the Metropolitan Medical Schools will not, if the Charter is granted in its present form, have any direct voice in the choice of the Council of the University.

7. The Metropolitan Medical Schools respectfully support the proposal for the constitution in London of a University which shall not merely bestow degrees, but shall directly concern itself with the educational affairs and courses of study of the Faculties which it represents, and are of opinion that such a University, if properly constituted, will prove of great benefit to the public by raising the standard of knowledge, by developing the educational resources of London, and by encouraging students to make fuller use of the extraordinary means of medical training to be found in the Metropolitan Hospitals and Medical Schools. But the Metropolitan Medical Schools submit that the constitution of the University as proposed in the Draft Charter, by failing to provide



for the recognition of the Metropolitan Medical Schools as Colleges in the University in the Faculties of those Schools, is unfair to the Metropolitan Medical Schools and defective. The Metropolitan Medical Schools possess far larger opportunities for the study of Medicine and Surgery than are possessed by any similar institutions in the United Kingdom, and the students at those schools enjoy all the educational advantages which are found at Colleges of Universities. Each of the Metropolitan Medical Schools ought, it is submitted, therefore, to be recognised and admitted as a College of the proposed University in the Faculty which the School professes to teach, and admitted into the constitution of the proposed University on terms of equality with each of the other teaching institutions of which the University is to be constituted.

8. The following of the Metropolitan Medical Schools submit that they should in the proposed University be admitted as Colleges in the University in the Faculties of Science and Medicine:—

- (1) The Guy's Hospital Medical School.
- (2) The London Hospital Medical School.
- (3) The St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College.
- (4) The St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.
- (5) The St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School.

The remaining five of the ten Metropolitan Medical Schools submit that in the proposed University they should be admitted as Colleges in the University in the Faculty of Medicine only.

9. The Metropolitan Medical Schools also submit that in the constitution of the Council of the proposed University they will not (if the Charter is granted in its present form) be adequately represented. They submit that each of the ten schools is entitled to be directly represented on the Council of the University, and that the provisions of the proposed Charter ought to be altered so as to secure for each of the Metropolitan Medical Schools a representative from the school on the Council.

10. The Metropolitan Medical Schools also submit that before the Draft of the Charter is approved certain alterations should be made in it in reference to the following matters:—

(a) The Charter should provide in clear terms that no medical degree other than an honorary degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification entitling him under the Medical Acts to have his name entered in the Medical Register.

(b) The Charter should also provide that the Council of the University shall have power to deprive of his degree a graduate whose name has been removed from the Medical Register for infamous professional conduct.



London School of Medicine for Women, are hereby constituted Colleges in the University in the Faculty of Medicine.

Other Colleges may from time to time be admitted as Colleges in the University, and any of the existing Colleges may be admitted as Colleges in Faculties other than those in which they are hereby admitted in the manner and subject to the conditions in this our Charter prescribed.

*Section V.*, par. 2, to read—

Provided that no medical degree other than an honorary medical degree shall be conferred, &c.

*Section V.*, par. 5, to read—

The University shall also have power to admit to honorary degrees in the University such persons as are worthy, in the estimation of the Council, of this distinction.

*Section V.*, after par. 8, insert—

The University shall also have power to deprive of his degree any graduate in medicine whose name has been removed from the medical register for infamous or disgraceful professional conduct.

*Section IX.*, after par. 6, insert—

The persons on the Council representing the ten Medical Colleges shall be ten in number, chosen from among the Governing bodies of the ten Colleges, and each Medical College shall choose one of such persons.

*Section IX.*, par. 10, to read—

The persons representing each of the Assemblies of the Faculties of Arts and Science shall be four persons appointed by the Assemblies of such Faculties respectively.

*Section XII.*, par. 1, to read—

The Assemblies of each of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, and of any other Faculty that may hereafter be established by the University, shall consist in the first place of such persons doing independent professional work.

*Section XXV.*, after last par., insert—

Provided always that this clause and the regulations therein shall not apply to the ten medical schools which, under this Charter are admitted as Colleges in the University.



VI. (a.)

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,  
AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, FOR A  
CHARTER FOR A UNIVERSITY IN AND FOR  
THE LONDON DISTRICT WITH THE NAME  
OF THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PETITION: PRAYING TO BE HEARD BY COUNSEL.

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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE MASTER, WARDENS AND SOCIETY  
OF THE ART AND MYSTERY OF APOTHECARIES OF THE CITY  
OF LONDON,

HUMBLY SHEWETH AS FOLLOWS:—

1. A Petition has been presented to your Majesty by University College, London, and King's College, London, praying for the grant of a Charter (hereinafter referred to as the "said Charter") to a body of persons to be appointed as therein described to be a University in and for the London district with the name of the Albert University, and having power to grant degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, and with power to add other Faculties.

2. Your Petitioners now known by the name of the Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, are a Corporation incorporated and empowered under letters patent bearing date the 6th day of December in the fifteenth year of the reign of King James the First, by the name of "The Master, Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London," and further empowered by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 55th year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An Act for better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales," and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of the 37th and 38th years of your Majesty's reign, intituled "The Apothecaries Act Amendment Act, 1874."

3. Under the Medical Act made and passed in the Session of the 21st and 22nd years of your Majesty's reign, the Licentiateship of your Petitioners as well as that of each of the said two Colleges is a qualification entitling the holder thereof to have his name entered on the Medical Register directed to be kept by the said Act.

4. With the assistance of assistant examiners appointed by General Medical Council under the provisions of the Medical Acts made and passed in the Session of the 49th and 50th years of your Majesty's reign, your Petitioners hold periodically examinations in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery for their Licentiateship, which entitles the holders thereof to have their names placed on the Medical Register. The Licentiates of your Petitioners number nearly 10,000, the whole of whom, except a very small minority, practice both Medicine and Surgery.

5. The only medical corporations in England (other than the Universities) competent to grant a diploma conferring the right of registration under the Medical Acts, are the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England and your Petitioners. The fees payable in respect of the qualifying examination and diploma of your Petitioners are considerably less than those payable in respect of the similar examination and diploma of either of the said Colleges, while the standard of such qualifying examination is exactly the same as that held by the said Colleges, and is certified to be so by the General Medical Council, which has the control over all Medical Examinations.

6. The said Charter provided that the said College of Physicians and the said College of Surgeons shall be associated with the said Albert University of London, and that in the Council of the said University there shall be three persons representing the said Royal College of Physicians, to be chosen by the Fellows in comitia of the said College, and three persons representing the said Royal College of Surgeons, to be chosen by the Council of the said College.

7. The said Charter contains no provisions associating your Petitioners with the said University, or giving your Petitioners representation either in the Council or on the Board of Studies of the said University.

8. Your Petitioners humbly submit that the granting of a Charter which did not place your Petitioners on the same footing as the said College of Physicians and the said College of Surgeons, and provide for the due and proper representation of your Petitioners in the Council and on the Board of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine of the said University would unjustly

prejudice the position of your Petitioners, and would injuriously affect the rights and interests of their Licentiates and the general public.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will not accede to the prayer of the said Petition, so far as it relates to the Faculty of Medicine of the said University, except upon the condition that the said Charter places your Petitioners on the same footing as the said College of Physicians and the said College of Surgeons, and provides for the due and proper representation of your Petitioners in the Council and on the Board of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine of the said University. And your Petitioners also pray that upon the consideration by your Majesty in Council of the said Petition, your Petitioners may be at liberty to attend and be heard by Counsel.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

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For the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London.

EDWIN CHABOT,  
Master of Society.

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VI. (b.)

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,  
AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, FOR A  
CHARTER FOR THE UNIVERSITY IN AND  
FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT WITH THE  
NAME OF THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF  
LONDON AND HAVING POWER TO GRANT  
DEGREES IN THE FACULTIES OF ARTS,  
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, AND WITH  
POWER TO ADD OTHER FACULTIES.

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CASE AND REASONS OF THE MASTER, WARDENS AND  
SOCIETY OF THE ART AND MYSTERY OF APOTHE-  
CARIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN SUPPORT OF  
THEIR PETITION THAT THE ABOVE MENTIONED  
CHARTER MAY NOT BE GRANTED EXCEPT WITH  
CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS.

1. The above-mentioned Society of Apothecaries submits the following facts and reasons in support of their Petition that the said Charter should not be granted except as modified in the particulars set forth in the said petition.

2. Before the Medical Act, 1886, the said Society could only give a qualification entitling the registered holder to practise in Medicine, and one of the objects of that Act was to enable the said Society, by extending its examinations, to give a wider qualification. Under the Act there is no distinction made between the said Society and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, so far as regards the power of conferring a qualification entitling the holder to be entered on the Medical Register, and the diploma of the said Society entitles the holder to practise Surgery and Midwifery, as well as Medicine. Under the Medical Acts, the said Society is represented by one member in the Medical Council equally with the Royal Colleges.

3. The Royal Colleges have amalgamated, and have appointed a joint Board of Examiners for their diplomas. The said Society,

being unable to combine with any other medical corporation, applied to the General Medical Council for the appointment of Assistant Examiners under the Medical Act, 1886, and five such examiners (Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons) have been duly appointed. The said Society has conducted its examinations with assistance of such examiners, and its examinations are such as guarantee the possession by its Licentiates of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and were pronounced to be so by the late Professor Marshall, the President of the General Medical Council, in his evidence given before the Committee appointed to inquire into the Army Medical Service.

4. Ministerial warrants have been recently issued declaring that the diploma of the said Society, equally with those of the Royal Colleges, shall entitle the holder thereof to compete for appointments in the Army, Navy and Indian Medical Services.

5. The number of candidates for the said Society's diploma is steadily increasing, and is likely further to increase now that the appointments aforesaid are open to them. The Licentiates of the said Society number upwards of 10,000, the majority of whom are general practitioners, and practise both medicine and surgery. The diploma of the said Society costs much less than that of any other medical corporation, and enables young men to obtain more speedily a qualification entitling them to practise, and is, in that respect (as was stated by Professor Marshall in his evidence before mentioned), of great importance to the medical profession and the public.

6. The said Society recognises the need in London of a body competent to grant medical Degrees on conditions less restrictive and prohibitive than those required by the University of London, but submits that as the faculty of Medicine is one of the most important features of the proposed new University, and will exercise a powerful influence on the medical schools of education in London, the said Society, as one of the London bodies competent to grant a qualification to practise, ought to have a voice in the management of the teaching and examinations of that faculty, and should be adequately represented in the Council and Board of Medical Studies of the University.

7. The said Society and its diploma have been treated by the Medical Acts in every respect as on an equality with the Royal Colleges and their diplomas, and should have representation in the said Council and Boards of Medical Studies equal to that of each of the Royal Colleges. If the Royal Colleges alone are represented, the said Society will be prejudiced and lose prestige.

8. The Licentiates of the said Society form a large class of the medical profession, many of whom now obtain further diplomas from

other bodies, and would in future seek to obtain the degree of the new University ; and it is submitted that a scheme excluding the said Society from all influence in the teaching and examining boards of the faculty of Medicine would be illiberal, and so imperfect as seriously to impair their efficiency.

B. J. LEVERSON.

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## VII.

### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

#### CASE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH IN RE THE APPLICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGES, LONDON, TO BE INCORPORATED AS A TEACHING UNIVERSITY, WITH THE NAME OF THE ALBERT UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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The University Court of the University of Edinburgh would respectfully refer to the Memorial of the Senatus Academicus of that University presented to Her Majesty in Council in December 1887, upon the same subject.

The University of Edinburgh, as the largest School of Medicine in Her Majesty's dominions, have a special interest in all questions connected with Medical Education and the conferring of Medical Degrees. In submitting the following views upon certain points raised by the present Petition and Draft Charter submitted therewith, the University Court of Edinburgh desire to express their sympathy and cordial concurrence with the main purport of the Petition of University and King's Colleges and the arguments used in support of it.

The Court refer more especially to those paragraphs in which the Petitioners point out the injurious effects of the severance of the work of examination for Degrees from the work of teaching, and the want of a common centre in London where the Governing Bodies of existing Institutions and their Teachers could meet for purposes of conference, and wherein measures for the better organisation of teaching could be discussed and settled.

The Teaching in Universities and the Examinations following thereon, as distinguished from the Examinations of Medical and Surgical Colleges, lay a greater stress on the scientific aspects of those subjects on which the practical part of the Examination is founded. University training is therefore most valuable in the early years of a student's career. But the Scheme indicated by the Draft Charter, as will presently be shown, would tend to divert the student's mind from this scientific basis, for it would require each

candidate for Degrees to obtain a registrable qualification elsewhere as a preliminary to taking his Degree. In the case of London students this would most probably be the conjoint Diploma of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, the examinations of which bodies are not based on the same scientific foundation as those of existing Universities.

While therefore concurring in the general principles of University Government and Organisation advanced in the Petition, the Court of the University of Edinburgh desire to point out wherein they venture to submit that the Petition is open to objection, and requires amendment.

In the first place, it is to be noticed that the Petition states, as a preliminary condition for obtaining the Medical Degrees in the proposed Albert University, that candidates should possess the conjoint Diploma of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.\*

In the Draft Charter this is so far modified that it is provided "that no ordinary Medical Degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts." Thus the privilege is not restricted to the Licentiates of the said Royal Colleges.

The University Court consider that this proposal, even as modified, is open to grave objections, which they may here briefly indicate. It would preclude the Albert University from examining such Candidates for Medical Degrees as had not previously obtained a registrable qualification elsewhere; Candidates for Degrees in Medicine would be put on a different footing from Candidates for Degrees in Arts or Science, who would be admitted to examination in their respective faculties without the intervention of a body or bodies external to the Universities. It will be readily understood that many persons might wish to obtain the Medical Degrees of the Albert University, who were not desirous of becoming Licentiates of other Medical bodies, and a hardship would be inflicted on such persons by making the examinations of these bodies a necessary step to the Medical Degrees of the University.

In fact, the proposed University would, in reference to Medical qualifications, become practically a mere appanage of the two Royal Colleges. Access to its Degrees could be barred by these Colleges, and the improved relations between the work of Teaching and Examination, which the Petitioners very properly emphasise, would be greatly interfered with, or even made impossible.

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\* This proposal occurred in the first Petition of University and King's Colleges to the Privy Council in 1887 (*see* Part I., page 201), but was afterwards altered to the form in which it appeared in the Draft Charter of 1887, and in their Petition of 1901.

Thus for the first time in the history of British Universities there would be interposed between the Educational and the Degree-conferring body the action of external Licensing Institutions. The Albert University would therefore in its teaching and Degree-conferring functions as regards Medicine be checked and controlled by, and be therefore subordinated to, Institutions which might be regarded as rivals, and whose educational arrangements and standards of examination might and in all probability would be very different from those of the Albert University itself. The independence of the University would thus be necessarily impaired, and its usefulness and efficiency very materially prejudiced.

The University Court of Edinburgh accordingly urge the removal of this restriction on the power of conferring Degrees in Medicine, believing that it would react injuriously on the other Universities of the United Kingdom.

The University Court of Edinburgh have also to point out that by Section V. of the Draft Charter it is proposed to give the Albert University "power to admit to Honorary Degrees in the University, " such persons being, at the constitution of the University, Fellows " of University College, London, Fellows of King's College, London, " or past Students of the said Colleges, and such other persons as " are worthy, in the estimation of the Council, of this distinction." The granting of such a privilege to the Albert University might obviously have this effect—that a large number of practitioners, former Students of the University and King's Colleges of London, even if they do not now possess a University Degree, could receive from the Albert University the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or of Doctor of Medicine, and probably also Degrees in Surgery, without having to undergo any examination for such Degrees. If this were permitted, the value of Degrees in Medicine and in Surgery conferred by all the Universities would be affected, they would cease to retain their place in public estimation, and the Universities of the United Kingdom would indubitably suffer.

The University Court of Edinburgh, on the other hand, observe with satisfaction that it is proposed in Section V. of the Draft Charter, subject to the determination of the Council of the Albert University, to accept from Candidates a portion of the examinations and periods of residence and study passed at other Universities, as qualifying *pro tanto* for the Degrees of the Albert University. But in this connection the University Court would desire to contrast the Scheme of the Draft Charter with the Ordinances of the University of Edinburgh, and also with those of the other Universities in Scotland applicable to the admission of candidates to examination for Degrees in Medicine,—which Ordinances were framed by a Commission appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, and approved by Your Majesty in Council.



Under these Ordinances, attendance for two years on the Medical Classes of University and King's Colleges and the other Medical Schools in London, including a course of Practical Anatomy and attendance on the practice of the hospitals attached to these Colleges and Schools, is held equivalent to attendance for two years at a Scotch University, in qualifying for admission to its Degrees in Medicine and Surgery. Attendance for three years at any other University entitled to give the Degree of Doctor of Medicine is accepted as equivalent to attendance for a similar period at the University of Edinburgh. By subsequent Regulations of the University of Edinburgh, attendance for two years on the Science Classes in University and King's Colleges, London, is regarded as equivalent to attendance for a corresponding period in similar classes in this University as qualifying for the admission of Candidates to examination for Degrees in Science.

But the Scheme of the Draft Charter may result in something very different from the well-considered Ordinances of the University of Edinburgh and other Scottish Universities. For it will be noted that while Section V. of the Draft Charter gives power to the Albert University to accept examinations and periods of study passed at other Universities, it is provided by Section XI. that the Council, as governing body, has practically unlimited power of making, altering, and revoking Statutes for regulating all matters concerning the University, subject only to the *provisos* that it shall not impose religious tests, or pass a Statute "repugnant to the law of England," and that in making regulations respecting Examinations the Council shall proceed on the recommendation of, or after submitting the proposal for consideration and report to, the Assembly of the Faculty.

It will readily be seen that the control provided by these Sections of the Draft Charter is very different from that exercised over the Scottish Universities. For it is wholly *within* the proposed University, whose Council, subject only to the very modified control given to its Assembly of the Faculty, which again is part of the University, and not an outside power, would be the sole judge of whether the power of the Fifth Section should be exercised or not, and under what rules; and these rules would be subject to no such controlling outside power as the Privy Council exercised and continues to exercise in the case of the Scottish Universities' Ordinances. The University Court of Edinburgh venture to think that this is a serious defect in this part of the Draft Charter.

The University Court of Edinburgh would also express the hope that if a charter be granted to the Albert University of London, provision should be made that privileges be given to the Students of the University of Edinburgh similar to those granted by that University to the Students of other Universities.

The amendments, therefore, upon the Draft Charter of the Albert University, which the University of Edinburgh venture to submit to Her Majesty's Privy Council as both desirable and necessary, if the proposed University is to fulfil the purposes for which it is intended, may be summarised as follows—(1) That care should be taken that the restriction on the power of conferring Degrees in Medicine which the terms of the Draft Charter appear to involve should be removed; (2) That the Albert University should not have such wide powers given to it as would enable it, if so advised, to confer its Medical Degrees upon persons whose only qualification is that they are past Students of University and King's Colleges, London; (3) That some outside control, such as the Privy Council have exercised and continue to exercise in the case of the Ordinances of the Scottish Universities, should be substituted for the complete self-control contemplated in the Draft Charter; (4) That the same privileges should be accorded by the Albert University to Students who have taken part of their course at Edinburgh University, as that University at present accords to Students of other Universities; and (5) That suitable provision should be made for prescribing the course of study and methods and subjects of examination to be required from Candidates for the Albert University Degrees.

CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON.

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## VIII.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CASE FOR—

- (1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.
- (2) THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, AND
- (3) THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND KING'S COLLEGE LONDON, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL FOR A CHARTER FOR THE PROPOSED ALBERT UNIVERSITY.

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The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh are a corporation erected by Royal Charter granted by His Majesty King Charles the Second 30th November 1681, ratified 16th June 1685, and of new incorporated by Royal Charter granted by Her Majesty 16th August 1861.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh are a corporation erected by Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council of Edinburgh 1st July 1505, confirmed by Royal Charter granted by His Majesty King James the Fourth of Scotland 13th October 1506, ratified by Acts of the Scottish Parliament passed on the 17th November 1641, 22nd August 1670, and 17th July 1695; of new incorporated by Royal Charter by King George the Third dated 14th March 1778, confirmed by Act of Parliament 27 George III. cap. 65, as altered and amended by Act of Parliament 53 George III. cap. 76 and incorporated with new and additional powers, privileges, and immunities by Royal Charter granted by Her Majesty on 11th March 1851 under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 13 Victoria, cap. 23.



The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow are a Corporation erected by Royal Charter granted by His Majesty King James the Sixth of Scotland under the Privy Seal of that Kingdom on 29th November 1599, ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament passed on the 11th September 1672 confirmed and amended by an Act of the 13th year of Her Majesty's reign chapter 20 passed on 10th June 1850 entitled "An Act for better regulating the privileges of the Faculty of Physicians of Glasgow" and amending their Charter of Incorporation."

In May 1888 a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire "whether and what kind of New University or Powers is or are required for the advancement of Higher Education in London." The chief reason for its appointment undoubtedly lay in a general desire on the part of the Medical Bodies in London that there should be opened up for their students a more easy means of attaining medical degrees than was afforded by the University of London. Three methods were suggested for meeting this demand—(1) That the University of London should associate with itself the Teaching Bodies, and render access to its degrees less difficult; (2) That power to grant degrees should be given to a senate framed from the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and (3) That a New University should be created by the grant of a Charter to University College London, and King's College London, and which should be called the Albert University.

The University of London has not found itself in a position to obtain the necessary alterations in its Constitution and the Commissioners have reported "that the Charter asked for by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England ought not to be granted." The third scheme therefore is that now under consideration. When this proposal was placed before Her Majesty the Queen in Council, and before the Commissioners the Scottish Corporation presented Memorials pointing out that there was reason to believe that under the Charter for the proposed New University, there would be attached "to the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London a privilege that would not belong to the diplomas of the Scottish Corporations" and which they believed "would be injurious to their interests and to the interests of medical education in this country."

The fear therein expressed was founded on a Petition presented by University College and King's College in which it was desired that the diploma of the Royal Colleges of London should be a preliminary condition for obtaining a medical degree in the proposed University. In the Draft Charter, however, for the proposed University, the preliminary condition is made to be the

possession of a registrable qualification. Moreover the Scottish Corporations have received from the Secretary to King's College London a statement to the effect that "they may rely on nothing being inserted in our proposed Charter which would put persons holding diplomas from the English Royal Colleges in a more favourable position as respects obtaining degrees from the proposed University than those holding diplomas from the Corporations in Scotland."

These considerations are entirely satisfactory as indicating the intentions of the promoters of this movement, but the Scottish Corporations desire to draw attention to the fact that under the Draft Charter of the proposed University it is possible that such privileges, injurious to their interests and those of medical education, might be established.

They entirely sympathise with the effort to draw together into a great teaching and examining University for London the various isolated Medical Schools of London but they consider that this can only be done by constituting a University whose degrees shall carry a license to practise, whose examinations shall be of University standard, and whose examiners shall be of University status.

The Draft Charter proceeds upon the preamble that it is expedient there should be constituted in and for the London district a University providing for its students the best attainable teaching in all the subjects included in its Faculties and the last clause of it defines the London district as meaning a radius of 15 miles from Somerset House.

In the Draft Charter it is provided:—"V.—The University shall have power to confer degrees in medicine on all persons male or female who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a College or Medical School in the University and shall submit themselves for examination: Provided that no ordinary medical degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts." The only exception to this is in the case of persons who have studied and been examined in other Universities from whom is to be exacted: "such final portion of the period of study as may be determined by the Council" and "the final examination of the University in that course of study."

The effect of this regulation plainly would be that, with the exception mentioned, the licenses of the Royal Colleges in London would become practically the only portal to the degrees of the Albert University. There is nowhere in the Charter defined the nature and the extent of the examination for the degrees of the proposed University nor is there any course of study (either preliminary or professional) prescribed for the candidate for degrees

in Medicine and Surgery, although such courses are prescribed in the existing Universities. If, as is suggested in the clauses within brackets, the governing body of the University should be largely composed of members of the Royal Colleges, there would undoubtedly be a constant tendency to make the examinations of the University and the Royal Colleges identical. In such circumstances the effect would be precisely the same so far as medical degrees are concerned, as if the power of granting them had been given to the proposed Senate of the Royal Colleges—a scheme which was rejected by the Commissioners. Even should the Royal Colleges not be represented on the governing body, it is evident that the power exists, and would probably be exercised, of accepting the same examination for the diploma of these Colleges which carries the license as for the degree which does not, but which exacts the license as a necessary condition. In Scotland and elsewhere the medical degrees of the Universities carry a license to practise and are a registrable qualification. The examinations for these and for the Diploma of the Corporations are entirely separate and distinct. Were any other plan adopted for the proposed University, it becomes at once a scheme simply for conferring degrees on diplomates of the Royal Colleges in London and not an effort to promote the higher education in Medicine.

It is plain that if this higher aim is to be attained, it can only be so by making the degrees a registrable qualification and by prescribing for candidates for them a complete and separate course of study and examination such as are exacted by the Regulations of the General Medical Council from all other degree granting bodies which course of study and examination ought to be embodied, as in the case of other teaching Universities, in its Charter of Incorporation or otherwise strictly defined by Statute.

The Scottish Corporations therefore respectively submit that the second paragraph under Section V. of the Draft Charter should be deleted and that there should be included in the Charter a specification of the prescribed course of study and of the examination to be required for degrees in the University.

In respect whereof &c.

CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON.

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## IX.

### IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

#### IN THE MATTER OF A PETITION BY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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#### JOINT CASE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, AND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

1. The above-named Colleges have been informed that University College, London, and King's College, London, have jointly presented to Her Majesty in Council a Petition praying that a Charter may be granted to the said Colleges to form a Teaching University for London under the title of the "Albert" University of "London" and to confer Degrees *inter alia* in the Faculty of Medicine as set forth in a draft Charter submitted by the said Colleges.

2. The above-named Colleges have further been informed that the Draft Charter aforesaid contains a provision for the association of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons in England with the said proposed Albert University, as well as a provision for the representation of the said Royal Colleges on the Council of that University.

3. A College of Physicians in Dublin was incorporated in the year 1667 by Charter of Her Majesty's royal predecessor, King Charles II., bearing date the 8th day of August, in the nineteenth year of his reign.

4. The said Charter, granted by King Charles II., having been surrendered by the College in the year 1692, their Majesties King William and Queen Mary were pleased to grant a new Charter, by which the College was anew constituted and incorporated under the title of "The King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland," with various considerable and important rights, privileges and immunities.

5. By Letters Patent, bearing date the 12th day of December, in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's reign (A.D. 1878), Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a Supplemental Charter to the said Corporation of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in

Ireland, confirming its existing privileges, instituting a new Grade or Order of Members of the College, and ordaining that the College shall in future be entitled "The President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland."

6. By Letters Patent, bearing date the 5th day of August 1890, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a further Supplemental Charter to the said Corporation, again confirming its existing privileges and declaring that the said King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland should henceforth be called and known by the name of "The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland."

7. The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland was incorporated by Charter, granted by His Most Gracious Majesty George the Third, on the 9th of March, 1784, in the 24th year of His Majesty's reign; and the said Charter was confirmed, amended, and extended by a further Charter, granted by His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, on the 19th December, 1828, in the ninth year of His Majesty's reign; and also by a Supplemental Charter, granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 24th of January, 1844, in the seventh year of Her Majesty's reign; and by a further Supplemental Charter, granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the 31st of October, 1883, in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign; and also by a further Supplemental Charter, granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the 23rd of May, 1885, in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign.

8. Under the provisions of the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1886, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 90, and 49 & 50 Vict., c. 48, the above-named Colleges united and co-operated in a Scheme for the constituting of an Examining Board for Ireland, and appointed a Board of Examiners for the purpose of conducting qualifying Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, under the Provisions of the said Acts, which Scheme was approved and adopted by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, on the 24th day of August 1886, and by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, on the 18th day of August, 1886.

9. The above-named Colleges are, therefore, the Representatives of Royal Colleges, which possess, under the Charters and Letters Patent above stated, granted by Her Majesty and Her Royal Predecessors, powers to give Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in all respects equivalent to and of similar authority with the Diplomas in those subjects conferred by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

10. The above-named Colleges submit that if the proposed Charter be granted by Her Majesty it will be open to students who shall have pursued the courses of study and passed the

examination necessary to obtain the Diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons in England to proceed at once to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the proposed Albert University with or without further examination or the payment of additional fees, whereas the students who have pursued similar courses of study and passed similar examinations, necessary to obtain the Diplomas of the Colleges represented by the above-named Colleges, would not enjoy similar opportunities for obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine either from Universities in Ireland or from the proposed Albert University.

11. The above-named Colleges therefore submit that the grant by Her Majesty of the Charter prayed for would have the effect of deterring students resident in Ireland who desire to obtain the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from seeking the Diplomas of those Colleges, and would act as a strong inducement to abstain from entering or to leave the Schools of Medicine in Dublin, and to pursue their studies in those of London, presenting themselves for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges in London as a means towards obtaining the Degree of M.D. in the Albert University.

12. The above-named Colleges humbly submit that the prayer of the above-mentioned Petition ought not to be granted or at all events ought not to be granted in full for the following amongst other

#### REASONS.

1. A Charter should not be granted to any body of persons to be appointed as is described in the said Petition of University College, London, and King's College, London, to be a University in and for the London District, having power to grant Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine.
2. But in the event of such Charter being granted, the clause associating the Royal College of Physicians in London or the Royal College of Surgeons in England with such University, or providing for their representation upon the Council of that University should not be sanctioned.
3. In any case the proposed Charter should not be granted without due provision being made for the enjoyment by the above-named Colleges of equal rights and privileges, nor without due safeguards against any damage being thereby occasioned to the interests of the above-named Colleges.

FRANCIS C. GORE.

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## X.

### COPY OF PETITION FORWARDED BY BEDFORD COLLEGE TO THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON JUNE 22ND, 1891.

Whereas we hear that University College, London, and King's College, London, have presented a petition praying that a Charter be granted for the foundation of a new University in and for the London district, to be called the Albert University of London—we, representing the Bedford College, London, for Women pray that our College be now included as one of the Colleges in the Albert University of London in the Faculties of (1) Arts and (2) Science. We would submit the following facts as the basis on which we claim to be constituted a College, on the same footing as University College, London, and King's College, London, the petition for which we understand is being already entertained.

1. Bedford College, London, for Women is within the London District as defined in Clause 28 of the Draft Charter of the Albert University of London being situated in York Place, Baker Street, W.

2. Bedford College for Women has existed for 42 years being founded in 1849 in Bedford Square, W.C. In 1869 it was incorporated under the Company's Act of 1862 and 1867 as a Company not trading for profit, and may therefore be asserted to be "established on a basis fully justifying the expectation of its permanent existence."

3. The College is under the "independent control" of its own Governing Body, *i.e.*, the Council of Management. There are also various Committees whose function is to discuss matters of internal arrangement, and make suggestions to the Council with whom rests the ultimate decision. The chief Committees are those of the Staff of Professors and Teachers, the Education Committee on which the Professors are represented, the Finance, House and Library Committees.

4. The College possesses an adequate Staff of Teachers and Professors, in both the Faculties of Arts and Science. There are Professors of Arithmetic, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, French, German, English Language and Literature, Geology, Greek, History

(Ancient and Modern), Latin, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Political Economy, Physics. Assistant Teachers in Mathematics, Physics, German and Latin. A Professor of Art and Professor of Music.

5. There is ample accommodation in adequately fitted-up Lecture Rooms, besides four separate Laboratories for Biology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics. These latter have Lecture Rooms opening out of, but quite distinct from the Laboratories. There are also two Studios.

6. There is a considerable amount of the necessary apparatus in the Laboratories to which additions are being made whenever the funds at the disposal of the Council will allow thereof. There are Botanical, Biological, and Geological Collections.

7. There is a Study for the students as well as a large Library of Reference on the premises. These are open to all Students.

8. The Day Students (about two-thirds of the entire number) are drawn from London and the immediate neighbourhood, and can be at the College between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

9. There are also Resident Students residing in the Bedford College Residence, *i.e.*, under the same roof as the College Premises, each Student having a separate room fitted up as a Bedroom and Study. There is a Common Study, Dining and Drawing Room, and this residence attached to Bedford College is under the Supervision of a Lady Superintendent.

10. Since the year 1879, of the total number of Women who have been admitted to the Degrees granted by the University of London, about one-third of them have been Students of Bedford College, viz.:—

B.A.	-	-	-	-	-	58
B.Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	15
Prel. Sci.	-	-	-	-	-	5
M.A.	-	-	-	-	-	3
D.Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	1

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82 Women.

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Besides these who have taken the full degree, there are many who from one reason or another never pass beyond either the Matriculation Examination, or one of the Intermediate Examinations. Nearly one-third of the present Students (session 1890-1891) are preparing for the several Examinations of the University of London. Twenty-six have gone in for the Examinations held by the University of London. Besides these most of the other Students desiring to profit by the Higher Education given, attend Classes which are up to the University Standard, although they have no intention of presenting themselves for any Public Examination.

We beg to submit that the above facts entitle Bedford College for Women to claim to be placed on the same footing as University College, London, and King's College, London, in the formation of the New University, and we humbly pray that your Lordships will recommend that Bedford College for Women be constituted a College of the Albert University of London.

We remain,

Your Lordships obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) W. J. RUSSELL,

Chairman of the Council of Management.

LUCY J. RUSSELL,

Honorary Secretary to the Council.

Bedford College for Women,

8 and 9, York Place,

Baker Street, W.

June 22nd, 1821.



## XI.

Incorporated Law Society,  
Chancery Lane, London,  
June 20th, 1891.

To the Clerk of the Privy Council.

SIR,

THE Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom has since 1836 been intrusted with various functions relating to the Solicitor branch of the legal profession, especially with regard to the examination of all persons seeking to become Solicitors, and the granting of Certificates enabling them to practise. Under its charter and various statutes, of which the most recent was passed in 1888, the Society holds periodical examinations for ascertaining the fitness of candidates, and also provides a course of instruction in the form of elementary law classes, and lectures for more advanced students.

Upon a certificate of fitness being given by the Society, and not otherwise, the Master of the Rolls admits a candidate to practise as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1888 to inquire into the question of a new University for the advancement of higher education in London, and Mr. B. G. Lake, President of the Incorporated Law Society, gave evidence explaining the position and views of the Society in the matter of legal education.

In the Report of that Commission it is stated (para. 25) that the Commissioners would not object to a scheme propounded by the University of London if the proposed constitution of the Senate were modified as suggested by the Commissioners. And their recommendations included a provision for representation of the Society by its nominee for the purpose.

Subsequently a revised scheme was propounded by the University of London, under which it was provided that the constitution of the Senate should include a representative of the Incorporated Law Society. The Council of the Society were asked by the Registrar of the University of London whether such a recommendation would be acceptable to them, and the Council came to the conclusion that they would cordially co-operate in any efforts for improving legal education, due regard being had to the views of the Society with

reference to its continued control over the practical training and education of persons seeking to be admitted as Solicitors, as set forth in the evidence given by Mr. Lake before the Commissioners.

The Council of the Society have recently learned that the University of London have decided to abandon such revised scheme, and that University College and King's College are proceeding with an application to the Privy Council for a charter, of which a draft is contained at p. 227 of the Minutes of Evidence before the Royal Commissioners.

By this charter it is proposed to constitute a new University, to be called the Albert University of London, with large powers of conferring degrees, and other powers which, if granted, might seriously affect the present position and duties of the Incorporated Law Society in reference to the examination of candidates for the branch of the legal profession.

This proposed charter does not, however, recognise the Incorporated Law Society, either in the manner proposed by the scheme of the University of London or in any other manner.

The Council, therefore, respectfully request that on the consideration by the Committee of the Privy Council of the application by University College and King's College an opportunity may be afforded to them of stating their views.

They do not desire to oppose or impede any well-devised scheme for improving higher education in London; at the same time they feel that, having regard to their interest in legal education and the duties with which they have been intrusted by Parliament, they may desire to be represented on the Senate or other governing body of any such University as that proposed to be constituted.

The Council will feel obliged if you will be so good as to submit this letter to the Committee of the Privy Council for their consideration, and to ask on their behalf that the Incorporated Law Society may be heard by counsel on the application for the charter, with reference to representation of the Society, and generally on any points that may affect the Society as a teaching and examining body.

The Council of the Society have thought it right to forward a copy of this letter to the solicitors of the applicants.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Secretary.

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## XII.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN  
COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE  
OF WALES, ABERYSTWITH.

SHEWETH AS FOLLOWS:—

The University College of Wales, Aberystwith, educates Students in Chemistry and Natural History for the Medical Examinations.

The Students so educated are at present entitled, under the general regulations of the bodies concerned, to present themselves for the Examinations in these subjects of all the London qualifying bodies, viz.:—

The University of London,

The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and

The Apothecaries' Society.

The College Classes in these subjects are also recognised by the University of Edinburgh.

Students educated in Science at Aberystwith College can therefore at present proceed to any Medical School in London or Edinburgh, and find themselves on the same footing as Students who have commenced their training in those cities.

If the "Albert" University of London be constituted as proposed in the Charter, and an accessible degree provided for Students of the London Medical Schools, doubtless many Students will wish to come to the London Hospitals who, under existing circumstances, would go to Edinburgh.

But the Aberystwith Students will be debarred from competing for the "Albert" degrees in Medicine under section V., paragraph 3, of the proposed Charter.

The "Albert" University will have no power to recognise Classes held in a College which is not part of a University.

Even if it had the power, its interest, being a body mainly constituted of representatives of London Teaching Institutions, would be against such recognition.

As the course of teaching in the London Medical Schools will without doubt be mainly directed towards the degrees of the "Teaching University," the Aberystwith Student, even though the



University of London is still open to him, will under the new circumstances enter a London Medical School at a great disadvantage as compared with a Student who commences his training in London.

This would be extremely prejudicial to the University College of Wales, Aberystwith and the other Chartered University Colleges of Wales, and must necessarily reduce the number of Students at those Colleges. It would also be prejudicial to Welsh Students and their Parents for the following reasons:—

1. The education in Science at Aberystwith is superior to that given at most London Medical Schools, it being a fact that in the University of London Examinations last autumn the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, stood first of all the Provincial Colleges.
2. Welsh parents regard it as an advantage to have their sons educated up to a certain age within reach of home and friends, instead of sending them to meet the temptations of a great city at the age of 17 or 18, and it was with the special view of meeting this acknowledged need that the Government established the three University Colleges in Wales.
3. The cost of living at Aberystwith is less for a Student than in London, and Welsh Students are, as a rule, poor.
4. Students at Aberystwith intended for the Medical Profession mix freely with other young men studying other subjects and pursuing other aims in life, and escape the narrowing influence of a purely professional school. In a London medical school this advantage is not obtained. Even in University and King's Colleges the medical students usually form a class apart.

YOUR PETITIONERS THEREFORE HUMBLY SUBMIT THAT—

It would be desirable that Section V., paragraph 3, of the said proposed Charter should be extended by the addition of the words: “or of any University College holding a Charter from Us” after the words “of any other University” (line 2, paragraph 3).

AND also that provision should be made by which the Scientific Classes of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, should be expressly recognised in the proposed University in the same manner as they are at present by the Universities of London and Edinburgh.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore pray that they may be heard by Counsel in support of their Petition.

And that the statements therein contained may, in view of the great importance of the subject to the University Colleges in Wales, receive the most favourable consideration.

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### XIII.

#### TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

THE PETITION OF THE PRESIDENT AND  
MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-  
TYNE.

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HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT, whereas, University College, London, and King's College, London, acting in conjunction, have applied to Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for a Charter, for a University, in and for the London District.

THAT the Institution of a new University in England is unnecessary, as the existent Universities of England, namely, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, and Victoria, are amply sufficient for the present requirement.

THAT the University of London already provides for the granting of Degrees in London, and at this University there are fewer restrictions for Candidates proceeding to degrees than in any other University in England.

THAT it is undesirable that a second University should be established in London, as such undoubtedly would give rise to a lowering of the standard of examination, from the active competition that would certainly be engendered.

THAT if a Charter should be granted to University and King's Colleges, the same reasons that have been urged by these bodies would avail for applications from other Colleges or Educational Institutions in London, for the erection of additional Universities, there being existent in London other bodies in no way inferior to University and King's Colleges.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty not to accede to the application, in the belief that if this privilege is conceded it would prove to be detrimental to the existent Universities in England.

AND YOUR PETITIONERS will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE YEOMAN HEATH, M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., D.C.L.,  
President of the Durham University College of Medicine  
in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

August 30th, 1887,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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#### XIV.

*Statement from the Joint Committee representing the Councils of the Mason College and the Queen's College, Birmingham, with reference to the Petition of King's College and University College, London, praying for the grant of a Charter for a Teaching University for London.*

TO THE HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT CRANBROOK,  
THE PRESIDENT, THE MEMBERS OF HER MAJESTY'S  
PRIVY COUNCIL.

MY LORDS,

THE members of the Joint Committee of the Mason College and the Queen's College, Birmingham, humbly request that your Lordships will take into consideration the views here expressed on the matter of the Petition of King's College and University College, London, praying for the grant of a Charter for a Teaching University for London.

The Committee are fully convinced of the necessity for granting this Charter; indeed, they feel that many of the disabilities and inconveniences under which the teaching institutions, including the Medical Schools of London, are labouring in the absence of a charter enabling them to confer degrees, press with equal force upon a smaller scale upon the Mason College and the Queen's College, Birmingham, and are a great hindrance to the full development and prosperity of these and other Colleges. The Committee, therefore, do not wish to offer any opposition to the granting of the Charter; but respectfully desire to point out that in their opinion the modification of certain clauses in the Draft Charter already prepared would confer a great benefit upon other Institutions, and Medical Schools, not situated in London.

The Council of the New University seek for power to confer degrees upon students who have received their instruction in other Universities, provided that such students shall have pursued a course of study in a College or Medical School of the New University of London during such final portion of the period of study as may be determined by the Council. The Committee wish to point out that if the Council would accept residence in another University or College throughout the whole period of study as qualifying students to enter the final examinations and compete for degrees, very great inconvenience at present attaching to provincial Colleges



(and especially Medical Schools) would be removed. At present the only examinations open to students in provincial Medical Schools (and heretofore in London Medical Schools) are the examinations of the University of London, the Royal University of Ireland, the examinations conducted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and other bodies licensed to confer a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts. Now there is only a small proportion of medical students who attain to the standard of a degree in the University of London; consequently the bulk of the students have either to be contented with a medical qualification without a degree, or else during the last one or two years of their period of study they proceed to Edinburgh, Durham, or some other University, where a medical degree may be obtained on somewhat easier terms. (The University of Edinburgh requires two years' residence, the University of Durham one year.) This is a great misfortune both for the schools and the students. The schools lose their students at the most interesting and critical period of their study, and, moreover, our students are removed from Birmingham, where there are opportunities for clinical instruction far superior to those existing in the Universities to which they proceed. It is this very difficulty which the Medical Schools of London have felt most strongly, and which urges them to pray for a charter whereby they can confer degrees on their own students. If the New London Teaching University offer their medical degrees only on the condition of a final one or two years' residence in London, one more avenue will be opened whereby our students will leave us before the end of their period of study.

If the Council of the New University were to insist that the students should attend a College, or Medical School, in London, during the whole of their period of study, the regulation would be much less prejudicial to the interests of other Colleges and Medical Schools; but in its present form the clause offers a great and direct temptation to students already attached to these institutions to leave them and proceed to London to finish their training.

The Committee will, therefore, be obliged (if this clause be retained) in the interests of self-preservation, to apply, at no distant period, to your Lordships, petitioning for the grant of a Charter for a University of the Midlands.

I have the honour to be, my Lords,

Your obedient Servant,

LAWSON TAIT,

Chairman of the Joint Committee representing the  
Councils of the Mason College and the Queen's  
College, Birmingham.

19th June 1891.

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XV.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST  
HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE COUNCIL  
AND COMMITTEE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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YOUR Petitioners' College was established in 1848, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1853. Since its commencement it has, from the number of its Students and the character of its teaching, taken a foremost place among Colleges for Women.

The average number of students for many years has been over 250, not including those educated at the school in connection with it.

The annual income of the College is from £6,000 to £7,000.

A written statement laid before the Commission of 1888 by the Principal on behalf of the College will be found in pages 283 to 287 of the Minutes of Evidence. The Royal Commissioners reported that Queen's College was one of the institutions which, with King's and University Colleges, "could be co-ordinated under a University," and that thereby "the cause of education in the "metropolis might gain a great impetus."

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that your Committee may include Queen's College as one of the constituent members of the New University, and may assign to it one or more representatives upon the Council thereof.

YOUR Committee were unaware until after the first sitting of your Committee upon the 28th June last that this matter was under consideration, and they humbly pray that they may now be heard by Counsel in support of this Petition.

AND YOUR PETITIONERS will ever pray, &c.

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## XVI.

### THE LONDON DEGREE AS A LICENCE TO PRACTISE.

The change effected in medical degrees, as regards their being also a licence to practise, by the Act of 1858, was anticipated, so far as the University of London was concerned, by an Act passed in 1854 as the result of proceedings taken by a Committee of Graduates, which had been successful in bringing about other changes in the University (Part I., pp. 11-14). The object of the Bill was "to extend the rights enjoyed by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge in respect to the practice of Physic to the graduates of the University of London." That is to say, the power possessed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge of licensing their graduates to practise outside London and seven miles round, was to be enjoyed by the University of London in respect to the holders of its degrees of M.B. and M.D. There was, however, no question of a special examination for the licence, as was the case with the older Universities (Part II., Appendix III.).

On the second reading of the Bill, notice was given that at a future stage the same privileges would be claimed for the University of Durham as well as for the Universities of Scotland. Some attempt at delay in the progress of the measure subsequently took place on the ground, as alleged by Lord Palmerston, then Home Secretary, that it would interfere with a larger scheme of medical reform which he gave the House of Commons to understand there was a prospect of introducing. Considerable opposition to this was raised, as the principle of the Bill was only a fulfilment of the pledge given by the Ministry, when the University was founded, that the degrees of the new University should, as regards civil privileges, be in every respect equivalent to those granted by Oxford and Cambridge. As regarded the degrees in Arts and Laws, this pledge had been redeemed by various enactments,\* but not so in respect to Medicine. As, however, Lord Palmerston withdrew his objection the Bill went into Committee in due course.

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\* "Lancet," June 3rd, 1854, Vol. 1., p. 603.



Inasmuch as the Bill clearly infringed the privileges of the Royal College of Physicians of London, that body petitioned Parliament against it in the following terms:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The humble Petition of the President and Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London, sheweth—

That a Bill is depending in your Honourable House, “To extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, in respect of the practice of Physic, to the Graduates of the University of London.”

That as your Petitioners humbly submit, the number of bodies already empowered in the United Kingdom to grant Licences for the practice of Physic is far too great, and ought to be diminished rather than increased.

That, if their number be increased, the amendment of the present confused and complicated state of the Laws relating to the Medical Profession, which has long been desired and has been deferred confessedly on account of its extreme difficulty, will be rendered more difficult than before, and most probably indefinitely postponed.

That, if by this Bill the right of Licensing for the practice of Physic be conceded to the University of London, the same, with equal justice, may be demanded by several other Universities. Whereas your Petitioners submit that the proper function of the Universities is to promote and superintend the general education of students, and not to license Practitioners in Physic.

That the latter duty may be better performed by the Medical Corporations, consisting, as they do, of persons engaged in actual practice to a greater extent than the Professors of Universities from the nature of their office are likely to be.

That the Medical Corporations were founded by the Legislature for the express purpose of examining and licensing persons proper to practise Physic in all its branches, and ought not to be superseded, without good reason shown, in this their proper duty.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly entreat that the aforesaid Bill may not pass into a Law, and they will ever pray, etc.

Signed by the President (Dr. John Ayrton Paris)  
and Censors.

The grounds of opposition of the Royal College of Surgeons were different, and found expression in the following petition:—

“ To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of  
“ Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

“ The humble Petition of the Council of the Royal  
“ College of Surgeons of England.

“ Sheweth—

“ That a Bill is now before your honourable House, entitled  
“ A Bill to extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the  
“ Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in respect to the Practice  
“ of Physic to the Graduates of the University of London.”

“ That, by the said Bill, it is proposed to enact, amongst other  
“ things ” “ That every Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine  
“ of the University of London shall, by virtue of his Degree, and  
“ without the necessity of undergoing any previous examination,  
“ or of obtaining any further authority or licence, be forthwith  
“ entitled to practise Physic in all or any of its branches, including  
“ Surgery, as fully effectually, and extensively, in all respects, as  
“ any Bachelor of Medicine, or Doctor of Medicine, of either of the  
“ said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is or can be entitled  
“ to practise by virtue of his Degree, or under any power licence or  
“ authority conferred, or capable of being conferred, upon him by  
“ either of the said last-mentioned Universities.”

“ That the Corporation of Surgeons, as a body for the promotion  
“ of the Art and Science of Surgery and for the examination of  
“ Surgeons, has existed for more than a century.”

“ That the Royal College of Surgeons was incorporated by  
“ Charter of His late Majesty King George the Third, for the  
“ advancement of the Study and Practice of the Art and Science  
“ of Surgery ; which charter has been confirmed, with the grant of  
“ further powers, by Charter of His late Majesty King George the  
“ Fourth and by Charters of Her present Most Gracious Majesty.”

“ That the said Royal Charters empowered the Council of the  
“ College to appoint Examiners of Surgeons, and such Examiners  
“ are always selected from amongst the most distinguished Practi-  
“ tioners in Surgery.

“ That the Royal College of Surgeons already established in the  
United Kingdom are fully sufficient for the purpose of testing the  
qualifications of Practitioners in Surgery.

“ That the public interests do not require the constitution of any  
“ more Examining Authorities in Surgery.

“ That conferring on the University of London the right of  
“ granting licences to practise Surgery would infallibly lead to the  
“ creation of several new Licensing Boards ; and, by establishing  
“ separate interests and conflicting rights, would increase the

“ difficulties of any medical legislation for the purpose of securing  
 “ uniformity of qualification throughout the United Kingdom.

“ That the ground upon which it is sought by the said Bill to  
 “ authorise the University of London to grant Licences in Surgery  
 “ is, that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge already possess  
 “ such powers. But your Petitioners desire to state that the  
 “ Universities of Oxford or Cambridge now never exercise such  
 “ powers.

“ That your Petitioners therefore submit that the possession by  
 “ the University of Oxford and Cambridge of powers which have  
 “ been allowed to fall into disuse does not furnish any just reason  
 “ for extending such powers to the University of London.

“ That this college accepted from the Government the public  
 “ trust of maintaining, exhibiting, and explaining by Annual  
 “ Lectures, the Hunterian Museum, purchased by Parliament: on the  
 “ faith that the privileges by which the requisite funds are provided  
 “ should not be disturbed.

“ That in the execution of this trust, confided to the College by  
 “ the Government, the Council has already expended a sum exceeding  
 “ £190,000; that a very large annual expenditure is incurred in the  
 “ maintenance and augmentation of this unrivalled Collection; and  
 “ that an increasing demand on the College Funds may be fully  
 “ anticipated.

“ That the means to meet such cost are solely dependent upon  
 “ the fees paid by persons obtaining the diploma of the College.

“ That the Museum is not only freely open to the Medical  
 “ Profession but to the Public.

“ That the said Bill, if allowed to pass into a Law, will seriously  
 “ interfere with the rights and privileges which for the public benefit  
 “ have been conferred upon the said Royal College of Surgeons.

“ Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House  
 “ that the said Bill may not be allowed to pass into a Law, and  
 “ that the Royal College of Surgeons of England may be heard by  
 “ their Counsel, Agents, and Witnesses against the said Bill, and  
 “ such of the Clauses thereof as affect their interests.

“ And your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

“ James Luke, President.

“ George James Guthrie, Vice Presidents.

“ William Lawrence,

“ Robert Keate.	James M. Arnott.	George Pilcher.
“ B. C. Brodie.	John Flint South.	John Bishop.
“ B. Travers.	Cæsar H. Hawkins.	G. W. Mackmurdo.
“ Joseph Swan.	F. C. Skey.	William Coulson.
“ Edward Stanley.	Joseph Hodgson.	George Gulliver.
“ Joseph Henry Green.	Thomas Wormald.	Richard Partridge.”



The Senate of the University, on the other hand, supported the Bill and criticised the objections of the College of Surgeons in a letter from the Vice-Chancellor to the Home Secretary forwarded through Lord Monteagle who was a member of the Senate.

“University of London, Marlborough House,

“MY LORD,

June 19, 1854.

“THE Senate of the University of London have desired me to submit to Your Lordship the following observations on the Medical Graduates Bill now before Parliament, in the hope that Her Majesty's Government may, by supporting the Bill, take this opportunity of rendering an act of justice to the University, and of carrying out the intentions of the founders in 1836.

“Were the Senate on this occasion raising an entirely new claim, they might think it necessary to refer to the high character of their Medical Graduates (who comprise the élite of the young Medical men of the best Metropolitan and Provincial Schools), and to the nature of their Examinations in Medicine and Surgery, which are generally admitted to be more expensive, searching, and practical than those at any other Institution in the country.

“The Senate are unwilling to trouble Your Lordship with details on matters of such notoriety. It is enough to say that they court the fullest inquiry into the value of their Degrees, and the character of their Examiners and Examinations. They would rather on this occasion solicit Your Lordship's attention to the redemption of the pledge given by Government at the foundation of this University. At that time the Chancellor of the Exchequer—acting on behalf of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, of which Your Lordship was a distinguished member—in a correspondence with the Council of University College, distinctly stated, ‘It cannot but be expedient that Parliament should hereafter, when legislative authority is required and the intentions of donors do not preclude such a step, extend to these Metropolitan Degrees all the privileges and advantages (not of an ecclesiastical character) which are connected with degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. This, of course, applies to civil rights and professions, and not to private endowments.’

“This statement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to the following question put by the Council of University College: ‘Is it intended either by Act of Parliament or otherwise to secure to Graduates of the new University all the Professional or other privileges (not connected with the Clerical Profession) which are enjoyed by Graduates of existing Universities?’

“The Chancellor of the Exchequer further observed: ‘It should always be kept in mind that what is sought on the present occasion is an equality in all respect with the ancient Universities,

‘ freed from those exclusions and religious distinctions which abridge  
‘ the usefulness of Oxford and Cambridge.’

“ The Senate beg to forward herewith a printed copy of the correspondence in question for Your Lordship’s further satisfaction.

“ The Senate are not aware that the representatives in Parliament of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have offered any opposition to the Bill in question. But it appears that a Petition has emanated from the Royal College of Surgeons, who request to be heard by Counsel in opposition to it.

“ With regard to this Petition the Senate submit to Your Lordship, that before its prayer can be conceded, the College is bound to show that the proposed Bill infringes on its privileges. Such, however, is not the case. The Royal Charters spoken of in the Petition give no exclusive privileges of Practising in Surgery to the College. The Graduates of the University of London wishing to practise in Surgery are no more obliged to apply to the College for its diploma *now* than they would be *after* the passing of the Bill. Their legal relations to the College would be exactly the same. The Senate therefore submit that the College has no ‘locus standi’ for taking objections in this matter, and can plead no damnification.

“ The Senate is unable to perceive the bearing which the maintenance of the Hunterian Museum has upon this question. There is no reason for supposing that the revenues of the College would suffer to any material, if even the slightest, extent. The very high standard of merit fixed by the University for admission to its degrees necessarily restricts the number of its Graduates; and the motives which now induce Graduates to become members of the College of Surgeons will still continue to exist. But were it otherwise, can it be contended that the proper way of maintaining the Hunterian Museum is by inflicting an unnecessary fine on the Graduates of the University at the outset of their professional career, and by perpetuating distinctions between them and the Graduates of the old Universities of England, which are disparaging in their nature, peculiarly unjust under the circumstances, and in opposition to the pledge that the civil rights and privileges enjoyed by Oxford and Cambridge should be extended to London?

“ The Senate beg most distinctly to disclaim the idea that the passing of the Medical Graduates Bill would raise any additional obstruction to Medical Reform. Neither now nor hereafter would the Senate offer opposition to a measure framed for the public good, and which should deal with the Universities of the Kingdom in an impartial and comprehensive manner. All that the Senate ask for their Graduates is the equality which has been promised and is reserved.

“ The Senate, however, earnestly hope that Your Lordship will not be disposed to defer the act of justice they now call for, in the expectation that such a comprehensive measure as is above alluded to will shortly pass the Legislature. When the Senate consider the difficulties and complication of the subject, and the failure up to the present time of all endeavours to settle it in a satisfactory manner, they fear that if the Bill be postponed on this ground, many years may elapse before the Graduates of this University are relieved from an unjust and disparaging inequality, and the Government from their complaints for the non-fulfilment of the pledge given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer not less than eighteen years ago.

“ Finally, the Senate would observe, that recent Legislation (as, for instance, in the case of the Private Lunatics Bill) has rendered the position of the Medical Graduates one urgently calling for the Legislative relief contemplated by the founders of the University, and contained in the Bill now before the House of Commons. Though their education has been more severely tested than that of any other Medical men in the kingdom, they are exposed to penalties for the performance of duties, the proper discharge of which by competent persons is of the highest importance to the public. The Senate cannot doubt that Your Lordship will readily concur in the termination of an anomaly injurious not only to the Graduates, but to the interests of the community at large.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s most obedient servant,

“ JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE,

“ Vice-Chancellor.”

The Council of the College of Surgeons supported their Petition by interviewing Lord Palmerston, who in the end assented to the withdrawal from the Bill of everything relating to Surgery, as well as to the removal of the terminating words of Clause I. relating “ to powers capable of being conferred by the Universities “ of Oxford and Cambridge.”

The Act ultimately received the Royal Assent in the following form :—

Anno Decimo Septimo and Decimo Octavo.

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

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Cap. CXIV.

An Act to extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* in respect to the Practice of Physic to the Graduates of the University of *London*.

[11th August 1854.]

Whereas a Body Politic and Corporate, by the Name of the University of *London*, has been constituted by the Royal Charter of



Her present Majesty, with Power after Examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine: And whereas it is expedient that such and the same Privileges relating to the Practice of Physic as are enjoyed by Graduates in Medicine of either of the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, by virtue of their Degrees, or under any Authority or Licence now conferred upon them by either of the said last-mentioned Universities, should be enjoyed by the Graduates in Medicine of the University of *London*: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. Every Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine of the said University of *London* shall by virtue of his Degree, and without the necessity of undergoing any further Examination, or of obtaining any further Authority or Licence, be forthwith entitled to practise Physic, as fully, effectually, and extensively in all respects as any Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine of either of the said Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* is entitled to practise by virtue of his Degree or under any Power, Licence, or Authority now conferred by either of the said last-mentioned Universities: Provided always, that the Privileges hereby conferred shall not be construed so as to extend to the Practice of Surgery, Pharmacy, or Midwifery.

II. And whereas it is apprehended that divers Graduates in Medicine of the said University of *London* are or may become exposed to divers Forfeitures, Pains, or Penalties by reason of their having practised Physic in all or some or one of its Branches, or of their having done Acts as or under the Description of Physicians, or Practitioners of Physic, in all or some or one of its Branches, without any other Qualification for so doing than their having studied for and obtained the Medical Degrees of the last-mentioned University, and in particular it is apprehended that under the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Ninety-six, and the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, any Graduate of the University of *London* practising as a Physician, if not otherwise answering to the Definition of a Physician set forth in the Interpretation Clauses to such Acts, who may have signed any Certificates under those Acts or either of them, in which he shall have been described as a Physician, is liable to be indicted for a Misdemeanor: Be it enacted, That all such Graduates in Medicine of the said University of *London* who have so practised Physic, or have so done any such Act, or signed any such Certificate as aforesaid, shall be indemnified, freed, and discharged from all such Forfeitures, Pains, Penalties, and Disabilities as they would or

might have been exempt from had they taken their several Degrees at or obtained Authority or Licence to practise from either of the said Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and that all such Acts and Certificates heretofore done or signed by any Graduate in Medicine of the said University of *London* shall be deemed to all Intents and Purposes as valid and effectual as if this Act had passed previously to the doing or signing such Acts and Certificates respectively.

III. This Act may be cited as "The University of *London* Medical Graduates Act, 1854."

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LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1854.

It is interesting to note that a few years later (1861), when the Senate of the University applied to Parliament for a new charter which should enable them to confer degrees in Surgery, the Royal College of Surgeons lodged at the Privy Council a caveat against the same, but a year later (November 1862) withdrew it, and the charter was granted the following year. (Pt. I., Appendix p. xxxiii.)

## XVII.

### A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1891 AND 1892.

- 1891. May 12. Rejection of Senate's Scheme by Convocation.**
- „ „ 13. Senate U. L. receives report of action of Convocation. Registrar instructed to inform Lord President of their inability to proceed with Petition for new Charter, and requesting to be informed as to action of Privy Council (p. 4).
- „ „ 21 to June 15. Meetings of University Committee R. C. P. (p. 15). "Statement" prepared (p. 16).
- „ „ 26. Privy Council gives notice to Bodies interested that it is prepared to consider the petition for the Albert Charter (p. 3).
- „ „ 27. Senate U. L. Resolved to prepare a "case" for the P. C. Considered possibility of arrangements with Royal Colleges and Medical Schools (p. 5).

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#### Abbreviations:—

- B. M. A.* = British Medical Association.  
*B. M. J.* = British Medical Journal.  
*K. C.* = King's College, London.  
*L. S. E. U. T.* = London Society for Extension of University Teaching.  
*P. C.* = Privy Council.  
*R. C. P.* = Royal College of Physicians of London.  
*R. C. S.* = Royal College of Surgeons of England.  
*U. C.* = University College, London.  
*U. L.* = University of London.



1891. May to July. *Correspondence in "Nature" by Professors Thistle-ton-Dyer, Ray Lankester, Karl Pearson, W. Ramsay and others* (pp. 39-58).
- „ June. Frequent meetings of representatives of Metropolitan Medical Schools at Middlesex Hospital. Reception of Communication from Senate U. L. Albert Charter considered and amendments agreed to as basis of "Case" for P. C. (p. 27).
- „ „ 2. Meeting of General Medical Council; adopted Resolution adverse to proposed new University (p. 37).
- „ „ 4. Letter from Senate U. L. to R. C. P. and S. announcing failure of their Revised Scheme, but hoping to make arrangements for working relations with Royal Colleges (p. 12).
- „ „ 8. Reply of R. C. P. to Senate U. L. asking for particulars as to proposed co-operation (p. 18).
- „ „ 10. Senate U. L. adopted draft of "case" for P. C. (p. 5).
- „ „ 12. Letter from P. C. to Senate U. L. announcing June 29 as date for Hearing by P. C. (p. 4).
- „ „ 13. Joint communication from R. C. P. and S. to P. C. asking for extension of time beyond June 22 before Hearing of Petition of Promoters of Albert Charter (p. 14).
- „ „ 16. Reply of Senate U. L. to R. C. P. giving outline of scheme of co-operation (p. 18).
- „ „ 16 & 20. Comitia R. C. P. Situation considered. "Statement" of University Commission (p. 16) discussed. Resolutions adopted affirming Albert Charter to be unsatisfactory; willingness to confer with representatives of U. C. and K. C.; essential position of Royal Colleges in the scheme; University committee to draft necessary alterations in Charter to give effect to their views (pp. 20-22).

1891. June 17. Conference between Standing Committee of Councils of U. C. and K. C. and representatives of Metropolitan Medical Schools as to representation on Council of Albert University of Royal Colleges and medical schools (p. 28).
- „ „ 19. Question asked in House of Commons as to extension of time for Hearing (p. 14).
- „ „ 19. Statement of Council of Mason's College and Queen's College, Birmingham, to P. C. on the subject of the Albert Charter (p. 30, and Appendix XIV., p. lxxiv.).
- „ „ 20. Reply of R. C. P. to Senate U. L. agreeing to confer on subject of co-operation, but not at present (p. 19).
- „ „ 22. Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation: decided to prepare Petition and Case for P. C. (p. 10).
- „ „ 22. Meeting of Delegates of R. C. P. and R. C. S.; agreement of latter with R. C. P. Consideration of Scheme and Memorandum prepared by Drs. Liveing and Allchin and Mr. Hallett (pp. 25, 26).
- „ „ 22. Petition of Bedford College for Women to P. C. (p. 39, and Appendix X., p. lxvi.).
- „ „ 25. Council of R. C. S. substantially adopted recommendations of Committee of Delegates and agreeing with R. C. P. to regard their conditions as essential to the Colleges taking any part in the Albert University, but, in event of refusal of their terms, decided not to oppose grant of Charter (p. 26).
- „ „ 25. Meeting of Association of Fellows R. C. S. resolved against College obtaining any new powers in respect to granting degrees, unless Fellows previously consulted (p. 27.).
- „ „ 27. *Article in "Lancet" on the position of Royal Colleges and Schools in Albert University* (p. 29).

- 1891. June 29. Hearing before the Privy Council. First day. Address for Petitioners by Messrs. Rigby, Q.C., and Cunynghame; for the University of London, by Messrs. Cozens Hardy, Q.C., and Ingle Joyce (pp. 58-70).**
- „ „ **30. Hearing before the Privy Council. Second day. Address for Convocation by Mr. Bompas, Q.C.; for the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons by Sir A. Watson; for the Metropolitan Medical Schools by Mr. Muir Mackenzie; and for the Apothecaries Society by Messrs. Asquith, Q.C., and Leverson (pp. 70-78).**
- „ **July 1. Hearing before the Privy Council. Third day. Address for the medical corporations of Scotland by Sir C. Pearson; for the medical corporations of Ireland by Mr. Lumley Smith; for the Incorporated Law Society by Mr. Crackenthorpe, Q.C.; for Bedford College by Mr. Blake Odgers; and reply by Mr. Rigby, Q.C. (pp. 78-83).**
- „ „ **6. Meeting at U. C. of representatives of U. C. and K. C., of R. C. P. and S., and of medical schools, to consider Lord Selborne's suggestion. No agreement arrived at (p. 84).**
- „ „ **8. Meeting of delegates of R. C. P. and S. Reaffirm their previous decision that the Royal Colleges should have entire control of curriculum and examinations for medical degrees (p. 85). Conference with representatives of medical schools and basis of joint action agreed upon (p. 86).**
- „ „ **9. Comitia R. C. P. and Council meeting R. C. S. action of delegates confirmed (p. 87).**
- „ „ **10. Decisions of Royal Colleges and medical schools communicated to Mr. Erichsen (p. 87).**
- „ „ **10. Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation. Report of its sub-committee received (p. 141).**
- „ „ **13. Hearing before Privy Council. Fourth day. Statement by Lord Selborne (p. 90).**
- „ „ **15. Meeting of University Com. R. C. P. Report recommending restoration of liberty of action to medical schools agreed to (p. 96).**



1891. July 20 & 21. Council R. C. S. and Comitia R. C. P. adopted recommendation of University Com. (p. 97).
- „ „ 22 Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation, Sir John Lubbock attends and advises (p. 142).
- „ „ 23. *Article in "St. James's Gazette" showing the small number of U. C. and K. C. students who graduated at U. L. (p. 137).*
- „ „ 24. **Albert charter revised in accordance with requirements indicated by Lord Selborne, submitted to Privy Council (p. 109).**
- „ „ 28. Meeting of B. M. A. at Bournemouth. Resolutions adopted in reference to proposed new University (p. 37).
- „ „ 29. **Hearing before Privy Council. Fifth day. Their Lordships' decision (p. 109).**
- „ „ 30. Meeting of Fellows and Members of R. C. S. President's (Mr. Bryant) report on proceedings in respect to the proposed University. Resolutions adopted adverse to action of Council (p. 98).
- „ Aug. 1. **Revised Albert Draft Charter lodged in Privy Council Office (p. 110).**
- „ „ 15. *Letter in "Lancet" from Mr. Lawson Tait showing attitude of provincial schools (p. 101).*
- „ „ 15. *Letter in B. M. J. from Mr. T. F. Gardner in reference to making retrospective the graduation facilities indicated in Albert Charter (p. 127).*
- „ „ 29. *Letter from "M.D." in B. M. J. adversely criticising proposal to make graduation facilities retrospective (p. 128), and letter from Dr. Hugh Woods on the proper aims of the proposed new University (p. 129).*
- „ Oct. 1. Address of Sir George Young at the Westminster Hospital Medical School (p. 125).
- „ „ 7. Medical Press and Circular strongly opposes limitation of degree to those who had studied two years in a London school (p. 133).

- 1891 Oct. 17. *B. M. J. Letter from Mr. Erichsen endorsing remarks of Sir G. Young (p. 130).*
- „ „ 17. “Lancet,” leaderette warning against Sir G. Young’s suggestions (p. 127). Letter from Dr. W. J. Collins referring to action of Annual Committee of Convocation on July 22 (p. 142).
- „ „ 24. *B. M. J. article criticising Mr. Erichsen’s letter (p. 131).*
- „ Nov. 7. “Lancet,” editorial article on “retrospective powers” (p. 128).
- „ „ 11. Meeting of Council of L.S.E.U.T., report of a committee adopted by bare majority recommending that no action be taken in respect to Gresham Charter (p. 158).
- „ „ 20. Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation adopted report of sub-committee approving provisions of Albert Draft Charter (p. 142).
- „ „ 21. *B. M. J. Important letter from Mr. Paul, F.R.C.S., adversely criticising the conditions for medical graduation laid down in Albert Charter (p. 133).*
- „ „ 25. Senate U. L. Mr. Anstie’s resolution *re* changes in Matriculation (p. 9).
- „ „ 27. *Letter from Sir G. Young to “Pall Mall Gazette” on denominational Colleges (p. 211).*
- „ „ 28. Annual conference of L.S.E.U.T. at Gresham College. Resolution to petition Parliament against Albert Charter adopted (p. 167).
- „ Dec. 16. Senate U. L. Vice Chancellor’s resolutions *re* Boards of Studies (p. 7).
- „ „ 18. Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation ; modified Report as adopted Nov. 20 (p. 143).
- „ „ 19. *Article in “Academy” by Prof. Karl Pearson severely criticising Albert Draft Charter (pp. 136 & 171).*

1891. Dec. 26. *B. M. J. Reply to Mr. Paul by Sir George Young*  
(p. 135).
- „ „ 26. *Reply of Mr. Spencer Hill in "Academy" to Prof. Pearson's strictures on L.S.E.U.T. in same journal* (p. 172).
- „ „ 31. Circular letter from Association of Diplomates and Students to medical profession (p. 218).
- „ „ 31. *Letter of Sir G. Young to "Manchester Guardian" replying to criticisms of provincial schools* (p. 235).
1892. Jan. 12. Mr. Anstie's proposals *re* Boards of Studies (p. 7).
- „ „ — Circular letters issued by "Committee for opposing Albert Charter" (p. 180).
- „ „ 16. Article in "Academy" by Sir G. Young on the Albert Charter (p. 259).
- „ „ 18. Conference at Memorial Hall held by "Committee for opposing Albert Charter" (p. 182).
- „ „ 18. *Letters from Sir G. Young to "Daily News" replying to objections to charter on sectarian grounds* (p. 211).
- „ „ 19. Meeting of Convocation. Reception of Report of Annual Committee. Resolution condemning Albert Draft Charter adopted (p. 143). Also a resolution objecting to requirements of evidence of students' laboratory work for science degree (p. 147).
- „ „ — Article in "Quarterly Review" by Dr. Fitch, LL.D., on the University of London (pp. 243 & 206 & 223).
- „ „ 23. *Letter from Dr. Wace to Lord Mayor of London suggesting that Gresham College should be made the centre of the new University* (p. 261).
- „ „ 25. Article in "The Times" from "A Correspondent" summarising the position of the University question (p. 272).



1892. Jan. 26. *Letter from Sir P. Magnus in "The Times" adversely criticising Albert Draft Charter (p. 137).*
- " " 27. *Letter from Dr. R. D. Roberts in "The Times" explaining the action of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching (p. 153).*
- " " 27. *Article in "Guardian" dealing with sectarian objections to charter (p. 203).*
- " " 27. *Letter from Dr. Wace and Mr. Erichsen to London medical schools on co-operating with Gresham College (p. 262).*
- " " 29. **Resolution adopted by Gresham Grand Committee expressing willingness to co-operate with U. C. and K. C. and the medical schools in the establishment of proposed University conditionally on it being called the Gresham University (p. 263).**
- " " 30. *Article in B.M.J. deprecating attack on Albert Charter on sectarian grounds (p. 202).*
- " " 30. *Letter in "The Times" from Dr. A. W. Ward, LL.D., on the position of the provincial colleges in respect to the Albert Charter (p. 225).*
- " " 30. *Article in "Lancet" condemning the opposition of the provincial colleges (p. 237).*
- " " *Letter to metropolitan members of Parliament from Lord Mayor and representatives of U. C., K. C., and the medical schools seeking their support for the charter (p. 278).*
- " Feb. 1. *Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation. Sub-Committee appointed to guard interest of Convocation and prepare petition to Prime Minister (p. 148).*
- " " 1. *Letter in "The Times" from Prof. W. Ramsay on character of the work of L.S.E.U.T. (p. 174).*
- " " 1. *Reply of Sir G. Young in "The Times" to Dr. Ward's letter (p. 226).*
- " " 1. *Letter from Prof. Ramsay to "The Times" generally supporting Albert Charter (p. 239).*

1892. Feb. 2. *Article in "Pall Mall Gazette" by Prof. Karl Pearson (pp. 152 & 174 & 201 & 222).*
- " " 2. *Leading article in "The Times" welcoming decision of Gresham Grand Committee (p. 265).*
- " " 3. *Reply of Mr. Spencer Hill to Prof. Pearson in "Pall Mall Gazette" (p. 176).*
- " " — *Letter and case against Albert University Draft Charter issued by "Committee for opposing Charter" (p. 186).*
- " " 6. *"Lancet" and "B. M. J." express approval of decision of Gresham Grand Committee (p. 266).*
- " " 9. *Opening of Parliament.*
- " " 9. *Council of L.S.E.U.T. agrees to petition to Parliament against Gresham Charter (p. 169).*
- " " 9. *Letter to "The Times" from Prof. Lankester expressing approval of action of Gresham Grand Committee and referring to the opposition to the charter on the part of some of the U. C. professoriate (pp. 238 & 265).*
- " " 10. *Public meeting to protest against charter presided over by Sir J. Lubbock, M.P. (p. 214).*
- " " 12. *Petition to Parliament of Bedford College sealed (p. 241).*
- " " 13. *Letter from Bishop of London to Lord Mayor on action of Gresham Grand Committee (p. 193).*
- " " 13. *Letter in "Pall Mall Gazette" from a Gresham Professor showing the questionable value of association of the new University with Gresham College (p. 267).*
- " " 15. *Authorised statement of L.S.E.U.T. published (p. 176).*
- " " 15 & 18. *Questions asked in House of Commons as to Gresham University Charter (p. 296).*

1892. Feb. 16. **Meeting of Committee of Privy Council. Petition for change of name from Albert to Gresham University acceded to (p. 269).**
- „ „ 17. *Reply from Mr. Roundell to Bishop of London (p. 194).*
- „ „ — *Article in "Nineteenth Century" by Prof. Churton Collins "The 'Ideal' University" (p. 251).*
- „ „ — *Article in "Westminster Review" by Mr. Spencer Hill "A Teaching University for London" (p. 253).*
- „ „ 17. Statement in support of Gresham University Charter signed by representatives of the London medical schools, exclusive of Westminster, circulated to Members of Parliament and printed in "The Times" (p. 280).
- „ „ — Detailed statement of objections to charter with answers thereto, circulated (p. 282).
- „ „ 18. *Letter from certain U. C. professors in support of Prof. Lankester (p. 239).*
- „ „ 18. **Draft charter with amended name forwarded to Privy Council Office (p. 269).**
- „ „ 19. **Gresham University Charter laid before Parliament (p. 269).**
- „ „ 20. *Article in "Spectator" on the so-called religious difficulty (p. 206).*
- „ „ 20. *Letter to "The Times" from Sir G. Young in reference to his address at Westminster Hospital (p. 221).*
- „ „ 20. Second article in "Lancet" condemning the opposition of the provincial colleges (p. 237).
- „ „ 20. *The "Spectator" expresses qualified approval of the Gresham Committee's action (p. 267).*
- „ „ 22. *Reply from Bishop of London to Mr. Roundell (p. 195).*



1892. Feb. 24. Public meeting to protest against charter  
presided over by Mr. Leonard Courtney  
(p. 216).
- „ „ 25. Petition against the charter from provincial  
medical schools presented to Parliament  
by Mr. J. Chamberlain (p. 297).
- „ „ 26. *Letter from Prof. Pearson to "Pall Mall Gazette"*  
*criticising Bishop of London's reply to*  
*Mr. Roundell* (p. 199).
- „ „ 29. Further questions in House of Commons as to  
when proposed charter would be considered  
(p. 297).
- „ **Mar. 3.** **Deputation of opponents of the charter to**  
**Prime Minister (Lord Salisbury)** (p. 298).
- „ „ 4. *Letter from Dr. Napier to "The Times" as to*  
*legality of withdrawing the charter from*  
*Parliament* (p. 305).
- „ „ 4. *Letter to "The Times" from Mr. Lawson Tait*  
(p. 306).
- „ „ 5. *Memorandum by Prof. W. G. Adams on Work of*  
*L.S.E.U.T. in "The Times"* (p. 177).
- „ „ 5. *Article in "Westminster Review" by Mr. S. H.*  
*Boult "A new State University"* (p. 258).
- „ „ 6. Comments in the "Observer" on the proceedings  
at the deputation (p. 307).
- „ „ 7. In House of Commons Mr. Bartley asks  
Mr. Balfour as to facilities for discussing  
the charter (p. 311).
- „ „ 8. *Letter from Mr. Gladstone to Dr. Wace on the*  
*draft charter* (p. 205).
- „ 8 & 9. Press comments on Mr. Balfour's answer to  
Mr. Bartley (p. 311).
- „ „ 10. Leading article in "The Times" forecasting—  
incorrectly—the action of the Government  
(p. 316).

1892. Mar. 10.     **House of Commons. Motion by Mr. Bartley praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent to the charter adopted (p. 317).**
- „     „     12.     “Lancet” articles on the proceedings at the deputation (p. 310).
- „     „     14.     *Letter to “Pall Mall Gazette” from Mr. Roundell on the status of denominational colleges (p. 207).*
- „     „     18.     Meeting of Annual Committee of Convocation. Report of sub-committee appointed Feb. 1 received (p. 148).
- „     „     21.     **House of Commons. Royal message agreeing to withhold consent to charter.**
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